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Geographies of Botanical Knowledge: The Work of
John Hutton Balfour 1845-1879

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Abstract

This thesis forms a contribution to the historical geography of botanical knowledge. It examines the writings, teaching and public engagement in botany of John Hutton Balfour (1808-1884), Regius Professor of Botany and Medicine at the University of Edinburgh and Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) between 1845 and 1879.

The thesis explores the methods and approaches used by Balfour to promote botany. It pays specific attention to his scientific correspondence, publications, teaching and pedagogical practices (including fieldwork) and to his role in promoting the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. The curriculum Balfour constructed covered the major aspects of nineteenth-century botanical knowledge: plant structure, morphology and classification as well as aspects then ‘on the fringes’ of becoming popular – plant physiology. In order to teach this curriculum, Balfour meticulously shaped scientific, pedagogic and social spaces into places of scientific production and discovery. Study of his published work, classroom, field sites and involvement with the public sphere together form the principal elements of this thesis. These are the central places and productive sites in which his botany was made.

Balfour’s published work allowed him to develop theoretical aspects in his view of botany. For Balfour, writing was an occupation about which he cared deeply both in terms of its role in knowledge circulation but also from a personal perspective. His publication of texts suitable for several distinct audiences (while

financially rewarding,) was also an excellent method of circulating botanical and religious knowledge, two topics he was passionate to promote. The classroom provided the setting for Balfour to teach through practical instruction. He employed sensory stimulating objects in order to encourage students to learn the skill of botanical identification and observation. The ‘field’, like the classroom, was also a site of practical instruction. Balfour’s construction of ‘the field’ was careful and deliberate. It was based on familiarity of location, experience of working in the field, and an extensive knowledge of the geographical distribution of plants in Scotland. Balfour’s engagement with the public was evident in his involvement with the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (BSE), and by lectures delivered to groups with the object of moral improvement through botany.

The thesis situates Balfour’s work within recent literature on the historical geography of scientific knowledge, with particular attention to the importance of place and the sites of science’s making. In this way, Balfour’s work is illustrative of wider elements of the situated production, and variable dissemination, of scientific (botanical) knowledge.

Lay Abstract

The thesis examines the life and work of John Hutton Balfour who was Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh between 1845 and 1879. Balfour was also the Professor of Botany at the University of Edinburgh and the Queen's Botanist in Scotland. This is a thesis about the botanical curriculum that Balfour taught, and the places he taught in. The thesis considers his books and journal articles, his classroom, and botanical field teaching, his role in the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and his public lectures.

Within each of these different sites, Balfour taught a view of botany that was both philosophical and intellectually consistent. In his publications – textbooks, journal articles and encyclopaedia entries – Balfour's intention was that students grasp the theoretical aspects of botanical education. Balfour wrote textbooks to suit readers of all botanical abilities. He also wrote books which aimed to examine further the teachings of God through an attention to the plants of the Bible. In his many and varied journal publications, Balfour wrote about the botanical excursions he undertook with students and extolled the virtues of fieldwork for personal improvement as well as for developing botanical knowledge.

Balfour's classroom teaching complemented his literary works. He made extensive use of practical instruction. By using 3D articulated models, large hand-drawn and published diagrams, dried herbarium specimens, fresh specimens from the garden and objects from the RBGE museum of economic botany, Balfour encouraged students to make use of every sense in order to learn the skills of botanical observation and identification. Balfour consistently employed instruction in

the field. By use of the same sites year on year, Balfour instilled identification abilities in his students and, additionally, encouraged them to appreciate botany's place in the hierarchy of nature.

Balfour was also active in promoting botany in and through the public sphere, notably in the meetings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (BSE) and in lectures delivered to the public. The BSE was established for the advancement and promotion of botanical science. Much of the new research included in Balfour's literature and lectures was initially aired at meetings of the Society. The Society offered the opportunity to promote botanical science produced in Edinburgh to fellow members and through its publications, to others across Britain and the world.

In the several places in which he worked – the classroom, the herbarium, the 'field', the public lecture room – Balfour shaped the setting so that it served a particular role in his botanical curriculum. Together, these sites of instruction and public engagement provide a comprehensive teaching environment. Balfour's work is thus best understood as one expression of the historical geography of science – where the connections, for example, between 'location and locution' are important in understanding the forms taken in creating scientific knowledge.

Acknowledgements

In writing this thesis I have been fortunate to work with rich and interesting material across all the archives I visited. However, it is the archives of RBGE which I have used the most and the staff of the RBGE library to whom I owe the greatest debt of thanks. Thank you to Graham Hardy for his wonderful ability to recall obscure references and generally for sharing his wealth of knowledge. Thank you also to Leonie Paterson for allowing me access to the archive and for helping me to navigate the complexities of working with archive material. Thank you for being as interested in the work as I am.

Thank you to Charlie Withers and Henry Noltie for being wonderful, dedicated supervisors. Thank you for all the effort you have both put into this thesis, for all the times you have read work and offered feedback and for the open doors whenever I needed help. I feel very fortunate to have worked with you both - Henry as your only PhD student and Charlie as one of your band of students - I feel very humble.

I also wish to mention the wonderful friends I have made along the way both at RBGE and the University. I'm not sure I would ever have got to this stage without Alan Elliott, Sally Gouldstone and Kristine Bogomazova. Thank you for always being willing to join me for a cup of tea and for the endless advice and fun along the way. To my wonderful geography department friends – I would have been lost without you, Ben Garlick, Ruari McKelvie Sutherland, Phil Dodds, Richard Sobolewski, Sarah Millar, Anne Peale and Jake Barber.

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Author's Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis has been composed entirely by me, that it is my own work, and that it has not been submitted for any other degree or professional qualification.

Lorna Helen Morrow

22nd October 2018

Chapter One

Geographies of Nineteenth-Century Botanical Science

“His lecture table became a synopsis of the lecture – living plants, herbarium material, museum specimens all were pressed into service to elucidate the points of the discourse, whilst the walls were tapestried by diagrams. Never did teacher more sedulously absorb the new for presentation to his pupils”.¹ With this description Isaac Bayley Balfour depicted the materials, practices and teaching style of his father John Hutton Balfour (1808–1884). John Hutton Balfour was appointed Professor of Medicine and Regius Professor of Botany to the University of Edinburgh (UoE), by Edinburgh Town Council and the Crown (the nineteenth-century term for Westminster) in 1845. In conjunction with the Chair, Balfour was appointed Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) and Botanist to the Queen in Scotland. He remained in these posts until his retirement in 1879.

We can trace Balfour’s position with respect to leading botanical and scientific trends of the nineteenth century as well as his position among contemporaries. Botanical geography was a key aspect in Balfour’s teaching curriculum and a key trend in nineteenth-century botanical science. To use the words of Alexander von Humboldt, Balfour “considered [d] vegetation under local conditions”.² Balfour’s keenness to include what, later, would be known as biogeography and, what we would now recognise as ‘ecology’ into his curriculum, reflected a trend in the biological sciences which had been gaining in popularity since the 1820s.³ It was through the study of phytogeography and ecology

understood as environmental associations between natural phenomena that Balfour sought to demonstrate botany as an historical science and the development of the vegetable kingdom. In order to describe and explain the distribution of plants across the globe, Balfour adopted the ‘numerical method’ or botanical arithmetic pioneered by Alexander von Humboldt.⁴ In so doing, Balfour was in these views aligning himself with naturalists and botanists such as Charles Darwin and Joseph Hooker, Charles Lyell and Edward Forbes and continental botanists such as Joachim Schouw (a pioneer of botanical arithmetic) and Alexander von Humboldt.⁵ The use of statistics in explaining distribution was considered a mark of maturity in the emergent natural sciences. In its promotion of statistics and of statistical arithmetic, botany was seen to be in advance of zoology of the time – something of a coup for botany which was often seen as the lesser of these two sciences.⁶ There was, as Browne puts it “a flurry of calculation...in geographical distribution” during the 1840s and 1850s.⁷

Balfour might, most evidently perhaps, be compared with Joseph Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew (RBGK). Yet the parallels are not exact or even always warranted. The Botanic Gardens at Kew were not and never have been a teaching botanic garden. The ethos of RBGK and the work and expectations of Hooker as its Director were different. Joseph Hooker was not an instinctive classroom teacher, as, amongst other things, Balfour was. Evidence of Hooker’s attitude towards teaching can be seen in the textbooks he wrote, purporting to be a *Handbook for Students*. Hooker’s *Handbook* had no illustrations, in stark contrast to Balfour’s textbooks which were profusely illustrated. Balfour was a Professor of Botany at a university and was involved in the tasks and responsibilities

which came with that role including his medical faculty duties. Hooker had no such attachments. Hooker's focus was with his plant collections and the success of Kew as a world-leading botanic garden.⁸

Charles Cardale Babington is, by contrast, more comparable to Balfour. Babington obtained the Chair of botany at the University of Cambridge in 1861. By examining correspondence between Babington and Balfour, we can see that their teaching styles and ethos were similar. There were also marked differences. Although, like Balfour, Babington wrote student textbooks, Babington did not illustrate them in the same way as did Balfour. Nor did he agree with or follow Balfour's use of teaching aids in the classroom (see chapter 5, p. 216) Balfour's location in Edinburgh and the focus of his work in Scotland meant that he mixed in different socio-intellectual circles to those of the London, Cambridge and Oxford botanists. This difference was expressed in his interpretation of philosophical botany (as we will see) and, not least, in his rejection of Darwinian reasoning.

It is pertinent, given Balfour's religious beliefs and in a thesis in which developments in nineteenth-century natural history were part of the contextual framing of botany to say something of his views concerning debates upon evolutionary ideas and, more particularly, Balfour's position on Darwin's theory of evolution. Balfour's position was unyielding. He did not accept Darwin's theory of adaption through natural selection as an alternative to the theory of creation. As Isaac Bayley Balfour noted of his father, any acceptance of Darwin's theory was too near a negation of his faith. (see chapter 1, page 12) For Roberts, "During the decade after 1865 virtually all natural historians endorsed the theory of organic evolution".⁹ For Bill Jenkins, the transcendental anatomy that was taught at Edinburgh University

during the 1820s and 1830s was important in the wide acceptance of evolutionary ideas in the following decades.¹⁰ As a student of Robert Jameson (Professor of Natural History at Uof E 1774-1854) Balfour would have been taught evolutionary explanations for the variety and diversity of life. Balfour, I suggest however, did not adopt evolutionary explanations for the history of life on earth.¹¹ If he did consider evolution in any form, I suggest it may have been through Christian doctrine, in a belief that “because God is wise as he is loving, he has no reason to change a method he has once adopted, evolution should be regarded more generally as God’s way of doing things”.¹² As further evidence of Balfour’s dismissal of the theory of evolution is the obituary Balfour wrote on Darwin’s death for the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*. Whether or not this was a deliberate act of scientific protest or simply carelessness (the more reasonable explanation) is not known but the obituary was published with the incorrect date of publication for *On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life* (1859): Balfour’s work cited it as 1867.¹³ Balfour’s *TBSE* publication proceeded with the incorrect date printed and no apology or correction offered in future editions.

In addition to teaching in his classroom, John Hutton Balfour made use of other sites and social and scientific spaces to develop and promote the subject of botany. These sites, social settings and intellectual productions are the subject of this thesis. What follows examines Balfour’s publications, his teaching in the classroom and the field, and his activities to promote botany in the public sphere.

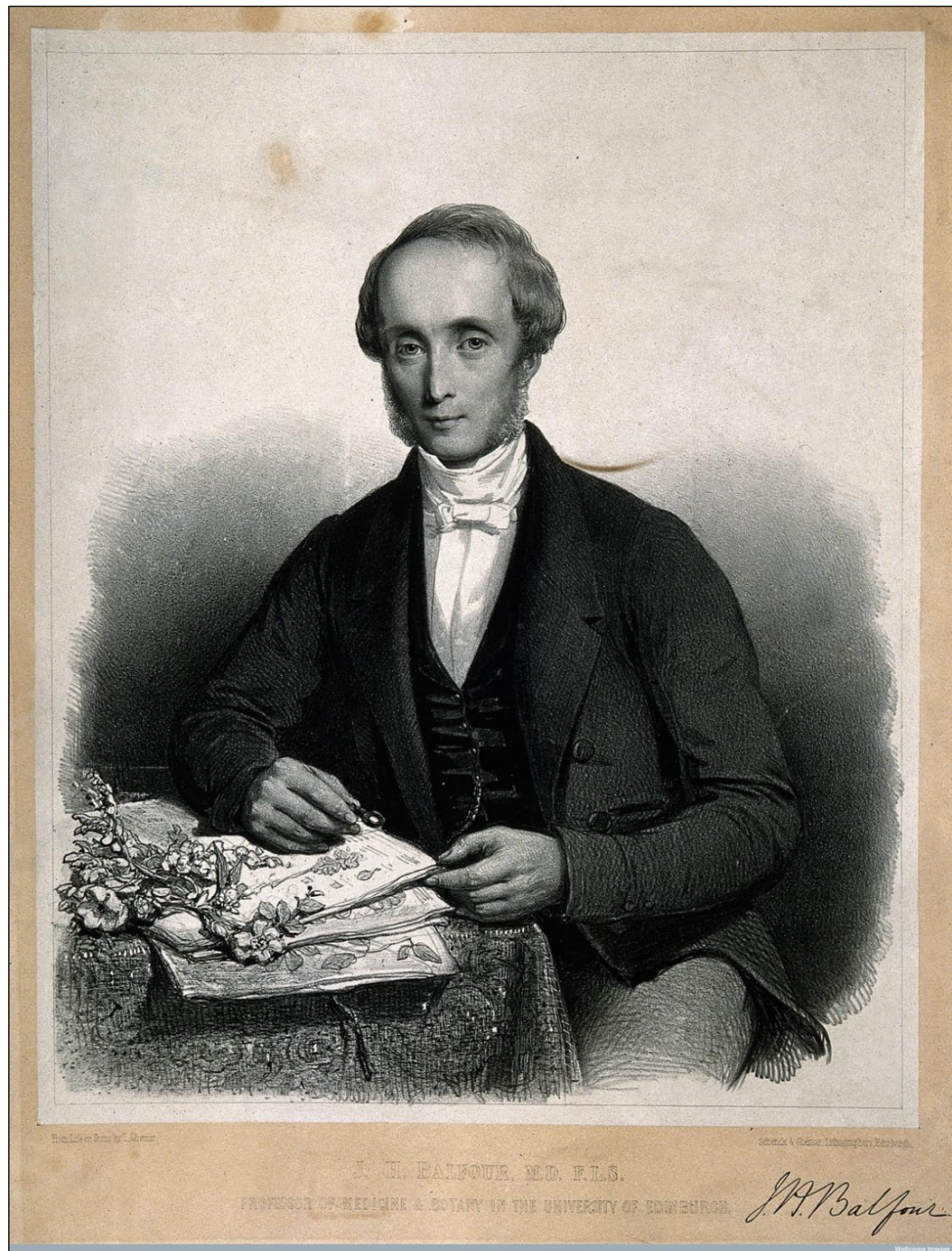


Figure 1.1 - John Hutton Balfour (1808-1884). c.1845. RBGE (Archive Portrait Collections)

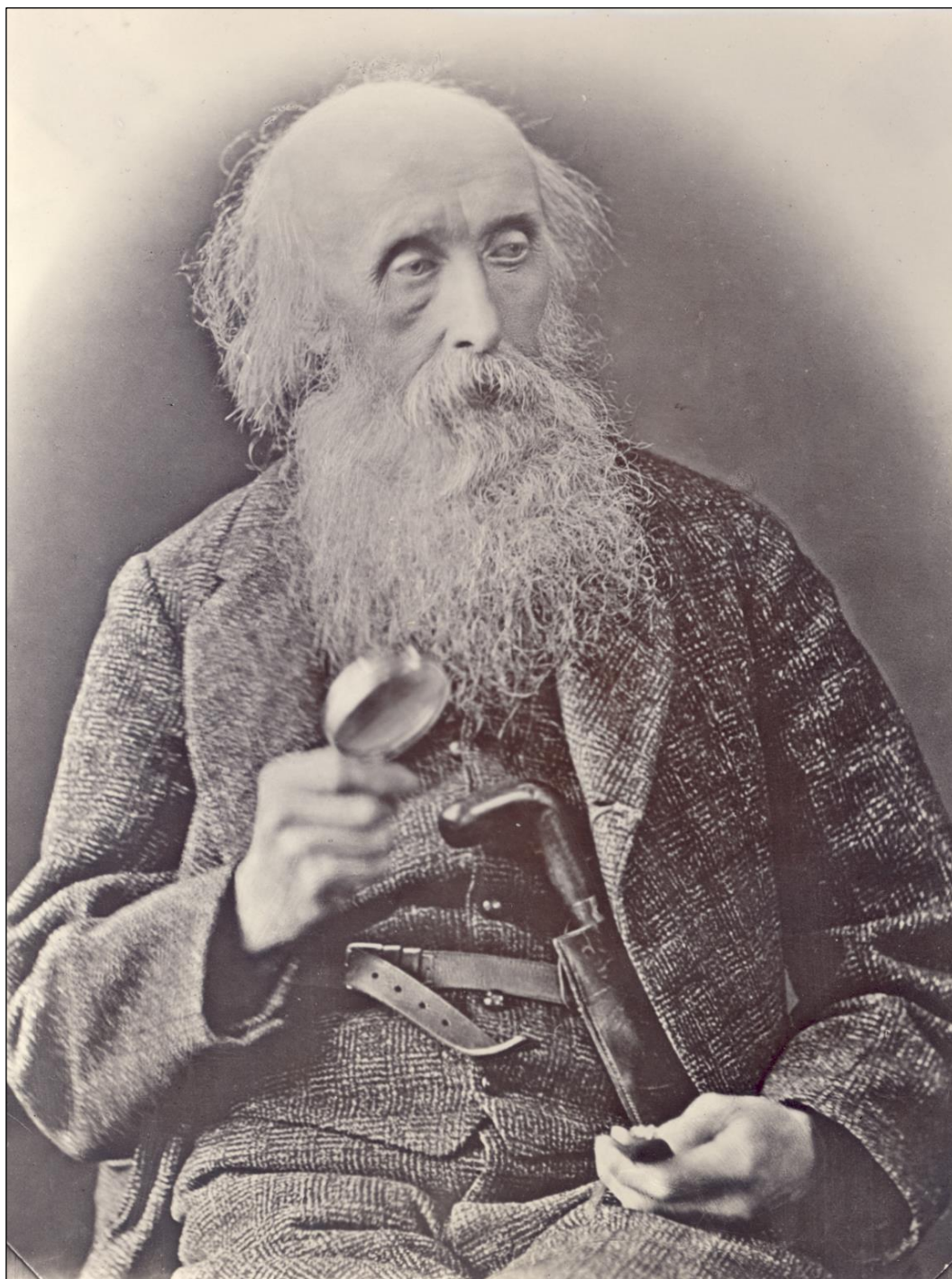


Figure 1.2 - John Hutton Balfour (1808-1884). *c.*1879. RBGEA Box 1 of 9.

The Importance of John Hutton Balfour

John Hutton Balfour is of interest and importance for several related reasons.

Teacher

As a botany teacher Balfour taught approximately 8,000 university students. Most of his students attended the UoE medical school, while others were affiliated to different schools and departments within the University. Some students were from different universities altogether. Student numbers rose considerably under Balfour from 160 in 1846 to over 400 per academic session in his later years.¹⁴ Some considered this increase a result of the enthusiasm Balfour showed for his subject, his considerable lecturing ability, and his popularity among students.¹⁵ As will be examined further in what follows, Balfour taught across several sites and employed a range of techniques in order to teach the curriculum he designed. Through his curriculum he aimed to equip students with more than the ability to classify plants; he laboured under the desire to educate his students in the philosophy of botanical science.

Author and Editor

Between 1836 and 1885 (an edition of *The Plants of the Bible* was published posthumously), Balfour published several botanical and botanical-cum-religious textbooks, and over 120 scientific journal articles. He wrote with the aim of teaching and promoting a style of botanical science closely aligned to his taught curriculum. His textbooks ranged from simplified versions of his university curriculum aimed at school children through to complex class texts designed for his university students.

He also published books which sought to examine and provide explanatory links between botanical science and religion. The largest percentage of his published papers were biogeographical accounts of fieldwork undertaken with students. As an editor Balfour co-edited the Edinburgh-based publication the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, and was therefore involved in shaping the readerships' scientific knowledge.

Field Botanist

Balfour's activities as a field botanist were considerable. As part of his summer curriculum Balfour led students on botanical excursions across Scotland. The purpose of this practice was several-fold – to gather plants for cultivation in the garden, to teach students the skills of practical botany and to build on the lessons delivered in the classroom. As a result of his repeat visits to certain field sites Balfour gained, and subsequently shared, considerable knowledge and expertise in the fields of biogeography and what we would now recognise as ecology. This knowledge he circulated via his textbooks, published articles and during meetings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

Administrator

As Dean of the UoE Medical Faculty Balfour was heavily involved in all aspects of the business of the Faculty including administering to the needs of students, parents and guardians who asked for his advice, attending meetings of the Senate, and meetings with the Principal and fellow Deans. Although the workload associated with the position was considerable, Bayley Balfour maintained of his father that,

“administrative work appealed to him”: he further described his father as being “untiring in industry and prompt and precise in method”.¹⁶

Regius Keeper

Examinations of Balfour’s administrative duties extend to his role as Regius Keeper (RK) of the RBGE. As RK Balfour oversaw all garden administration: informing on the conditions under which the public could visit the gardens; managing the refurbishment of the buildings and glasshouses; laying out the planting structure; and teaching students. The garden itself was crucial to the success of Balfour’s curriculum; not least because the planting beds were arranged following De Jussieu’s system of arrangement by natural order – the same system used by Balfour in his teaching – but also because specimens were brought from the garden to the classroom for the purpose of student demonstrations and observation.

Nineteenth-Century Civic Scientist

Balfour is also of importance because of his role in civic society and his place in nineteenth-century scientific Edinburgh. Through his involvement with the BSE and his delivery of public lectures, Balfour shared and promoted his work to many outwith the student population. As a co-founder, he exerted considerable influence on the development of the BSE. As a consequence much of the early history of the BSE may be examined through study of Balfour’s actions. Balfour’s lecturing to audiences outwith the university environment is alone a point of interest. As his lectures were delivered to a culturally and socially diverse range of audiences and that in giving the lectures Balfour was providing audience members with a means of

personal and moral intellectual improvement distinguishes them as being of greater importance and of interest to a wider body of scholars.

Nineteenth-Century Scientific Edinburgh

Balfour may also be considered through study of his place in nineteenth-century scientific Edinburgh. The city at that time was at the centre of microscopic anatomy in Britain.¹⁷ Witnessing the successful use of microscopy by other professors as a tool in the investigation of the minutiae of organisms, Balfour had, by the early 1850s, introduced practical microscopy to his botanical classes, making use of a ‘microscopical room’ where students accessed the microscopes during specific histology classes and before and after botany lectures. In this area Balfour was pioneering. He was the first Edinburgh professor to teach the practical use of microscopy to his students.¹⁸

Theologian

Balfour may be described here as a theologian. Use of the terms ‘theologian’, ‘natural theologian’, or the ‘theology of nature’ requires careful consideration. As one Scottish writer observed, “there are few subjects on which a wider variety of opinion has prevailed than natural theology”.¹⁹ Application of the term ‘theologian’ to Balfour the botanist requires a moment’s explanation. The importance of natural theology in the development of modern science has long been studied by historians of science. In the 1840s, the *British Encyclopaedia* defined natural theology as a theological mindset born “entirely out of the religious truths which may be learned from natural sources, that is, from the construction of the human mind, and from the

phenomena of the mental and material universe”.²⁰ This definition of natural theology ‘proper’ is not applicable to Balfour. More appropriately, Balfour may be considered a ‘revealed’ theologian, that is one who studied natural sources through the teachings and truths of religion. As Tom Paine, one nineteenth-century author noted, “whereas the bible may have been written by men, nature was the handiwork of God. Whereas the bible had suffered corruption through copying and translation, nature had an indestructible perfection.”²¹ For Balfour, as for Paine, nature disclosed a benevolent creator.

A member of St Thomas’, an English Episcopalian congregation in Edinburgh’s West End, Balfour drew on religious teachings in shaping his scientific beliefs. His concept of the world was of one constructed and shaped by an intelligent creator. As stated in one lecture, “God’s laws are perfect from beginning to end. They are fitted for all occasions and stations – nothing is left unaccounted for – no contingency can arise to which these laws do not apply”.²² Balfour lived in a time of disruption – to the Established Church of Scotland and to the established theory of creation. Following the publication in 1859 of Charles Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, Balfour remained steadfast, even outspoken, in defence of his creationist beliefs. As Bayley Balfour wrote of his father, “the impulse of the new spirit introduced by Darwin did not stimulate Balfour as it might have done a younger man. His religious beliefs – always in evidence – were showing then the influence of his early environment, and whilst Darwin’s work was incorporated in his teaching, the acceptance of Darwin’s theory appeared too near the negation of faith”.²³ Balfour made clear his own theological views in a letter to

Darwin in January 1862. Writing after attending a lecture given by Thomas Henry Huxley to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution (EPI), Balfour wrote:

I still think that he must take man with all his *functions intellectual and moral* in order to determine his position. We are not entitled to leave these out of our consideration even viewing the matter zoologically. The lowest man can be *raised by education*. He is a *religious* animal and has a *conscience*. He is capable of knowing about a God and a future state. In this he differs from all animals. The tendency of man when left to himself has been to degenerate. This is shown by Humboldt and is very decidedly brought out by Whately and Whewell. Huxley was cautious and did not boldly declare that he considered man and apes to have the same origin or to be varieties of the same species. Many of the audience however considered that as the drift of his observations... You and others may think us in the north prejudiced in this matter.²⁴

In 1867, during his speech to the National Bible Society of Scotland, Balfour mocked the belief of man's descent from a "Huxleyan ape or the Darwinian cell" preferring instead to assert his position as a man "descended from a man formed perfect and complete in God's image".²⁵

Balfour's religion was critical to all of his actions. It crossed all societal and cultural boundaries, shaping and helping to shape each social or scientific site. However, across the rest of Balfour's professional life his actions took place in specific spaces: in published literature, the classroom, the field, the RBGE, the public sphere, and nineteenth-century Edinburgh.

This thesis is an attempt to explore and explain the shaping of these spaces into places specific to the construction and promotion of botanical knowledge. Works by Charles Withers and Diarmid Finnegan, Anne Secord, James Secord, David Livingstone, and Adi Ophir and Steven Shapin and others have shaped how this work

explores the making of place and knowledge.²⁶ Through attention to the everyday and mundane practices undertaken, my purpose in what follows is to uncover what Steven Shapin refers to as the “truthing” processes – the actions which underlie the construction of knowledge claims and turn everyday spaces into places of scientific purpose.²⁷ Withers, Finnegan, and Livingstone show that ‘the field’ is not a given place; it is only made so by those scientific practices carried out there. Likewise the classroom can only begin to be interpreted, and the environment, culture and practices of a long-forgotten teaching space reconstructed, by studying what remains of the actual objects of teaching. Balfour’s “truthing” processes are identified and addressed in the thesis which is structured by place – each chapter describing a different scientific or social setting through which Balfour taught the subject of botany.

Philosophical Botanist

Balfour considered himself as a ‘philosophical botanist’.²⁸ In the nineteenth century, this was a contested term. In London it meant something very different to what it meant for Balfour and his students in Edinburgh. Balfour’s interpretation included an appreciation of the position that botany held within the wider scope of nature.

Philosophical botanists, in Balfour’s view, should consider the landscape, geography, geology and climate of the region as keenly as they studied its plant life. For Balfour, moreover, philosophical botany embraced an almost spiritual reflectiveness upon plants in nature, and upon the place of plants in nature’s interrelated systems. The company shared, the discussions held and the debates enjoyed were, to Balfour, all part of the science of ‘doing’ botany. Others thought differently. An anonymous

author in the *Edinburgh Review*, wrote in 1833 of the philosophical botanist as “one who invents new principles of classification and who studies the structure and organs of plants and who develops the laws of geographical distribution”.²⁹ Despite its appearing in the *Edinburgh Review* – and perhaps because it was intended as a jibe towards opponents – this appears a more London-centric view than the view held by Balfour. Botany for Balfour was more than merely collecting and classifying plants, it was broader in definition and more informative than simply educative. For contemporaries such as Joseph Hooker, George Bentham, Arthur Henfrey and Hewett Cottrell Watson, to name only a few, philosophical botany was synonymous with scientific botany. These botanists sought greater engagement with systematics and geographical distribution, considering this to be the route towards defining botany as a more scientific and less philosophical practice. It was their aim that, in its attention to distribution, assemblages and caused associations with climate and soil, botany be considered along the same scientific lines as zoology.³⁰

Structuring Botanical Science Through Place

Chapter 2 situates the work in relation to a suite of literature on the spatial turn and the sites of science’s making. I draw upon this in order to situate and explain the scientific practices of John Hutton Balfour and in relation to the Botanic Garden to inform my understanding of the making, teaching and circulation of botanical knowledge. This review does not aim at ‘completeness’: rather, it acts to place this work conceptually and to site Balfour’s botany as part of wider intellectual concerns. Chapter 3 situates Balfour within a personal and professional context. The chapter introduces the reader to several biographical ‘Balfours’ through extant biographical

sketches of his personal and professional life. I examine six vignettes, each of which chronicles Balfour's life differently. These differences are used to give insight into Balfour's life and work and to provide background detail relevant to later chapters. These first three chapters work together in providing the scholarly and biographical context through which chapters 4 to 7 may be more clearly interpreted and understood.

Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7 constitute the significant findings of this thesis. Together they examine the specific spaces of practice as used by Balfour. The chapters are of course related: the distinction of site and social space each has is not to suppose their separation. None of the sites and social spaces discussed were imagined or functioned as stand-alone spaces: each were linked through particular practices – teaching, discussing and display. Because this is so, common themes are drawn out across and between the chapters as appropriate.

Chapter 4 considers Balfour's published botanical works, chiefly his textbooks and journal articles. The historical geographies of reading and writing have received much attention of late. However, here it has only proved possible to consider the production of the work, not its reception. This chapter examines the content and purpose of Balfour's publications, and where it is possible to know, who the intended audiences were.

Chapter 5 examines Balfour's teaching practices in the classroom in order to interpret "how it really was".³¹ Taking as its focus the objects of teaching such as diagrams, models, living and herbarium material, the chapter examines how Balfour created a teaching environment specifically shaped to the botanical curriculum he designed.

Chapter 6 considers Balfour's practices in 'the field' through an examination of the geographical and intellectual boundaries of what we may interpret as 'the field' in a wider and different sense. I argue that, for the purposes of this thesis, 'the field' includes those actions and practices carried out in preparation for going to 'the outdoors', the 'out there' practices of collecting, surveying, walking, communicating and resting together with the practices occurring 'indoors' on return from the field. The chapter makes use of the herbarium through attention to the specimen collection sheets in order to examine what sort of fieldwork Balfour carried out. Examination of the specimen sheets and related notes allows us to know something of Balfour's sense of fieldwork, and why he encouraged students to learn botany as a practical pursuit.

Chapter 7 examines Balfour's promotion of botany in the public sphere. Particular focus is placed on two public aspects of his life: his founding and continued support of the BSE, and his delivery of lectures to the general public. By examining these two different public arenas, the chapter attempts to answer questions such as why and how Balfour sought to create botanical knowledge outwith his university commitments, and to whom Balfour was able to reach through such public engagement. Before turning to these issues, let me turn to the sources on which this thesis is based.

Archival Theory, Methodology and Practice

In its content and structure this thesis is a reflection of the material sources encountered and the methods employed during writing. It is almost exclusively constructed around the archival material associated with John Hutton Balfour. The

archive of RBGE is rich in paper correspondence – lecture notes, diaries and articles as well as material objects, diagrams, models, books, objects associated with fieldwork, including vascula and specimens collected in ‘the field’ subsequently dried and pressed and housed in the herbarium. Given this range of extant material, it is necessary here to review something of the procedures of archival practice which have been followed in undertaking the research and in writing this thesis.

The material held in the RBGE archive relating to Balfour might be interpreted as a ‘classic archive’ – “a discrete collection of documents giving original evidence about an historical event or figure”.³² While it is true that the material is there because it relates to Balfour, it is less accurate to say that it has been retained because it is connected to one event, or because it is a discrete collection. For the purposes of this thesis related but individual ‘archives’ have been grouped together and will be referred to as the ‘Balfour Archive’. Surviving records were not formed out of a sense of administrative practice or to assist later scholars. Duranti has spoken of archives existing as “a means for and as a by-product of action. Archival documents [were] not contrived outside the direct requirements of the conduct of affairs ... they accumulate[d] naturally, progressively, and continuously, like the sediments of geological stratifications, [which] provides them with an element of spontaneous yet structured cohesiveness”.³³

The Balfour material – the papers, objects, and books forming the archive – are the surviving everyday objects of a botanist and teacher. The ‘Balfour archive’ is made up of his lecture notes, periodical papers, excursion diaries and textbooks; drawings, models and herbarium specimens used by him in the classroom; newspaper accounts of excursions and events at RBGE; accounts by students, and

the minute books of the BSE. The largest collection of items is held by and was examined in RBGE. Related material was also examined at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (papers in the Director's Correspondence), The Linnean Society of London (photographs, letters and textbooks donated by Balfour) and The Wellcome Trust (notebooks of lectures in Balfour's hand and two of his textbooks). The Special Collections of the University of Edinburgh holds many records relating to Balfour's position as Dean of the Medical Faculty, member of the Senatus Academicus, and Regius Professor of both botany and medicine. These were consulted, as were student class notebooks and diaries in the collections of the University of St Andrews. On his retirement in 1879, Balfour presented his teaching herbarium to the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society (subsequently the Perth Natural History Society). This was studied in the Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Four archives: National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, The Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, and Herbarium Senckenbergianum, Frankfurt, had some material (mainly correspondence): this was consulted in digital format.

Primarily, I examined Balfour's teaching and botanising material to try to understand his working methods and relationships. This approach follows what Theodore Schellenberg refers to as the "Evidential Value of Records".³⁴ Through examination of the physical material I have sought to tease out connections between the objects themselves and the ways in which Balfour used them. Further, I have tried to connect the objects to the practices employed in the various sites, to "restore the connection between the reality of records in the hands of their creators and those same records in an archival institution".³⁵

Such archival work, irrespective of the material examined or the location in which it is held, presents several difficulties. Engagement with the archival material at RBGE and elsewhere raised questions over the material evidence for historical claims prompting attention to what Livingstone refers to as the “life-spaces of objects”.³⁶ Although material objects were plentiful, not all could be linked to an authoritative account of their use. As a consequence it was not always possible to “earth knowledge claims in material entities”.³⁷ In such circumstances the objects were considered “things-in-motion” – objects whose pedagogical function and practice spanned several sites, meaning authoritative evidence from one site could legitimately be applied to another.³⁸ Furthermore, the ‘Balfour Archive’ may be considered an assemblage of material spanning nearly half a century, located across several institutions and encompassing different aspects of Balfour’s professional and private life – therefore, many objects could be classed as “things-in-motion”. As a result, the archive may be considered messy and incomplete. Because of this content and its structure and dispersal, there were difficulties in attempting to reconstruct a whole story when only some of the parts were present, and at a time very different from that of its production. Michael Lynch recognised that breadth of archival material could be an issue as he wrote of a scholar, who, acting as her own executor, left a paper trail which favourably documented her academic career, thereby shaping her posthumous reputation.³⁹ No such direct management has happened with the ‘Balfour Archive’, but there is evidence of Bayley Balfour’s editorial hand throughout his father’s excursion diaries, chiefly in the removal of private detail, accounts of accidents, and the locations of rare specimens before their publication in 1902 under the title *Botanical Excursions*. It is likely, of course, since Balfour’s

death in 1884 that others, including librarians and curators, may have removed or reordered the extant material. Each “activation” of the archive constitutes even as it obscures the genealogy of the records.⁴⁰ Any arrangement of an archive at the time of use requires the user to ‘respect des fonds’ – respect the originating arrangement of the archive. Such processes of ‘archivisation’ (as referred to by Jacques Derrida) highlight what Lynch refers to as the “struggles [which] proceed and accompany the consolidation of archives”.⁴¹ Recognition of this ‘struggle’ in part both constituted the archive and influenced me in the practices of retrieval involved in consulting and assembling the material.

A further difficulty relating to appraisal of the archive is its incompleteness. Alan Baker describes the archive as “both very fragmentary and extraordinarily capacious”.⁴² No archive, he argues, can be considered a complete record of a life or event. While the ‘Balfour Archive’ is ‘extraordinarily capacious’, it is also uneven. For example, the archived material of the BSE appears ‘complete’ in that the records (society minutes) follow an intact chronological sequence. In contrast, the lecture notes do not conform to any chronological or thematic sequence of delivery, their moderate numbers being an indication that perhaps what is available today was not the total sum prepared and delivered by Balfour. The richness of the Balfour material demands, however, that in order to consider the material both critically and contextually it be sectioned into separate but connected themes. The chosen themes do not exist as separate sections in the archive: rather, I have made them appear so in attempting to order and explain Balfour’s scientific career. The division of place – the physical and metaphorical sites of botanical practice – divided the material along artificial lines. The division of the Balfour material into chapters on publication,

teaching, field work and the public sphere has created false distinctions, even as it has allowed the material to be ordered and structured in ways that connect the sites and social spaces in which Balfour did botany.

This initial archival sorting gave a preliminary structure to the thesis. It provided both time for an initial inventory of the material, through which I could familiarise myself with the material relevant to each theme, and an intellectual structure through which I could form appropriate research questions. Following the development of more specific questions I was then in a position to undertake a second examination of ‘the archive’ in order to address certain themes.

My initial research was guided by the information given in the online catalogue system and through conversation with the archivist. My position at RBGE (as a result of this as a Collaborative Doctoral Award) was different to my role as a researcher in other archives. In RBGE I was afforded the privileged position of having direct access to archive material. I had full autonomy to consult material held, was free to read the material in the ‘Balfour section’ but also to consult boxes containing related material from the same period catalogued under different categories. For example, material relating to the running of the Botanic Garden during Balfour’s tenure as Regius Keeper is kept in a chronological sequence relating to RBGE’s administration. Being granted such access meant that I was able to make connections which cut across the archive’s cataloguing system, something which would have been much harder had I not been allowed to physically open files and scan through the documents. As a consequence I was able to gain greater insight into the collection from the perspective of its original use rather than considering it according to its

current system of cataloguing. A further consequence was being able to study material not yet catalogued.

By means of the principles of archival methodology, the places and practices of Balfour's teaching are examined in this thesis which, as a whole, aims to advance our understanding of the relationship between place, pedagogy, publication and the making and dissemination of botanical knowledge. It is also an attempt to expand our knowledge of Balfour as one of the least researched, yet most influential of RBGE's Regius Keepers: an active yet under-studied nineteenth-century botanist.

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² Browne, J. (1983) *The Secular Ark. Studies in the History of Biogeography*. London: Yale University Press. 47.

³ Browne, J. (1983) *The Secular Ark. Studies in the History of Biogeography*.

⁴ Browne, J. (1983) *The Secular Ark. Studies in the History of Biogeography*. 59.

⁵ Browne, J. (1983) *The Secular Ark. Studies in the History of Biogeography*.

⁶ Browne, J. (1983) *The Secular Ark. Studies in the History of Biogeography*.

⁷ Browne, J. (1983) *The Secular Ark. Studies in the History of Biogeography*. 75.

⁸ Endersby, J. (2008) *Imperial Nature. Joseph Hooker and the Practice of Victorian Science*. London: The University of Chicago Press.

⁹ Roberts, J. H. (2010) 'Religious Reactions to Darwin'. In: Harrison, P. (Editor) (2010) *The Cambridge Companion to Science and Religion*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 80-102, 86.

¹⁰ Jenkins, B. (2016) 'Neptunism and Transformation: Robert Jameson and other Evolutionary Theorists in Early Nineteenth-century Scotland'. *Journal of the History of Biology*. 49, 527-557.

¹¹ Jenkins, B. (2016) 'Neptunism and Transformation: Robert Jameson and other Evolutionary Theorists in Early Nineteenth-century Scotland'. 528.

¹² Roberts, J. H. (2010) 'Religious Reactions to Darwin'. 92.

¹³ Balfour, J.H. (1883) 'Obituary Notice of Charles Robert Darwin'. *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*. XIV. 285.

¹⁴ Craig, W. (1884) 'History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Field Club, Instituted September 22nd September 1831'. Accessed 22 November 2016 from: http://archive.org/stream/historyofberwick11berw/historyofberwick11berw_djvu.txt

¹⁵ In the History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club, Balfour's popularity and enthusiasm are suggested as reasons for the increase in student numbers. Craig, W. (1884) 'History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Field Club Instituted September 22nd September 1831'.

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- ¹⁶Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 296.
- ¹⁷Jacyna, L.S. (2001) 'A Host of Experienced Microscopists: The Establishment of Histology in Nineteenth-Century Edinburgh'. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*. 75, 225-253.
- ¹⁸Bellon, R. (2004) Balfour, John Hutton. In: Lightman, B. (General Editor) *The Dictionary of Nineteenth-Century British Scientists*. Volume 1. Bristol: Thoemmes Continuum. 102-105.
- ¹⁹Anon. (1833) 'Dr Chalmers Bridgewater Treatise'. *Edinburgh Christian Instructor*. 755-770. 767. In: Topham, J.R. (2010) 'Natural Theology and the Sciences'. In: Harrison, P. (Editor) (2010) *The Cambridge Companion to Science and Religion*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 59-79, 60.
- ²⁰Anon, (n.d.) 'Theology'. In: *Penny Cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*. London: Charles Knight. In: Topham, J.R. (2010) 'Natural Theology and the Sciences'. In: Harrison, P. (Editor) (2010) *The Cambridge Companion to Science and Religion*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 59-79, 60.
- ²¹Hedley Brook, J. (2014) *Science and Religion: Some Historical Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ²²Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh Archive (hereafter RBGEA): JHB 2/3/9 'Lecture on the symmetrical arrangement observed in plants'. Philosophical Institution. Tuesday 9th March 1858. 77.
- ²³Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 298.
- ²⁴Balfour, J.H. in correspondence to Darwin, C. (1862). *Darwin Correspondence Project*. Letter 3387.
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- ²⁷Shapin, S. (1998) 'Placing the View From Nowhere: Historical and Sociological Problems in the Location of Science'. *Transactions of the Institute of Geographers NS*. 23, 5-12. 6.
- ²⁸RBGEA: JHB 2/2/5. Balfour, J.H (1842) 'Lecture Notes'. 'Glasgow April 1842'.
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³²Lynch, M. (1999) 'Archives in Formation: Privileged Spaces, Popular Archives and Paper Trails'. *History of the Human Sciences*. 12, 65-87. 75.

³³Duranti, L. (1994) 'The Concept of Appraisal and Archival Theory'. *American Archivist*. 57, 328-344. 335.

³⁴Menne-Haritz, A. (2001) 'Access – The Reformulation of an Archival Paradigm'. *Archival Science*. 1, 57-82. 68.

³⁵Millar, L. (2001) *Creating a National Information System in a Federal Environment: Some Thoughts on the Canadian Archival Information Network*. Cited in: Ketelaar, E. (2001) 'Tacit Narratives: The Meaning of Archives'. *Archival Science*. 1, 131-141. 140.

³⁶Livingstone, D.N. (2010) 'Keeping Knowledge in Site'. *History of Education*. 39, 779-785. 782.

³⁷Livingstone, D.N. (2010) 'Keeping Knowledge in Site'. 781.

³⁸Secord, J. A. (2004) 'Knowledge in Transit'. 665.

³⁹Lynch, M. (1999) 'Archives in Formation: Privileged Spaces, Popular Archives and Paper Trails'.

⁴⁰Ketelaar, E. (2001) 'Tacit Narratives: The Meanings of the Archive'. 137.

⁴¹Lynch, M. (1999) 'Archives in Formation: Privileged Spaces, Popular Archives and Paper Trails'. 67. Archivisation is referred to in Derrida, J. and Prenowitz, E. (1995) 'Archive Fever: A Freudian Impression'. *Diacritics*. 25, 9-63.

⁴²Baker, A. H. (1997) 'The Dead Don't Answer Questionnaires: Researching and Writing Historical Geography'. *Journal of Geography in Higher Education*. 21, 231-243. 235.

Chapter Two

Studying (Botanical) Science in Place

This chapter provides a summary overview of work on the situated making of science in order to place Balfour's work in relation to current ideas about the placed nature of scientific knowledge. Building on the concept of the 'spatial turn', this thesis acknowledges work concerning the situated nature of knowledge's making – its construction, mobility and reception. The chapter looks at three related themes in providing a theoretical framework against which Balfour's construction of botanical knowledge in nineteenth-century Scotland is examined. The first concerns the historical geographies of science. The second examines space by reference to the particular places of science's making. The third is concerned with the botanic garden and with the practices associated with it which confirm the garden as a site in which botanical knowledge was secured and consumed. The distinction between the three categories is one of convenience only: my concern is to place Balfour's work in relation to others' discussions of the situated nature of science.

Historical Geographies of Science

It is no longer the case that scientific knowledge is considered place-less. The once universal orthodoxies of ideas 'floating free' in the ether have been replaced by the view that the places in which (scientific) knowledge is made are crucial influences upon its style, credibility, and epistemological authority. Adi Ophir and Steven

Shapin's 1991 work may be taken as a convenient start point concerning the situatedness of knowledge.¹ From idealist orthodoxies they traced changing academic perspectives on the placed nature of knowledge, concluding that knowledge and meaning are socially constructed in the places of their making. Ludwig Wittgenstein believed in seeing social explanations for scientific ideas – a view shared by David Bloor, Barry Barnes and Donald Mackenzie in the Edinburgh 'Strong Programme'. Thomas Kuhn's 1962 work proposed scientific knowledge as a social construction, positively influenced by the social, intellectual and political conditions in which it was produced. Ophir and Shapin recount the development of an understanding of knowledge's situated nature as a logical extension of the sociology of scientific knowledge (SSK). It is possible, indeed, to think of SSK as giving way to, or, at the least, being an influence upon the geography of scientific knowledge.²

Shapin's 1995 paper furthered the line of inquiry established with Ophir in 1991.³ He argued that if knowledge was influenced by the place in which it was made then the social factors associated with place should also be considered constitutive in the making of scientific knowledge. Shapin's tracing of the SSK, its evident localist sensibilities, and the problems with travel that this theory evoked are illuminated if we review the history of SSK from its origins in a traditional sociology of knowledge to its more modern interpretations. In 2000, David Livingstone wrote about "Making Space for Science".⁴ Stating at the outset that the idea that science bore influences of its location of making was "counter intuitive", Livingstone nonetheless described a range of sites: the alchemists "smelly" workshop, the clean molecular laboratory, the wide spaces of the field, and the cabinets of the museum.⁵

Reapplying Shapin's attention to the social, Livingstone argued that, "social spaces [...] facilitate and condition discursive space; they do not determine it".⁶ Further, "ideas are produced in, and shaped by, settings; they must resonate with their environments otherwise they could not find expression, secure agreement, or mobilise support. But [he cautioned] ideas must also be sufficiently 'disarticulated' from their social environments to permit them to reshape the very settings out of which they emerge. Spaces both enable and constrain discourse".⁷

In his 2003 book Livingstone again raised the question of the geographies of science, asking whether it was possible to consider that science had a geography and, if so, which of those geographies should be given scholarly attention?⁸ Through a concern with various sites, Livingstone explained that science did indeed have a geography – that is, in the history of science, "space matter[ed]".⁹ Drawing links between "location and locution" – that is, the practices which helped constitute place – Livingstone built on earlier work to show that the study of scientific spaces and the social interactions conducted within those spaces was critical to gaining an understanding of how and why (scientific) knowledge was made.¹⁰

Simon Naylor's 2005 paper on the historical geographies of science was in intent and in style, not dissimilar from Livingstone's 2003 work. Following a decision to separate the spatialisation of science into three scales – specific sites such as museums and laboratories; the wider contexts into which such sites are situated such as the town, city or region; and what he referred to as the "cartographies of science", how specific places have had an impact upon the scientific practices and theories produced there – Naylor delineated the types of place which have come to be recognised as sites of science's making.¹¹ He ended, however, on a cautionary

note, echoing James Secord's concerns of the previous year, that an attention to spatial reductionism could see place, and the facts constructed therein, reduced to an overly simplistic observation that attention to site was an end in itself, rather than a method.¹² The consequence of this, both scholars warned, could lead to a belief that place, and the knowledge produced within, would be disassociated from wider social, cultural and intellectual networks with, eventually, a return to universalist views in which science was considered 'free' from its social, economic and intellectual context.

Richard Powell's 2007 paper examined various approaches taken in the development of scholarly views on the geographies of science.¹³ Drawing upon Shapin's 1991 work, Powell focused upon questions of spatiality in science studies. Shapin believed knowledge was "made and sustained through situated practical activity", and was therefore inextricably linked to questions of space.¹⁴ This argument, Powell suggested, had "resulted in a geographical turn in science studies".¹⁵ Powell's examination of this "geographical turn" drew on works by geographers of science and historians of science as well as students of science studies (sociologists and anthropologists) to show how various theoretical resources and practical approaches were employed in answering questions of how and where geography should be placed in questions of science's making.

Diarmid Finnegan's 2008 review of the 'geographical turn' separated sites of science's making into "science *in situ*" and "science in motion" in order to examine the production of scientific knowledge and its ability to travel.¹⁶ Focusing on sites similar to those identified by Livingstone and Naylor, chiefly museums and

laboratories, Finnegan urged scholars to think deeply about which type of place and the constituent practices may be considered sites in science's making.

Withers's 2009 historiographical survey of the term 'place' was prompted from an observation that 'place' was an epistemologically complex term.¹⁷ Withers examined the term place and "its epistemic dancing partner", space, in order to offer greater clarity to the different ways in which place and space were expressed by geographers, philosophers and historians of science and to provide precision and strength to their use in geography and history. Place was "something struggled over".¹⁸ He showed that for philosopher Edward Casey, place was subsumed in discussions of space; that for political geographer Jonathan Agnew place could be seen in terms of location, locale and sense of place; and that for cultural geographer Timothy Cresswell there were three approaches to place within geography: the descriptive, the social constructionist, and the phenomenological.

Withers' survey offered some precision to the terms 'place' and 'space' but rather than struggle with imprecision over terminology he also argued that these terms are both central and contingent in their use by geographers and historians of science in their discussions of the spatial bases to science's making and mobility.

Withers and Livingstone's collection in 2011 examined a range of scientific sites with reference to the nineteenth century, considering each in terms of their structure, organisation and meaning.¹⁹ Samuel Alberti showed how museums as sites of authority gained credibility through the practices of their curators.²⁰ Finnegan examined the cultures, politics and etiquette of nineteenth-century "speech spaces" and how the delivery of scientific knowledge through speech was regulated by the spaces in which it was delivered.²¹ Both essays illustrate how scientific practice was

conditioned in different places. They showed places to be more than empty ‘containers’ in which science happened; rather, each essay demonstrated how the particularities of place shaped the scientific practice produced there. Each space, the museum and the lecture hall, was a social production – a coming together of objects, and political, religious, individual and economic cultures. The possibility of considering the museum through the lens of a ‘biography of place’ could equally profitably be applied to the speech space. In the same way as the museum’s existence could be traced through the movement of objects, their acquisition and display, the lecture hall could be examined through those who lectured, the lecture subjects, and the changing practices of speaking and listening across time.

The following section illustrates the specific sites, those physical and social spaces in which science takes place, in order to examine the reciprocal relationship between place and the cultures and practices of (scientific) knowledge.

The Sites of Science’s Making

This section focuses on specific sites of science’s making as illustrative of this attention to venue or social setting: the pub, civic natural history societies, the field, the laboratory and the museum.

The Pub

Anne Secord’s study of nineteenth-century Lancashire botanists in the pub showed it to be a site in which they held meetings and discussed their collections.²² In order to realise her objective of understanding the practices of science from a working-class point of view, Secord argued that it was first necessary to understand the place in

which such practices were carried out. Situating the pub in relation to the cultures of the working and middle classes of nineteenth-century England, Secord described how the pub facilitated the making of botanical knowledge. Through the notion of “habitus” (the shared activities of a group which results in individual and collective practices) and the role of “boundary objects”, Secord examined the scientific practices of working-class botanists. Her work prompted questions surrounding the divide between artisanal and elite scientists, the credibility and intersection of different social classes, and how the meeting place (the pub) influenced the reception of the scientific knowledge produced. Her paper drew together questions of place, practice and culture to show how botanical knowledge was produced in one specific social setting. Working-class botanists were not “heroic individuals”, but, rather, groups of like-minded people working and sharing information in the pub – one of the only social sites freely accessible to the working-class in nineteenth-century England.²³ Secord also highlighted the way in which civic identity was fostered through membership of such natural history societies.²⁴ Secord referred to one nineteenth-century cashier and botanical lecturer who described how membership to natural history societies allowed Manchester’s working-class to escape “grim, flat smoky Manchester” to instead “court nature”. “In the town” [he further wrote] “we stand apart, excited and repelled by selfish rival interests, but in the tranquillity of the fields and woods, united in common pursuits, our jealousies are forgotten, every man is an equal and a brother”.²⁵

Civic Natural History Societies

David Allen's 1976 book traced the development of the natural history society via attention to changes in fashions and sensibilities and advances in science and technology affecting collecting and classifying. Through Allen's broad yet detailed examination of nineteenth-century naturalists, the communitarian gains, as well as the personal improvements afforded to those members of natural history societies, are made clear. The natural history field club – "that masterpiece of social mechanics" as Allen terms it – is one such example of the coming together of civic and personal improvement.²⁶ A concern for local reputation ensured each society strove to avoid societal failure and, at least in the smaller rural societies, a rhetorical abandonment of the established social hierarchy which meant (in theory) that each member, regardless of class, was considered a respected and listened-to member of the society. An example may be seen in the Chester Society of Natural Science, Literature and Art, which in the 1870s was known to have existed by the ethos "high and low, rich and poor, one with another".²⁷ In practice however, this was not always the reality. Other scholars have also considered the work of natural history societies in nineteenth-century Britain.

Naylor's focus on the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society (PNHAS), illustrated how the lecture hall, field site and museum were influential sites in shaping the production of natural knowledge and civic pride. In echoes of Susan Sheet-Pyenson's work, Naylor suggested that the museum of the PNHAS was established in order to "improve the character and integrity of its users".²⁸

Finnegan has studied the civic role of natural history societies by examining the ways in which members of such societies "celebrated the pleasures of fraternal

ties, employed the rhetoric of social harmony and moral improvement and worked to transform local civic society”.²⁹ His work emphasised the role of natural history societies as sites through which people sought “individual moral and intellectual improvement”.³⁰

The Field

Fieldwork has been studied by numerous scholars and from several different angles, civic utility being only one. Dorinda Outram has described the contrasting approaches to studying the cultures of fieldwork.³¹ Her comparison of ‘indoor bookish’ Georges Cuvier with ‘outdoor heroic’ Alexander von Humboldt highlighted questions of authority and the circumscription of the term ‘the field’. For Outram, the outdoor field naturalist was seen as “highly responsive, engaging with each passing incident in the natural world around him, erecting few or no defences against the passage of rapid, immediate impressions into his inner world”. By contrast, the indoor naturalist was “preoccupied with both physical and psychic distance, with the belief that out of distance comes truth”.³²

Henrika Kulick and Robert Kohler similarly attended to the practice of fieldwork but their concern was with the mundane routine practices of the fieldworker. They argued that “many social scientists now command examination of the quotidian conduct or “practice”, and that “abstract, decontextualized contemplation of formal belief systems has little value for explaining patterns of social behaviour, which at best only partially realize ideological rationales”.³³

Shapin was of a similar mind. Such field-based ‘out there’ disparate, seemingly unscientific “truthing” processes, were for him, the making of science: “scientific knowledge [he argued] is made by and through the mundane – and locally

varying – modes of social and cultural interactions”.³⁴ For Shapin, however, a concern for the doing and situated practices of fieldwork was only a partial answer to the question of science’s making: attention was also to be paid to how it travelled from one place to another – to become ‘public’ as it were.³⁵

As with Kulick, Kohler and Shapin, Jan Golinski has considered the ‘un-tidy’ and ‘un-scientific’ characteristics of work in ‘the field’ as a site of science’s making. Golinski (following, in part, the ideas of Bruno Latour), examined the localness of fieldworkers’ scientific practices and the movement of knowledge by suggesting that field scientists travelled across “extended regions of space” collecting what Latour referred to as ‘immutable mobiles’ – fixable objects with a trace of the character of the field – and taking them back to the ‘centre of calculation’ for analysis.³⁶ Golinski argued that this process of collection and analysis mapped and therefore made local previously extended space. For Golinski, this process of mapping the field brought to the fore different ways of thinking about how different disciplines in the natural sciences understood space in scientific practice. Laboratory-based knowledge, he argued, was made through “clusters of instrumentation and skilled personnel” within a specific building. The fields of science – taking that to mean the epistemic range and content of particular subjects (fields) – are profoundly shaped by work ‘in the field’; direct mediated encounters produces the outdoors. As Golinski put it, knowledge was spatially conditioned by and through “travel and the means to mobilize representations of extended space”.³⁷

Felix Driver likewise recognised the spatial dimension to fieldwork. Driver’s focus centred on the lack of geographical attention traditionally applied to the practice of fieldwork.³⁸ In encouraging departure from taken-for-granted views of the

field as “unproblematic”, Driver suggested a focus on the “practices of travelling, dwelling, seeing, collecting, recording and narrating”, each constitutive of understanding the field as a complex space of concerns – as something “always in the process of being constructed”.³⁹ Driver’s concern extended further to questions of credibility for field workers, and how that was both contingent and addressed by others, elsewhere.

Credibility in field-delivered knowledge formed the major argument of Kohler’s 2002 paper.⁴⁰ Beginning with the premise that the laboratory and the field were “interdependent, even coevolved parts of a common culture”, Kohler developed Golinski’s argument concerning the viability of analysing natural places in the same way as laboratories.⁴¹ Kohler argued that the “steady traffic” between lab and field meant that the differences were not starkly held.⁴² One distinction, however, lay in the locally-made issue of credibility. For Kohler, laboratory science attained its credibility by association with the cultural spaces with which they were attached – as Shapin likewise showed for the seventeenth century at least, gentlemen’s homes functioned as the sites of social warrant.

Field scientists, according to Kohler, attained credibility by borrowing from the cultures attached to the field. That is, the character of field sciences was based on the actions of those who pursued them. Authenticity was achieved through immediacy, direct encounters, first-hand observation, and personal achievements that subjugated nature’s adversity. David Allen highlighted the case of Robert Dick, ‘The Botanist of Thurso’, who “made it his regular practice to walk all day, for up to forty miles a day, with one ship’s biscuit his only sustenance”.⁴³ Bruce Hevly’s examination of alpinist-scientists extended the heroic, purist, argument made by

Allen. For him, the heroic pursuits of the scientists, such as the “elements of direct action, lonely commitment and manly risk” helped to shape the nineteenth-century arguments surrounding glaciology.⁴⁴ The highly-prized placeless-ness of the lab is, in the field sciences, replaced by engagement with the situated placed-ness of the field – including the weather, the refusal of nature to ‘yield’ its secrets easily and the need for instruments to mediate and to regulate human encounter with nature.⁴⁵ As Withers (2012) identified, “regulating the *acts* of travel was vital in securing the *facts* of travel”.⁴⁶

The field – the outdoors – and the practices carried out there was where nature could be found and studied to foster ‘self-improvement’. The civic nature and culture of scientific fieldwork has been the focus for several studies: Naylor’s (2002) investigation of the PNHAS’s field excursions extended work by Allen, Alberti, Secord, and Withers and Finnegan and work on practices of ‘the field’ by Finnegan, Livingstone and Kohler.⁴⁷ These works have illustrated the role of field practices in securing knowledge and shaping civic identity and the relationship between ‘the field’ and the museum (arguably, fieldwork only gained credibility when the objects collected were displayed in a museum and argued over by society members and museum visitors).⁴⁸

In analysing the fieldwork undertaken by natural history societies in nineteenth-century Scotland, Withers and Finnegan attended to the practices undertaken by field investigators.⁴⁹ Such practices, they argued, helped to constitute ‘the field’ of natural history, locally understood. Fieldwork was shown to be a method of producing and retaining intellectual authority over a subject and social status over others. The social and intellectual authority gained as a result of fieldwork

revolved around more than the observation and recording carried out in the field.

Authority was also acquired through the movement of the knowledge made out from its place of making to wider audiences. In terms of natural history societies, this was achieved through display in society-run museums, via meetings and lectures, and through public *conversazione*.

Felix Driver's 2004 concern with the field focused on the "culture of exploration".⁵⁰ He addressed the "disturbances" which were faced by field explorers in the nineteenth century.⁵¹ His examination of the difficulties they experienced while exploring (either as a means of escape or as a means of collecting knowledge) highlighted the connections between cultures of exploration. By drawing on the "tools of knowledge" such as travel writing and practices of observation, Driver provided an interpretation of 'the field' which included not only the practices of travel associated with global exploration in the nineteenth century but also the ways in which the knowledge collected travelled 'home'.⁵² His examination of travel and exploration questioned the boundaries between "scientific exploration" and "adventurous travel".⁵³ For Driver, the scientific explorers who travelled to 'the field' were, in some cases, scarcely distinguishable from "the literary flaneur, the missionary, the trader or the imperial pioneer".⁵⁴ Driver welcomed what he termed this "unsettled nature" which accompanied nineteenth-century exploration, travel and knowledge. For him, it prompted attention to the wider cultures and languages which were employed in 'the field'.⁵⁵ As for Outram, Driver's concern was with the culture of 'the field': where Outram's focus concerned the delineation of 'the field' in relation to landscape and cabinets and styles of fieldwork, Driver examined the field through the perspective of how knowledge travelled. In addition to his examination

of the recognised practices undertaken to ensure credibility – sketching, collecting and travel writing – Driver highlighted the unsettled nature of scientific knowledge collected via exploration into ‘the field’.⁵⁶

The Laboratory

Shapin’s 1988 paper described seventeenth-century places of experiment, in particular, the connections between the physical and social setting which resulted in publicly warranted knowledge.⁵⁷ In the seventeenth century, venues of experiment were public (by public I refer to a gentlemanly public who were versed in the codes of polite society) such as “apothecary’s, instrument maker’s shop[s] [and] coffee houses”.⁵⁸ However, by far the most significant venue for science’s making were the houses of gentlemen. Such sites provided the credibility required of new claims to knowledge. The culture of experimentation surrounding such venues followed the contours of polite society. As described by Shapin, “the threshold of the experimental laboratory was constructed out of stone and social convention”.⁵⁹ Access to experimental sites was a key component in the authenticity of knowledge. The culture of polite society again provided the guidelines for admittance. The guidelines of access were as follows: the visitor had to be known to the philosopher by sight and of a social standing which would ordinarily grant access to a gentleman’s home; known by a suitable reputation; or in possession of a suitable letter of recommendation from somebody meeting the first or second requirements.

Shapin further argued that the ultimate warrant to a claim to knowledge was the act of witnessing. The act of witnessing came after a period of isolation in which the philosopher would seek “virtuous solitude”.⁶⁰ This combination of privacy which

was considered a practical requirement and a symbolic condition of authenticity – as well as a (gentlemanly) public presence at crucial stages of the journey of the experiment – resulted in knowledge which was publicly acceptable.

The seventeenth-century ‘laboratory’ was in many ways very different to the laboratories of the nineteenth century and later, not least in the way in which credibility was afforded. However, questions concerning the relationship between experimentation and the venues in which such practices were carried out remain a point of interest. Karin Knorr-Cetina (1992) considered the relationship between experiment and laboratory in science. Rather than simply being sites in which experiments took place, Knorr-Cetina argued that laboratories provided “systematic weight to our understanding of science”.⁶¹ Avoiding discussion of experimental methodology, Knorr-Cetina concentrated on how consideration of the laboratory opened the field to questions of science’s cultural activity. That is, consideration of the people, practices employed, and equipment used within a laboratory setting. For Knorr-Cetina, study of the laboratory as part of an examination into experimentation, allowed one to question the full spectrum of activities surrounding the making of scientific knowledge. Her work showed that objects were not only technical products of the laboratory; they were, in addition, social, political and cultural products. This combination of the technical and the cultural led to the belief that the production of scientific knowledge was a product of the social world.

Furthering his 1988 work, Shapin (1994) returned to the seventeenth-century world of experimentation to examine the role of testimony and trust in the making of credible knowledge. Shapin argued that testimony could be trusted if it was from a credible, knowledgeable source, from a source of accepted social standing or

knowledge or from a witness who had seen the experiment first hand and complied with the necessary social and intellectual requirements.

Shapin's interest in the locations and processes of authentication of science's making is continued in his 1998 work. He examined both the making and meaning of scientific knowledge and its travels from site of discovery to the site of its reception.⁶² He argued the necessity of "understand[ing] not only how knowledge is made in specific places but also how transactions occur between places".⁶³ From the now largely rejected modernist narrative that knowledge travelled because it was true and methodologically grounded, Shapin went on to question the 'completeness' of Bruno Latour's claim that "knowledge and technique travel insofar as they are institutionalized and standardized".⁶⁴ Shapin suggested that Latour's grand narrative overlooked the mundane but important transfer of knowledge from person to person. Shapin's rejection of the modernist view continued with a discussion of trust. Drawing on his work of seventeenth-century men of science he illustrated the ways in which knowledge travelled through practices of gentlemanly society, that "gentlemanly identity [...] provided adequate grounds of trust". This seventeenth-century system he followed with the twentieth-century equivalent where gentlemen were no longer considered the arbiters of science's credibility. Instead, credibility was gained through the involvement of experts and scientific institutions. In regard to the movement of knowledge today, Shapin was clear in his view that trust plays a significant role in ensuring the credibility of knowledge. Trust, he argued, is "central to the very idea of empirical scientific knowledge".⁶⁵ Not everyone can witness the exact point at which a new knowledge claim is made; rather, they have to trust, through the circulation of standard practices, that the practices used were credible.

Trust in the facts of new knowledge claims may be gained through the reputation of the claimant, the practices used, or via the site in which the claims were made – what Thomas Gieryn described as “truth spots”.⁶⁶

Livingstone has also examined the role of ‘houses of experimentation’ as spaces where science was made credible.⁶⁷ Through attention to various laboratory ‘microgeographies’, Livingstone traced the journey of knowledge production from monastic solitude to the laboratory. Describing the work-space of seventeenth-century natural philosopher John Dee who, he referred to as living at a time on the “cusp of the emergence of what has been called laboratory life”, Livingstone illustrated the familial and scientific negotiations required when home and site of experiment existed as one venue.⁶⁸ He highlighted the need for the environment to be suitably secluded so as to be considered scientific yet public enough to ensure that the ‘right’ public were able to witness and verify the credibility of the experiments.

In the nineteenth century, stabilisation and credibility could, according to Livingstone, be achieved through dramatization. Referring to Michael Faraday’s highly produced and controlled experiments for the Royal Institution, Livingstone outlined the advantages and disadvantages associated with such a performance. For Livingstone, Faraday’s productions sat somewhere between performance and the academy and as such paved the way for the modern university laboratory.

Livingstone argued that such experimental procedure highlighted that spaces of experiment needed to “provide instruction and [practical] demonstration to students [and] research facilities for teachers”.⁶⁹

The Museum

For many scholars the museum has been the focus of their study of the spatial nature of science's making. For Sophie Forgan, attention towards the 'museum' should be separated into a study of 'the collections', and a study of 'the museum site'.⁷⁰ For Forgan, study of the collected objects allowed new claims to knowledge to be made. The museum site offered a different function. Its role, she suggested, was to provide authoritative power through the building's architecture, and credibility by association through accommodation of the societies and academic organisations which held their meetings within the museum. Forgan's attention to the power of place built on earlier work by Sheets-Pyenson on museums as "cathedrals of science".⁷¹ Tracing the development of nineteenth-century colonial natural history museums, Sheets-Pyenson associated museums with "socially-sanctioned activities that provided the perfect mixture of education and amusement".⁷²

Caroline Cornish, through her examination of Kew's Museum of Economic Botany, highlighted the role of the nineteenth-century museum in the education of the public. Cornish argued that in order to fulfil its aim of "making knowledge available to all the world", Kew's Museum of Economic Botany had to adapt in response to intellectual and cultural changes and in response to changes in fashion and the tastes of the general public. It was not enough simply to display objects – as Alison Griffiths noted of the museum-attending public that they "go to see a show".⁷³ Building on Bernard Lightman's work concerning 'places of power', Cornish, by reference to the Tasmanian Timber Trophy – an octagonal timber tower made from 100ft planks of Tasmanian wood samples which, after being exhibited at the Great

Exhibition was given to Kew's Museum No.3 – described how the Museum was fashioned and re-fashioned in order to maintain its objective of “acting as both a space of knowledge exchange and a dynamic site of knowledge production”.⁷⁴

Cornish illustrated, as Forgan before her, the ways in which the museum site offered epistemic credibility and authority to the objects inside. In the case of economic botany, the Kew Museum provided such credibility.

Separating by site the locations of science's making allows us to study each and its associated practices individually. This approach has been found to be helpful in this thesis in illustrating the venues in which knowledge was made. However, as Forgan and others make clear, sites were and are not exclusive venues: each overlapped with the cultures and audiences of other places for the making and reception of science. This will be evident in this study of the sites, cultures and practices which constituted Balfour's work in the Botanic Garden in Edinburgh. As this thesis aims to show, the museum, laboratory, 'field', lecture hall, and civic nature of botany came together in one heterotopic site labelled the Botanic Garden.⁷⁵ The following section considers the Botanic Garden and the scientific practices conducted within the garden in constructing botanical knowledge.

Practices of Science in Place: The Botanical Sphere

Nuala Johnson's (2011) paper identified that geographers are just beginning to imagine botanical gardens as “hubs of popular scientific education”.⁷⁶ Study of the practices of 'scientific education', which Balfour carried out within RBGE, form the nexus of this thesis. RBGE was established as a teaching garden and through an examination of how Balfour used that place and its collections to teach, we may

consider the Botanic Garden as a site for Balfour's construction and circulation of botanical knowledge.

Secord's (2004) paper reviewed and extended work on the circulation of knowledge between places. If, for Shapin, knowledge travelled as a result of standardisation, replication, and trust, Secord argued for the central role of practice in science, and for the movement of the knowledge created to be thought of as a process of communication – a “communicative action”.⁷⁷

Such a concern with the movement of knowledge helps in considering Balfour's dissemination of botanical knowledge from RBGE through the practices, sites and cultures which were directly associated with and conducted in the garden. If, following Secord (2004), science travelled as a form of communicative action, it behoves us to consider in what form and to whom science moved. That is why in this thesis I attend in the ways I do to Balfour's publications, the classroom, ‘the field’, the public sphere, and to his correspondence network. Here too, others' work has proven useful in providing a context to this study of Balfour's botanical science.

Print Spaces and Botanical Publications

Anne Secord's examination of the movement of botanical knowledge has considered botanical texts as “guides”.⁷⁸ Her re-interpretation of botanical texts suggested that such guides may themselves be considered sites for understanding the practices of botanical science, a source for identifying the “informal networks that characterized British nineteenth-century botany”.⁷⁹

Secord's focus on the content of such botanical books (which in her case incorporated botanical specimens) and the ways in which such texts guided users to

adopt specific ways of seeing, is one interpretation of the ‘geographies of reading’.

Robert Mayhew’s investigation into the “physical space of the book as a key part of its ability to express meaning” is another.⁸⁰ He showed the importance of attention to the paratextual – the binding, size, shape, and typeface of the book. Secord and Mayhew together indicate how we may consider the ‘space’ of the book and its use in making botanical knowledge. They have shown how knowledge travelled through the preparation and reading of such books, how books inspired and facilitated continued learning – by both “entertain[ing] the eye and aid[ing] learning” – and how books encouraged and promoted learning in lay and accomplished audiences alike.⁸¹

The integration of science, medicine and technology into nineteenth-century popular periodicals has been the focus of, amongst others, Sally Shuttleworth, Geoffrey Cantor, Jonathan Topham and Gowan Dawson.⁸² Their findings have made it possible to examine how the nineteenth-century reading public engaged with science. This is important because, according to Dawson and Topham, “few self-respecting scholars of the Victorian age [...] would now present their conclusions concerning the ‘period’s culture’, literature or art, to give just a few prominent examples, without at least some reference to how such subjects were represented and debated in the contemporary print media”.⁸³

As part of the ‘print’ section of Bernard Lightman and Aileen Fyfe’s edited work on audiences of science, Topham wrote about ‘publishing popular science’. He made clear to whom he referred in the category of a ‘popular audience’. By the early nineteenth century, ‘popular’ was taken to mean “intended for or suited to ordinary people” in terms of understanding and price.⁸⁴ To know of whom the popular audiences were comprised was of importance as it contributed to an understanding of

the reading public sphere; reading was no longer the sole privilege of the bourgeois public, it was accessible to all who were literate and had an interest.

Such work on the “geographies of reading and writing” have “greatly enhanced” our understanding of nineteenth-century scientific practice: for Livingstone, knowledge of the relationship between how and where ideas were read, and by “whom [is necessary] in order to understand the ways in which science moved over space”.⁸⁵ With the publication of *Victorian Sensation: The Extraordinary Publication, Reception, and Secret Authorship of Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, James Secord opened up a whole new range of possibilities and discussions on the geographies of reading by demonstrating the importance of attention to the locations – the place – in which books and periodicals were read. Reviewing *Victorian Sensation*, one reviewer observed how “In Secord’s hands, *Vestiges* becomes not merely the focal point of a story of contemporary literary intrigue but also, and more importantly, a singularly useful probe for tracing the manifold ways in which readers attribute meaning and intention to texts”.⁸⁶

Scientific Education in the Classroom and Visual Display

The delivery of science in the classroom setting has been approached from several angles: through the materialities used, such as diagrams and models and their display, to the interpretation of science as a visual language.⁸⁷ Margaret Maria Olszewski’s examination of the use of botanical teaching models at the universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen has illustrated the several ways in which professors taught through models. She argued that the use of models in the two universities attracted students because such use was part of a pedagogical approach, one that Olszewski refers to as

“new botany”. She further suggested that the use of models was consistent with the philosophical ideals of the nineteenth-century Scottish educational system.⁸⁸

Massimiano Bucchi and Jakob Evertsson considered the diagrams popular in nineteenth-century education, and how such wall charts contributed to the learning methods and intellectual “climate” of the classroom.⁸⁹ Their work and that of Olszewski emphasised how the ability to learn was a combination of seeing and doing. Bucchi cited Otto Schmeil a nineteenth-century German school-teacher who argued that, “nothing is in the understanding that has not before been in the senses! ... Only through diligent observation, personal viewing and personal investigation, is it possible to banish the worst enemy of any formative teaching: verbalism”.⁹⁰ This view is consistent with Martin Rudwick’s emphasis upon science’s “visual language”. A language, Rudwick attested, is exactly what any visual representation of an object is: it may only ever be an interpretation of the real thing – “artistic representation is always a visual *language*, which has to be learned and which changes over time”.⁹¹

The Public Sphere

The public sphere may also be understood as a site for science’s making and dissemination. For Fyfe and Lightman, science’s public sphere may be examined through the categories of “orality, print and display”, that is, the ways in which professional and amateur scientists alike heard and discussed science, read about it in print, and how they visualised science through display.⁹² Withers (2010) was concerned with a specific public sphere during his examination of the working of the British Association for the Advancement of Science as a civic science between 1831

and 1939.⁹³ Through his concern with the effect of geography on the science of the BAAS meetings should we consider, he asked, whether geography had an effect on the public sphere? For example, whether a Scottish public consumed science differently to an English public or whether the geographies and behaviours of the place in which science was made, heard, displayed or read affected how it was consumed? My focus on the nineteenth-century public sphere rests on Balfour's association with the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and his delivery of lectures to the public. This concern of Balfour's to disseminate the fruits of his botanical knowledge also has a broader intellectual and societal context.

Finnegan examined the practices of provincial natural history societies and the connections between place, science, and the local community.⁹⁴ Through his examination of societies' inaugural addresses, lectures, and members' obituaries, Finnegan showed that "the pursuit of local natural history, as a complex set of corporeal and cultural practices, could [...] be seen as supplying the moral and intellectual capacities thought necessary for civil society".⁹⁵ The knowledge in these ways by such societies was 'made mobile' through public lectures, the display of collections and via *conversazione*. These were events (and spaces) of "mass educative entertainment ... occasions for display".⁹⁶

Livingstone similarly emphasised the politically- and socially-charged environments in which public lectures of the nineteenth century were delivered and heard. Arguing that "social spaces shape and are shaped by speech. [...] they condition what can and cannot be said in them; they inflect how things are said, and the way they are heard", Livingstone re-affirmed his earlier work by suggesting how, for example, Darwin's work was differently shaped by virtue of the setting in which

it was produced and heard.⁹⁷ His focus on the reception of Darwin's theory of evolution, examined how it was differently talked about in two different locations, Ireland and the American South. His belief that social spaces do not determine but, rather, condition, what was said and heard is illustrated by attention to the views and positions of eminent religious and scientific figures in Dublin and Belfast.

While the cognitive content is important, the subject of the lecture was not always the key consideration. Attention to the make-up of the audience, the purpose and architecture of the building in which the lecture was delivered, and the social status, even the gender of the lecturer were all elements which helped 'shape' and inform audiences' interpretations of the science in question. In any consideration of "platform science", it is crucial to recognise that the associated social and cultural networks shaped knowledge just as much as did the content of the lecture.⁹⁸

Conclusion

This has been a necessarily abbreviated review of the key conceptual and historiographical themes upon which this examination of John Hutton Balfour's work rests. The studies outlined show how questions of place and site are critical to the making, meaning and dissemination of scientific knowledge. Knowledge is shaped by its place of making – its social setting – and by the associated social, cultural, and intellectual networks through which it moves from that place.

Locational historiography is now well established but it is not enough to know that things take place somewhere; we need to know exactly where events take place and how place conditions the science undertaken there. Studies of the pub, the civic natural history society, the field, the lab and the museum have shown that

scientific knowledge is greatly influenced, shaped and conditioned by the culture and character of where it was made. Furthermore, each place matters as a site of practice. Identification of the various sites of practice gives rise to the examination of the specific routines and performance, which, as I hope to have shown in the review of literature, provide places with specific identities. The practices of discussion, classification and display mark the museum to be considered in these ways. Equally, the practices of collecting, recording, and identifying render ‘the field’ to be identified as a place of botanical endeavour. Places are, however, not made through practice or instruction alone. They are also a product of the flow of information and material. In the case of Balfour’s making of botanical science, such networks included the global and local movement of plant material (dried and living), the matriculation and graduation of students, the movement of garden staff around the world, the dissemination of scientific papers and the sending and receiving of letters.

My focus in what follows is with the several social and intellectual sites and epistemic spaces in which Balfour made botanical knowledge: the classroom, the field, the public sphere, and in publications, chiefly with his books. I address the co-construction of place and practice. I draw on the work of those scholars discussed above to understand how Balfour’s literary output, his classroom, the field and his public sphere were part of the making, mobility and reception of nineteenth-century botanical science.

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Chapter Three

A Botanical Life: A Biographical Study of John Hutton Balfour

This chapter is an account of the scientific life of John Hutton Balfour, describing his work and achievements as Professor of Medicine and Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Edinburgh, and as Regius Keeper (RK) of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and Queen's Botanist in Scotland 1845–1879.

The purpose of this chapter is to introduce Balfour as a private individual, as a scientist, and more specifically, as an individual who combined religious belief with his scientific work in undertaking and shaping his own botanical life. This thesis is not an intellectual history of the life and work of John Hutton Balfour; rather, it is a study of the practices and processes which went into the making and teaching of botanical knowledge. I concentrate, therefore, upon the professional elements of Balfour's work.

The Purpose of Scientific Biography

The purpose and content of scientific biographies has changed considerably. Biographies written in the nineteenth century were imbued with a kind of moral passion. Their motive was to describe admirable role models through the explanation of their subjects' public achievements. Published literatures, discoveries made, expeditions charted, speeches delivered, and professional positions attained were all considered appropriate in the description of a scientific life. One consequence of this

approach was that the information held in biographical entries was considered the accepted history of an organisation or nation (depending on the purpose of the biography).¹

Furthermore, in nineteenth-century scientific biography, there tended to be a culture of “concealment and sugar coating”, where biographies – never raw in their production – were written to portray a favourable image of the subject, their science, and in some cases, the biographer.² Moreover, there existed a tradition of separating the private life from the public. This, in large part, is the reason so few women featured in nineteenth-century collective biographies. Although women’s actions may have been expressed in public, the origin of these actions was in the home, and that, it was deemed, was a space which remained private. Wealth at death was also considered a private matter. Religious adherence was, however, considered a public matter.

In the twenty-first century, by contrast, biographical accounts are no longer considered to represent the history of a nation, and the subject’s private life, including their financial and family status, is reckoned appropriate to include.

In his metabiography of Alexander von Humboldt, Nicolaas Rupke offers an account of Humboldt drawn from the bio(geo)graphical literature written by Germans’ and spanning Germany’s political history from the mid nineteenth century (within Humboldt’s life time) until the modern day.³ Rupke studied Humboldt not by examining the international corpus of Humboldtian literature but by looking only at German language accounts. His reason was not only the extensive volume of international literature available but also because of the number of nationally

circumscribed ‘Humboldts’. To combine these different representations into a single metabiography would have been next to impossible.

To a considerable extent my objectives in this biographical chapter are not dissimilar to that of Rupke. I intend to draw on several British-based sources to examine and discuss the several ‘Balfours’ previously described. Rupke notes of Humboldt, “[he] acquired multiple identities. He has become a man of several lives”.⁴ The same may be said of Balfour. It is not my intention in this chapter or in this thesis to separate Balfour into discrete ‘lives’ rather: it is to portray a coherent and balanced representation of the many ‘Balfours’ a single account of his professional botanical life. My attention to these several descriptions is not to suppose that they collectively amount to a single ‘essential’ Balfour. Rather, these are historical accounts written from different authorial and institutional intentions: that they reveal different Balfours is consistent with the issues identified in *Telling Lives in Science*.⁵

Rupke confined his study to German literature in order to effect a focus and give order and structure to his study of Humboldt. Here I include *all* the Balfour biographies, obituaries and vignettes. Where Rupke grappled with volume, I have had to contend with a paucity of literature. Arguably, too few sources are as problematic as too many. This chapter is not a metabiography minutely chronicling Balfour through time. I cannot offer a history of Balfour set against the “rough and tumble of ideology and politics” as did Rupke.⁶ What I do provide is a discussion of the available material, highlighting where institutions and individuals laid proprietorial claim to Balfour, and why, often to ensure favourable representation of themselves. In this chapter I have included and studied literature written during Balfour’s life, obituaries written following his death, and the 1979 work of Fletcher

and Brown (though their account of Balfour was largely taken from Isaac Bayley Balfour's 1907 account from the *Makers of British Botany*). Until this work by his son, there has been no modern accounts of the life and work of John Hutton Balfour. There are no significant works on Balfour written from the standpoint of modern biography.

The objective of this brief biographical overview is to describe Balfour's life in relation to those practices and processes through which he undertook his science. I do this by considering extant biographies and new material uncovered during the research for this thesis. What follows, looks where it is relevant at the private beliefs sustaining his world view, arguing that, in places, it is relevant, to Balfour's public scientific life to know something of his private life.

Of the six existing accounts of Balfour drawn on here, three are nineteenth century in origin; two of them date from the twentieth century and one from the twenty-first century. Four were part of a wider study, either that of an organisation or a profession. None was written from the perspective of a discrete biography of Balfour and each is interpreted, therefore, in relation to the circumstances, be they social, political or cultural, in which it was 'written'. The remaining two entries published in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* respectively were written for the express purpose of biography.

Balfour's Life

The following table gives the key dates of Balfour's life.

Table 3.1 - The key dates in the life of John Hutton Balfour 1808–1884.

Date	Event
1808	15 September John Hutton Balfour born in Edinburgh.
1815–1821	Attended the High School in Edinburgh. Taught by James Pillans and Aglionby Ross Carson.
1821–1824	Matriculated at the University of Edinburgh as an Arts student.
1824–1825	Attended the University of St. Andrews to study Moral Philosophy under Thomas Chalmers, Mathematics under Thomas Duncan, and Natural Philosophy under Thomas Jackson.
1825–1826	Entered the University of Edinburgh to study divinity. Took classes in Hebrew, French and Italian.
1826–1829	Attended Professor Robert Graham's botanical classes.
1827–1831	Commenced medical studies at the University of Edinburgh.
1832	Graduated M.D. from the University of Edinburgh.
1832–1833	Continued medical instruction in Paris.
1834	Commenced private medical practice from his home in Edinburgh.
1835	Elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
1836	8 February, inaugural meeting of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh held in Balfour's home, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.
1840	Embarked on botanical lecturing in the Edinburgh Extra-Academical Medical School in Surgeon's Square.
1841	11 October, appointed to the Chair of Botany at the University of Glasgow.
1842–1847	Part of the editorial team of the <i>Annals and Magazine of Natural History</i> .
1845	7 October, appointed Chair of Botany and Medicine at the University of Edinburgh by Edinburgh Town Council. Shortly

	afterwards he received the Crown appointments of Regius Professor of Botany, Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and Queen's Botanist in Scotland.
1847	21 August Battle of Glen Tilt. A landmark event in the development of rights of way legislation in Scotland.
1848–1877	Dean of the Medical Faculty
1849	First Edition of <i>Manual of Botany</i> published.
1851	Opening of the New Botanical Classroom at RBGE. Publication of the second edition of the <i>Manual of Botany</i> which saw a very public dispute between Balfour and the publishing house, Joseph and Richard Griffin and Company. Balfour distanced himself from the <i>Manual of Botany</i> until 1860 when publication of the textbook was taken over by Adam and Charles Black.
1852	Publication of the <i>Class Book of Botany</i> and the museum at RBGE opens.
1854	John Sadler appointed as assistant to Balfour
1855–1866	Part of the editorial team of the <i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i> .
1858	Completion of the RBGE Temperate Palm House. Balfour led students on a field excursion to Switzerland.
1860–1879	General Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
1861	Balfour took students on a field excursion to North Italy and Chamonix.
1876	Balfour requests a leave of absence as Dean of the Medical Faculty and Isaac Bayley Balfour takes over the teaching of Balfour's systematic course.
1877	1 August Balfour retires as Dean of the Medical Faculty.
1879	Balfour's petition to retire was permitted on the 29 March on grounds of failing health and advancing years.

	Balfour donates his teaching herbarium to the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society on the 4 November.
1884	11 February Balfour died in his home, Inverleith House, Edinburgh

Extant Accounts

In the first four of the six accounts presented here, Balfour's scientific life is examined through a reading of the advantages his inclusion conferred to the organisation, society or publication in which it appeared. None of these 'accounts' was written for the singular purpose of memorialising Balfour. In each, Balfour's inclusion realises a specific function: societal and organisational promotion and civic and familial pride. In contrast, the last two accounts may be considered 'true' biographies of Balfour. The aim of this chapter is to situate Balfour within his personal, academic, societal and professional context. Each of the six profiles differently chronicles Balfour's life, so offering different perspectives and insight into his life. These themes speak, in part, to the principal themes developed in this thesis (Chapters 4–7).

Famous by association: Balfour in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*

In writing his memoir of John Hutton Balfour for publication in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* (1887), William Craig (himself a Club member) succeeded in achieving two things – an accurate and fulsome account of the professional life of one of the Club's more distinguished members, and the lauding of the Club itself as one of distinction. Balfour was not an overly active member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club: he was president in 1878 and occasionally joined

members on field excursions. Yet, he is memorialised in the Club's *History* with affection and something close to pride. My sense in reading this memoir of Balfour is that in addition to the recognition of the life of an important Scottish botanist, the Club considered a memoir of Balfour – a member who to their reckoning had covered himself in professional and personal distinction – an opportunity to promote themselves through his achievements.

Craig's first objective was to provide an account of Balfour's professional life. This he achieved through attention to Balfour's early education as a student of arts then a student of medicine. The first mention of Balfour's botanical interest rests with the description of the inaugural meeting of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and the institution of the Botanical Society Club two years later. It is, however, his time as professor of medicine and Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Edinburgh that Craig depicts Balfour in most detail with Balfour's style of teaching, primarily his habit of taking students on field excursions, receiving most attention.

Craig's second achievement, the lauding of the Club through the actions of Balfour, is perhaps of more significant interest to our understanding of how Balfour has been historically portrayed. That an individual as professionally and socially accomplished as Balfour was a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, as well as a keen field scientist, and an advocate of societal based botanical science provided more than enough reason for the Club to include him in its *History*.

Craig opened his memoir of Balfour thus: "By the death of Emeritus Professor Balfour, on the 11th February, 1884, the Club lost one of its most distinguished members".⁷ This first line set the tone for all that followed. This memoir may be considered as a Club's reflection on the death of an elite botanist,

and how the Club, to whom the elite botanist was attached, extracted the opportunity to self-reflect and confirm its standing as a civic society of some repute.

Craig's description of Balfour throughout involved the use of high-achieving laudatory language. He described Balfour as, "a distinguished student", as "acquir[ing] distinction in classics", and as "an excellent classical scholar", an author of "excellent" textbooks, and in possession of a career that Craig described as "one brilliant success".⁸ In using these terms, Craig bestows on Balfour considerable praise, putting him on a pedestal of academic excellence. His aim, I suggest, was to convey to the reader that this was the calibre of member the Berwickshire Naturalist' Club attracted.

Craig's positioning of Balfour as an elite botanist is perhaps most explored through the examination of his fieldwork. For Craig, it was in this area that Balfour "shone most".⁹ In his pursuit of field knowledge Balfour is portrayed as somewhat of a hero. He is depicted as one who could carry exceptionally heavy packs of equipment across long stretches of rough terrain, frequently gaining access to land to which others would have been refused. Such feats, it is written, he managed to achieve "even in his advanced age".¹⁰

Balfour's 'hero' status is furthered through discussion of his spiritual ministering during fieldwork. He is portrayed as a man who not only "knew the flora of Scotland" better than any other, discovered the stations of many new species, but also one who never "forgot [his] claims to humanity".¹¹ Craig described how Balfour provided "spiritual and material" ministry to the cottagers and shepherds living in remote locations, adding that Balfour's memory will be "cherished in many a lonely hamlet". To the label of 'hero' then we may also add 'wholesome'.

In Craig's memoir, Balfour was remembered as an academically distinguished professional botanist, and a heroic and wholesome field botanist. Furthermore, and of particular significance to the Berwickshire Naturalist's Club, this professionally accomplished and highly-regarded individual was a member of their Club. Emphasising this point was, I suggest, the main aim of the memoir.

Magnate of the BAAS: Balfour in *The Dundee Advertiser*

The profile published in *The Dundee Advertiser* is the only one included here which was written during Balfour's lifetime. At the time of its publication, Balfour was twenty-two years into his thirty-four year tenure as Professor of Medicine and Regius Professor of Botany and Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. In the weeks proceeding Dundee's 1867 visit from the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS) *The Dundee Advertiser* printed a series of vignettes under the title 'The Magnates of the British Association', and, on Wednesday 28 August 1867, a profile of Balfour was printed as its eighth instalment.¹² The wording of the title set the tone of the accounts. These were not profiles to be read with passing interest in scientific matters: rather their purpose was to ignite in all readers a sense of civic pride that scientists of such acclaimed grandeur were to arrive in their city to contribute to the 37th meeting of the BAAS.

Throughout the profile there is a sense that the reporter is not entirely *au fait* with Balfour's professional standing or achievements or of the regard professional and amateur botanists held for their science. The profile begins with a romanticised but somewhat patronising vision of botany in which it is described as the "most beautiful and generally delightful of the sciences" posited in contrast against the

‘real’ sciences of medicine, geology and zoology.¹³ However, the reporters’ lack of specific knowledge about either Balfour or botany is of little consequence to this assignment as the objective of the series appears to have been the introduction of scientific luminaries to the people of Dundee and in this case, to introduce Balfour as a fellow ‘Magnate of the BAAS’. Balfour’s position as a member of this scientific elite is established through the description of the famous people and events most notable in his life.

Readers of *The Dundee Advertiser* are first introduced to Balfour through an anecdote about James Hutton (the geologist related to Balfour, and from whom he received his middle name). The reporter recounts a comical tale about Hutton and the Scottish physician, James Gregory, as told by Sir Walter Scott. From the beginning then, Balfour is associated with individuals of notable repute. The reporter further lauds Balfour through his good fortune to have received his early education from the Edinburgh High School “famous masters” Carson and Pillans.¹⁴ Following mention of his early academic life, including his education at the University of Edinburgh, his short stay in St. Andrews studying theology, and his medical studies in Edinburgh, Balfour is described in his role as occupying the Chair of Botany at the University of Edinburgh. Here Balfour is described as contributing “extensively to the diffusion of knowledge and plants and flowers”.¹⁵ Balfour’s *Manual of Botany*, his ‘Botany’ article in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and his *Class Book of Botany* receive attention as his most publicly celebrated works.

As further evidence of his rightful positioning among science’s elite, Balfour’s wholesome and upstanding theological belief was described. In keeping with the tone of the profile this placing is achieved through reference to his notable

achievements, chiefly his publications and by reference to well-known botanists.

Writing of Balfour's text *Phyto-Theology*, the reporter noted, "surely we can conceive no gift better fitted to be laid on the altar of a God whose name is Love and whose purpose is the diffusion of universal good, than a bloodless and beautiful offering of flowers, ferns, fruits".¹⁶ In his effort to be what the reporter calls a "natural theologian", Balfour is compared to the renowned English botanist John Ray – a further act in situating him among the magnates of science.¹⁷

In this profile, a publicly accomplished Balfour is described. That is, one who was associated with notable public figures and professional achievements. The purpose of this profile, I suggest, was not to delve into the practices of a professional botanist; rather, one might conclude, that the purpose of the biography was less a focus on Balfour and more an opportunity for the readers of *The Dundee Advertiser* to reflect on the calibre of men their city had attracted during the meeting of the BAAS.

Family man: 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670 until 1887'

Isaac Bayley Balfour (Balfour's second son and Regius Keeper of RBGE 1888–1922), contributed an essay to the 1913 volume *Makers of British Botany*, edited by Francis Wall Oliver titled 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670–1970'. In echoes of the profile in *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* we may consider the shaping and content of this profile to serve a dual purpose: to justify, through description of teaching practice and character, Balfour's place in a volume entitled *The Makers of British Botany*; and secondly, to serve as an opportunity for Bayley Balfour to reflect with familial pride on the botanical and

personal achievements of his father. Throughout the profile no reference is made to the fact that Bayley Balfour is John Hutton Balfour's son. However, where other biographies give a clear sense of being written for a purpose other than the memorialisation of the subject, this biography is successful in fulfilling that aim.

Bayley Balfour's description of John Hutton Balfour is ecumenical: his work as a teacher, university professor, administrator, and botanist receive equal attention. In contrast to other profiles, this account seeks to describe Balfour not through his notable achievements, but through the detailing of everyday practices. Balfour is portrayed as a complex and multifaceted individual. His actions as a teacher, class and field botanist, administrator, theologian and university employee are interpreted in relation to each other.

In his description of the practices of his father, which may be interpreted as justifications of Balfour's inclusion in Oliver's volume, Bayley Balfour attempts to provide a balanced portrayal of his father's character. He describes his young father as the "punter" among his friends immediately following it with a reference to Balfour's more serious attainment of assuming the position of President of the Royal Medical Society within two years of joining.¹⁸ Similarly, he described Balfour's professorial "good humour" but, as before, this was followed by the more serious mention of Balfour's pedagogic methods in the field.¹⁹ However, it is through specific mention of his teaching practice that Balfour is most justly considered a 'maker of British botany'.

Of the several authors of the profiles included here, Bayley Balfour was the only one to have studied under Balfour. Where other biographers could make inferences about Balfour's pedagogic approaches, Bayley Balfour wrote from the

perspective of one who had been taught by Balfour, who knew at first hand the circumstances of his approaches to teaching. As a consequence, Bayley Balfour's piece includes specific detail of his father's pioneering use of microscopy, his improvement to the tradition of field excursions associated with the Edinburgh botanical classes, and of the ethos that underpinned Balfour's teaching practice.

As mentioned, Bayley Balfour's essay had a dual function. The second outcome of his essay was one of familial pride. There are elements included in the profile that could only have been known to those who had studied under Balfour; likewise, there are traces of information throughout which would only be known by family members. These traces go some way to underpinning the sense of family in the piece. For example, a hint to the origin and depth of Balfour's determined character is provided in Bayley Balfour's description of his paternal grandfather, as he wrote, "Andrew Balfour was a grim old Presbyterian, of the stuff covenanters were made".²⁰

Through detailed vignettes of Balfour's teaching, Bayley Balfour succeeded in illustrating why his father was included in a volume entitled *Makers of British Botany*. At the same time, he was successful in injecting into his account a sense of familial recognition and pride for the achievements of a father. This combination of fact and pride is seen in his description of his father's teaching style: "it is testimony to his power of infusing zeal in pupils that there was always a contingent of them ready to come to the Botanic Garden at six o'clock in the morning to give voluntary aid in the arranging of these [microscopical] demonstrations for the lecture at eight o'clock. Many of those who came recorded that they found that period and its work one of the most inspiring in their student history".²¹ While this quote provides useful

first-hand information of the actions of students, the last sentence in particular would seem to indicate a degree of satisfaction about this achievement.

In contrast to the other profiles considered here, Bayley Balfour does not describe Balfour's character or teaching ethos through the lens of religion. Other than an outline of Balfour's early exposure to and interest in pursuing a career in Christian ministry Bayley Balfour largely avoids the subject. Instead, he focuses on Balfour's interpretation of botanical science as the foundation on which he built his teaching style. Bayley Balfour wrote:

But the enticement of acquisition and discovery of novelty whilst there were not the governing influences in Balfour's excursion. In touch as he was with the problems of organography in its fullest sense, a man of wide reading familiar with the botanical work of his time, and associated as he had been in the field with men like Edward Forbes and Hewett Cottrell Watson, Balfour could and did look at plants from the standpoint of their place in vegetation, and in relation to the conditions of growth, and as having a history in their habitat. His teaching reflected this. It was never classification, diagnosis, and nomenclature as the end-all of Botany. The details emphasised changed as the progress of botanical discovery gave new clues to explanation of form and relation, and it was the solvings and attempts at solvings of observed phenomena that gave that fascination to his excursions.²²

There are several possible reasons why Bayley Balfour wrote the piece in the detailed style that he did. As Balfour's son, Bayley Balfour's primary aim might be thought to be favourable to the preservation of his father's memory. A second reason is that Bayley Balfour's piece is, as noted, the only one published by somebody who studied under Balfour. A third reason centres around the history of why the piece was written. Bayley Balfour wrote with the specific intent of including it in a volume which chronicled the actions of individuals who had made and shaped British botany.

To justify Balfour's inclusion in the volume, Isaac Bayley Balfour had to include detail of Balfour's working practices in helping establish the reputation both of British botanical knowledge and of his father.

Practical botanist: Balfour and *The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 1670–1970*

Fletcher and Brown incorporate detail of Balfour and his work across several chapters of their history of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (1970).²³ This structure is in keeping with the several aims of their volume, one of which was to describe the lives of the professors of botany associated with RBGE from 1670–1970. Furthermore, they aimed to show the progression of Scottish botany over three centuries in a linear and teleological account itemised through the history of the Botanic Garden. Lastly, they aimed to examine the work of notable botanists and gardeners as part of an internalist history of the art and science of botany and gardening. Given these aims, the work of Balfour, Regius Keeper for 34 years, could not 'fit' into one chapter. Therefore, Balfour's work is discussed when it is relevant to the history of the garden, and relevant to the history Fletcher and Brown wanted to present. As such, a single description of Balfour in a 'biographical sense' does not appear: rather, such information as is available is to be learned through a reading of his place in the history of RBGE.

Balfour is first mentioned in relation to the institution of the BSE in 1836. In the previously mentioned accounts, the BSE receives attention only because of Balfour's founding involvement. In keeping with the aims of Fletcher and Brown, however, it is through a description of the founding of the BSE (a significant event in the history of RBGE) that we are first introduced to Balfour. Following this first

introduction comes a chapter entitled ‘John Hutton Balfour’. Despite this chapter title, the focus is less upon Balfour as an individual, and more upon the events that took place during his tenure as Regius Keeper. Here, Balfour is considered in relation to the structural changes he made to the garden: the repairs to the glasshouses; the renovation of the teaching rooms resulting in the construction of a new classroom; and a museum in the space of the old classroom, and the building of the Palm House. Throughout Fletcher and Brown’s history, Balfour is considered only in relation to a progressive history of the garden.

Much of what we may refer to as ‘biographical-type’ information is taken from Bayley Balfour’s account in Oliver’s *Makers of British Botany* and from a paper written by John Hutton Balfour himself, in which he extols the virtues of fieldwork. In the account, written in 1848 for the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, Balfour described the scientific and personal advancements gained from the practice and processes of fieldwork. He is quoted as describing field excursions as the “*life of the botanist*”, the botanist’s opportunity to “study the science practically...The feelings thus excited are by no means of an evanescent or fleeting nature; they last during life, and are always recalled by the sight of the specimens which were collected”.²⁴

In keeping with their intention of telling a history of RBGE, Fletcher and Brown conclude the ‘John Hutton Balfour’ chapter with a description of the McNabs, William and James, father and son, who each strove to improve the reputation of the garden during their time as Principal Gardener of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.

Balfour, in this work, is not lauded as a great scientist as he is in the accounts above. Rather, he is included because he was one of the many people who contributed to the success of RBGE over the three hundred year period examined. As a result of the telling of so many botanical lives, Balfour here appears as a more moderate and mundane figure in terms of scientific achievement and botanical success than the ‘Balfours’ described in the accounts above.

Balfour the scientist: Balfour in the *Dictionary of National Biography*

George Thomas Bettany wrote Balfour’s entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1885). Bettany, a botany lecturer at Guy’s Hospital, London (1877–1886), focused his biography around Balfour’s life as a scientist and teacher, and made no reference to Balfour’s personal life. In contrast to the profiles above, the aim of Bettany’s was to write an account of Balfour which adhered to the protocols of nineteenth-century biography.

Bettany begins by chronicling Balfour’s scientific life from early education until death, including reference to significant events and posts attained where relevant. Following this overview, Bettany’s attention is refocused to provide a description of what he recognised to be the significant achievements of Balfour’s scientific life – his work as a teacher of botany and as an author of botanical textbooks. This section, amounting to approximately half the total length of the biography, begins with a description of Balfour as being a “painstaking and conscientious, earnest and impressive” teacher, whose teaching style was “characterised by a wealth of illustration and a faculty of imparting his own enthusiasm”.²⁵ Mirroring the style of some of the other accounts, Balfour’s actions in

the field are approached through reference to his deeply religious character. Of his fieldwork Bettany notes that Balfour had “ascended every important peak and gathered every rarity in the flora” while maintaining good humour and enthusiasm throughout.²⁶ In compliance with the nineteenth-century protocol of celebrating one’s subject’s great achievements, Bettany concluded his biography with a list of Balfour’s notable textbooks: no mention is made, however, of the many periodical articles written by Balfour.

As previously noted, nineteenth-century biographers tended towards a culture of “sugar coating” their subjects.²⁷ This biography, I suggest, is no different. While it is true that it exists with no alternative objective, it also presents Balfour and his work in advancing botanical science in a favourable light. Bettany’s remark that Balfour ascended “every important peak and gathered every rarity in the in the flora” leans towards the heroic, a rhetoric seen in some of the other profiles above.

Balfour revisited: Balfour in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*

David Allen’s entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (ODNB) (2004) is the only twenty-first-century biography considered here. In much of its content it is similar to Bettany’s 1885 biography. Allen, however, takes a more modern approach to biography both in terms of the style of language used and in the information included – the absence of effusive language and the inclusion of personal detail being the major modern differences applied.

Given that the sources used by Allen include Bayley Balfour’s essay in *Makers of British Botany*, Craig’s *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club* and Fletcher and Brown’s *The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 1670–1970*, it comes as

no surprise that the biography contains little new biographical detail. Where this biography does contrast with that of the others, however, is in the style in which it is written. In keeping with other works by Allen, this biography is presented as a social history of Balfour's botanical life.

At the outset, Allen labels Balfour a botanist. The reader is given to assume that by labelling Balfour as such, the main focus of the biography will be Balfour's botanical practices. To a great extent, this is correct but, in keeping with modern approaches to biography, Allen includes supplementary personal material in order to deepen our understanding of Balfour's scientific self. For example, Balfour's marriage to Marion Spottiswood Bayley is included – an event not mentioned in any of the other profiles.

Where others specifically mentioned Balfour's pioneering work, particularly in the use of microscopy, Allen avoids it, mentioning only that Balfour entered into botany before microscopy was widely available. Allen's biography is largely a reflection of one of the teaching practices for which Balfour was chiefly noted: his fieldwork. Following the structure of Bettany's biography, Allen illustrates Balfour's enthusiasm and good-humoured approach to teaching through description of the Saturday student field excursions. Describing Balfour's appearance as that resembling an "Old Testament prophet" Allen, as others had done before him, illustrates Balfour's deep religious beliefs through attention to fieldwork; in Allen's case this is achieved by recounting the events of a specific excursion to the Isle of Arran.²⁸

Allen's biographical account offers insight into the life of this nineteenth-century botanist by eschewing verbose descriptions. Allen describes Balfour through

reference to what, in his opinion, were the major events and practices of Balfour's scientific life.

Broadly speaking, the biographical information contained in the published biographies is consistent in factual detail and little new detail can be added to it. Excluding his involvement in the formation of the BSE, about which there is some information, later biographers have written little about Balfour before his appointment to the chair of botany in 1845. From 1845, Balfour became a more notable public figure and his actions therefore, became documented more fully. This is evident in Bellon's 2005 paper describing the 1845 contest between Joseph Hooker and Balfour for the Edinburgh Chair of Botany.²⁹ In this work Bellon comprehensively establishes the facts surrounding Balfour's succession to the Chair: this being so, the appointment will not be reconsidered here. Only one other publication considers a portion of Balfour's life in any detail. In 2008, on the occasion of the two-subject exhibition at Inverleith House in Edinburgh celebrating the bicentenary of John Hutton Balfour's death, Henry Noltie, in partnership with Philip Larratt-Smith and the contemporary artist Louise Bourgeois, published a two-volume work entitled *Nature Study*.³⁰ These two volumes – Noltie's a pictorial account of Balfour's original teaching diagrams, and Larratt-Smith's collection of paintings of the female form – although very different in content and form, together represent a study of nature. Noltie's volume comprises an examination of the use of art, specifically botanical diagrams, used by Balfour in his teaching of science. The selection of illustrations reproduced in the volume demonstrates the breadth of Balfour's teaching curriculum.

To a greater or lesser extent, the biographies considered here, although written in different styles and for different purposes each describe Balfour through attention to four practices associated with his scientific career: his publications, his classroom teaching practices, his field expeditions, and his involvement with the BSE. Considered from different angles, and in relation to modern interpretations, these four practices form the discrete but connected empirical chapters of this thesis. An additional theme, present across all the biographies but not dealt with here at any length, is Balfour's commitment to Christianity. Although considered in the biographies, its inclusion is largely restricted to discussions of his fieldwork, and to the Christian practices and behaviours shown by Balfour whilst botanising in remote locations. This material does not help greatly in exploring the position that religion held in Balfour's life but, given the relative paucity of biographical detail, any new detail, which may illuminate the life of the subject, is of value. The following section expands on what is known of Balfour's commitment to religion through an examination of his involvement in Christian organisations, and through an exploration of the place of Christian values across his working practices. Inclusion of this information is important for two reasons. This aspect of his life is critical to gaining a comprehensive understanding of Balfour as a private individual and as a scientist. Secondly, the depth of Balfour's belief meant that Christian values were always part of his scientific practices yet never a determinant of them. These issues are not directly a concern of this thesis yet they are germane to knowing Balfour the botanist.

John Hutton Balfour: A Natural Theologian

Religion occupied a central position in Balfour's life - its teachings and values providing the guide by which Balfour conducted his personal and scientific affairs. Balfour's father, as Isaac Bayley Balfour described him, was "a grim Presbyterian" and his maternal grandfather, George Goldie, was a Church of Scotland minister. From a young age, Balfour was encouraged by his parents to follow a career in the Church.³¹ However, it was his attendance at the High School in Edinburgh which proved to shape his life, both educationally and spiritually. The association with one other pupil proved to have a considerable influence on Balfour's private and professional actions. The pupil was David Thomas Kerr Drummond. Drummond went on to become a minister in the Scottish and, later, the English Episcopalian Church. In 1845 Drummond accepted the position of incumbent of St. Thomas' Chapel in Rutland Square, Edinburgh, and Balfour followed him to join his congregation and undertake a role as one of the vestry for thirty years. Drummond's Episcopalianism was theologically of the same order as the religious teachings Balfour had grown up with – low church. His father attended the Free Church and his brother William would, in 1849, become the minister at Holyrood Territorial Free Church Mission.³² It is likely, however, that Balfour's choice to worship at Episcopalian St. Thomas' was fuelled by a decision to follow Drummond, the minister who had performed his marriage service in 1848 and with whom he remained friends.³³ Knowledge of Balfour's denominational stance however tells only part of the story. How religion impacted upon his character and how it was woven into his teaching of botany is of more relevance to this thesis.

The National Bible Society was one of many religious organisations supported by Balfour; he was secretary of the Edinburgh department of the Church Missionary Society, which supported those in need abroad and at home. Balfour, with Drummond, offered spiritual and material assistance to the poorest in Edinburgh's Canongate. The congregation of St. Thomas's was described as "animated with a desire to promote the cause of Christ, independent of sect or party".³⁴ Balfour was a long-standing committee member of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society for Scotland, and the Scottish Reformation Society. He was also a member of the Evangelical Alliance, paying an annual sum to the Alliance and acting as its treasurer during the 1850s. Balfour's teacher of moral philosophy at St. Andrews, the Rev, Thomas Chalmers, was a key progenitor of the Evangelical Alliance and, with Drummond, Balfour attended the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London, in 1846.³⁵ In addition to supporting national societies, Balfour, with the support of Drummond and the congregation of St. Thomas', established a society that specifically catered to the spiritual needs of the young, both at home and abroad. Between 1848 and 1876, the Juvenile Missionary Society sent funds to Benares in India, Ningpo (now Ningbo) in China, Sierra Leone in Africa, Red River in North America and various children's homes across Syria.³⁶ Balfour recorded that by 1876, £3,686 3s 6d had been sent to those in areas of need.³⁷

Examination of Balfour's commitment to religious societies reinforces what we know from the accounts studied above. In Balfour's support of religious societies the words of William Craig are given credence: Balfour never "forgot [his] claims to humanity".³⁸ Further parallels may be drawn between the words of Craig and Balfour's St Thomas's connections: the congregation's willingness to help

irrespective of “sect or party” closely resembles Craig’s account of Balfour’s personal ministering to those living in rural locations and in need of spiritual help.

Although this thesis concentrates on Balfour’s commitment to education, predominantly the education of young people, we see through examination of his work in religious organisations, particularly for the Juvenile Missionary Society, that Balfour’s commitment to young people extended beyond education to include a moral and religious obligation to help where he could. By uncovering something of Balfour’s religious character we deepen our understanding of how and why religion informed his working practices.

The Christian values held by Balfour are evident across his range of scientific teaching approaches. His deep-rooted belief in the unity of science and scripture formed the basis to his teaching style. During a lecture to the Young Men’s Christian Institute, Edinburgh, Balfour stated:

True education must be regulated by religion. Religion and science cannot be separated, there is no incompatibility as some have supposed in their union. The works of God and the hand of God go hand in hand. Much needless talk among the biliousness of one and much needless boasting from its disciples of the other. Religious men expressed their convictions with the upmost caution and fear, while scientific men hastened with an air of unruly triumph to place their discoveries in direct opposition to the statements of scripture. Time has done much to resolve these problems. It is no longer necessary to scoff at Revelation in order to appear witty or required to question its truth in order to appear learned.³⁹

His textbooks are prefaced with dedications to ‘Him’. In the preface of the *Outlines of Botany*, Balfour wrote the study of “science leads us to admire the works of Him who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working”.⁴⁰ Many of his lectures

referred to the place of scripture in science. During a lecture in May 1846 Balfour stated, “the knowledge of nature will never be found to be at variance with scripture, the more it is studied the more we shall see the harmony that subsists between them and the beautiful light of illustration which they reciprocally shed on one another”.⁴¹ Balfour’s belief in the truth and authority of scripture was at least equal if not greater than his belief in the truth and authority of science. During a speech to the National Bible Society in 1867 Balfour said, “with the bible we have a thorough certainty, to which science could never attain”.⁴²

Furthermore, his teaching materials supported a belief in ‘Ideal Nature’: his use of models and diagrams that depicted perfect specimens, specimens created by an intelligent creator, indicate Balfour’s intention to illustrate God’s hand in nature. In fieldwork, the disciplinary practice with which extant biographies most readily associate Balfour with religion, Balfour’s commitment to seeing the work of God’s hand prevailed. In a lecture given in July 1860, to the students of Madras College, a secondary school in St. Andrews, Balfour stated, “every walk we take gives us objects of contemplation and contributes to our intellectual enjoyment, when we look at it in the light of God’s word”.⁴³ And, within the BSE, an organisation in which Balfour had considerable influence over the nature of the spoken addresses and published papers, papers were given which were sympathetic to concepts of God the Creator, ‘Unity of Structure’, and ‘Ideal Morphology’.

As the aim of this chapter has been to introduce Balfour as a scientist and a private individual, failure to include detail of his religious self would have been a grave omission. Examination of the place religion occupied in Balfour’s personal and professional life is of crucial importance to our understanding of Balfour the botanist.

By a reading of the biographies and the material depicting his religious life, it is hoped that a deeper understanding of Balfour's working practices may be realised prior to the examination of each practice individually.

Conclusion

"The history of philosophy is essentially biographical. We cannot disassociate the scientific discovery from the scientific discoverer himself".⁴⁴ These were the words of H.W. Carr, biographer of Gottfried Leibniz, in 1929. I suggest that they are equally applicable today and to this study of Balfour. Without introduction to the several biographical Balfours given above, one may conclude that some of the actions and practices discussed in later chapters would lose context and impact. By memorialising Balfour as a fieldworker, and society member; an elite scientist; a pioneering botanist; and a critical contributor to a renowned scientific institution Balfour as a scientific botanist may be more keenly examined in relation to his practice.

¹Shortland, M. and Yeo, R. (1996) *Telling Lives in Science: Essay's on Scientific Biography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

²Shortland, M. and Yeo, R. (1996) *Telling Lives in Science*. 23.

³ Rupke, N. A. (2005) *Alexander von Humboldt. A Metabiography*. London: Peter Lang.

⁴ Rupke, N. A. (2005) *Alexander von Humboldt. A Metabiography*. 16. Cambridge University Press.

⁶ Rupke, N. A. (2005) *Alexander von Humboldt. A Metabiography*. 216.

⁷Craig, W. (1887) Memoir of the Late John Hutton Balfour, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., etc.; Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh; Queen's Botanist for Scotland; Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. In: Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (1887) *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*. Alnwick: Henry Hunter Blair. 218.

⁸Craig, W. (1887) Memoir of the Late John Hutton Balfour. 218 and 220.

⁹Craig, W. (1887) Memoir of the Late John Hutton Balfour. 221.

¹⁰Craig, W. (1887) Memoir of the Late John Hutton Balfour. 225.

¹¹Craig, W. (1887) Memoir of the Late John Hutton Balfour. 225.

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- ¹²Anon (1867) 'The Magnates of the British Association'. *The Dundee Advertiser*. 28 August.
- ¹³Anon (1867) 'The Magnates of the British Association'. n.p.
- ¹⁴Anon (1867) 'The Magnates of the British Association'. n.p.
- ¹⁵Anon (1867) 'The Magnates of the British Association'. n.p.
- ¹⁶Anon (1867) 'The Magnates of the British Association'. n.p.
- ¹⁷Anon (1867) 'The Magnates of the British Association'. n.p.
- ¹⁸Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887' In: Oliver, F.W. (1913) (Editor) *Makers of British Botany: A Collection of Biographies By Living Botanists*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 294
- ¹⁹Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 298.
- ²⁰Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 293.
- ²¹Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 296.
- ²²Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 297.
- ²³Fletcher, H.R. and Brown, W.H. (1970) *The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 1670-1970*. Edinburgh: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 'The Botanical Society of Edinburgh', 'John Hutton Balfour', 'J.H. Balfour, James McNab and John Sadler'.
- ²⁴Balfour, J.H. (1848) Notes of a Botanical Excursion, with Pupils, to the Mountains of Braemar, Glenisla, and Clova, and to Benlawers, in August 1847. *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*. 122.
- ²⁵Bettany, G.T. (1885) 'Balfour, John Hutton'. In: Stephen, L. (1885) (Editor) *Dictionary of National Biography*. Volume III. London: Smith, Elder and Co. 56.
- ²⁶Bettany, G.T. (1885) 'Balfour, John Hutton'. 56.
- ²⁷Shortland, M. and Yeo, R. (1996) *Telling Lives in Science*. 23.
- ²⁸Allen, D.E. 'Balfour, John Hutton'. In: Goldman, L. (2013) (Editor) *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. 539-540. 540.
- ²⁹Bellon, R. (2005) 'A Question of Merit: John Hutton Balfour, Joseph Hooker and the 'Concussion' Over the Edinburgh Chair of Botany'. *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences*. 36, 1, 25-54.
- ³⁰Larrat-Smith, P; Nesbitt, P; Noltie, H.J. and Bourgeois, L. (2008) *Nature Study: Louise Bourgeois and John Hutton Balfour (1808-1884)*. Edinburgh: Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.
- ³¹Balfour, I.B. (1913) 'A Sketch of the Professors of Botany in Edinburgh from 1670-1887'. 293.
- ³²Anon (2007). 'The History of the Holyrood Abbey Church'. Accessed 27 January 2017 from: <http://www.leithhistory.co.uk/2007/05/23/the-history-of-holyrood-abbey-church/>
- ³³Balfour, J.H. (1878) 'Memoir of Rev. D.T.K. Drummond'. In: Drummond, D.T.K. (1878) *The Last Scenes in the Life of our Lord and Saviour*. London: James Nisbet and Co. xii.
- ³⁴Balfour, J.H. (1878) 'Memoir of Rev. D.T.K. Drummond'. Xlix.
- ³⁵Balfour, J.H. (1867) *Substance of a Speech delivered at the Anniversary of the National Bible Society of Scotland on 4th February 1867*. Edinburgh: Muir and Patterson.

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- ³⁶Balfour, J.H. (1867) *Substance of a Speech delivered at the Anniversary of the National Bible Society of Scotland on 4th February 1867*.
- ³⁷Balfour, J.H. (1878) 'Memoir of Rev. D.T.K. Drummond'. lvii.
- ³⁸Craig, W. (1887) 'Memoir of the Late John Hutton Balfour'. 225.
- ³⁹RBGEA: (JHB2/3/4). Balfour, J.H. (n.d.) 'Lecture Notes'. Young Men's Xian Institute, Edinburgh. Plant Life – from Seedtime to Harvest.
- ⁴⁰Balfour, J.H. (1862) *Outlines of Botany*. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. vi.
- ⁴¹RBGEA: (JHB2/4/13). Balfour, J.H. (1846) 'Lecture Notes'. 'Introductory Lecture 4 May 1846'.
- ⁴²Balfour, J.H. (1867) *Substance of a Speech delivered at the Anniversary of the National Bible Society of Scotland on 4th February 1867*.
- ⁴³RBGEA: (JHB2/3/5). Balfour, J.H. (1860) 'Lecture Notes'. *St. Andrews*.
- ⁴⁴Carr, H.W. (1929) *Leibniz*. Boston: Little Brown. 23. Cited in: Shortland, M. and Yeo, R. (1996) *Telling Lives in Science*.

Chapter Four

John Hutton Balfour's Publications, 1835–1885

This chapter examines Balfour's publications with particular reference to his textbooks and periodical articles. The focus of what follows is upon the content and the purpose of his work and, where possible to know, the audiences to which his writings were directed. The emphasis is on the production, content and substance of what he wrote in relation to his botanical teaching and other spheres of activity. The extent of this output means that it is impossible to examine it all in detail: what follows is based on study of Balfour's textbooks and periodical articles. I use this oeuvre, understood as particular "text-spaces", to consider how Balfour created botanical knowledge through his attention to their content, structure and audience.¹

I begin by examining the evolution of pedagogical approaches and functions as observed in his textbooks. The chapter then explores Balfour's textbooks examining why he wrote them, and for whom. Three themes relating to the construction of botanical knowledge through publication are described: the motivation behind publication, the construction of textbook knowledge, and the public reception of print. The second half of the chapter examines Balfour's journal articles. This section studies the content of the articles in relation to the journals in which they were published and follows the work of Jonathan Topham.² As a whole, the chapter seeks to understand Balfour's published work as a collective site and intellectual 'space' through which he constructed botanical knowledge. In drawing heavily on the evidence of the archive to illustrate and support its arguments the chapter also engages with work on nineteenth-century print culture insofar as issues of the

technology of printing, ideas about audiences and the cost of published works bear upon our understanding of Balfour's output. In order to appreciate the nature and extent of his publications, I place his work in its wider context.

Nineteenth-Century Scientific Print Culture: Balfour's Authorship in Context

The nineteenth century witnessed a boom in scientific publishing. The invention of the steam printing press and the expansion of the railways meant that the publication of printed material: books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, could be produced quickly, on a large scale, and circulated across the country, all at a relatively low cost and high speed. Combined with improvements in education, these circumstances stimulated a nineteenth-century population keen to read.³

Many people used print as a means of publishing scientific knowledge. In her examination of evangelical popular science publishing in the nineteenth century, Aileen Fyfe takes as her focus the men and women of the Religious Tract Society (RTS), an organisation that sought to harness the advantages of cheap publishing options to educate the public on what they considered the 'proper' relationship between science and religion. The RTS tried to influence its audiences by 'flooding' the print market with their wholesome religious-cum-scientific literature as an antidote to anti-theological literature, or as they believed, "those publications which at present creep – which I may rather say crawl – in their own slime on the surface of the earth, and, insinuate themselves into the peaceful and happy domestic circle, and there induce pain, and ruin, and death".⁴ Adopting print as an aid to the promotion of Christian devotion and scientific ideas was not restricted to the RTS. Other Christian

organisations sought to do the same: the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Evangelical Alliance, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to name but a few also did so.⁵

In later work, Fyfe identifies other groups who contributed to the production of scientific knowledge through print.⁶ Writing provided an opportunity for genteel literate men to pursue their interests while earning a reputation and income. It was not an easy career: as David Brewster commented in 1830, “making your income from your pen” was “the worst of all professions”.⁷ Fyfe draws attention to two categories of writer: those who used writing to contribute to their own scientific reputation but who were paid little, and those for whom writing earned them an income but did nothing to raise their professional reputation. Few managed to earn both a liveable income and good professional reputation through their writing. Authors were paid one or perhaps two pounds per article, and for a book, writers were paid £100-200.⁸ Most persons who earned their wage writing scientific communications did so through preparing translations, magazine articles, children’s books and basic textbooks. As discussed in detail later in this chapter, Balfour’s textbooks may be divided into categories according to their intended audience. We have most information on the books written for his university botanical classes. He also wrote for beginners in botany. As Sally Kohlstedt suggests, the publication of nature textbooks for beginners became an industry in its own right. Through examination of ‘nature study’ books, we are able to examine the ideologies surrounding the teaching of nature, and the practices employed by teachers. Kohlstedt argues that such textbooks were written for teachers, not pupils, and that

authors of ‘nature study’ books viewed teachers as their “peers and collaborators in advancing and implementing the nature study programme”.⁹

Study of print culture covers more than what was written and by whom. It requires an engagement with print format and how that format influenced reader interpretation. In his work on the different ‘print spaces’ involved in the history of British geography, Robert Mayhew examines what he refers to as “materialist hermeneutic” – the study of format as an expression of meaning.¹⁰ Mayhew focuses attention on aspects beyond what he terms the “boundaries of standard literary and scholarly concern,” to consider the layout, content of the title pages, the inclusion of dedications, the typeface, and the size and binding of the book.¹¹ Mayhew draws on Gérard Genette’s work, *Seuils* (translated in 1997, as *Paratexts*) to examine the significance of attention to the paratextual.¹² For Genette, “a text cannot become a book, which is received and read as such by an audience, without these paratextual accoutrements, and as such they are key components in the creation of meaning through print”.¹³ Robin Rider has also studied the relationship existing between format and the meaning of print. In her study of algebra texts she found, “that which was clear, perspicuous, and neat was held in high esteem ... If typeface was executed well, it presented enormous advantages to seeing”.¹⁴

In Anne Secord’s work on the movement of botanical knowledge, she draws on the recent paratextual interpretations as promoted by Mayhew and encourages readers to re-imagine the book space; to view the pages of a book not only as pages of information but as “guides to seeing”.¹⁵ In Secord’s examination of the manipulation of the space of the book we are introduced to the concept that books are more than words or even how those words may be arranged and designed on the

page. Secord argues that in the case of botanical texts, the inclusion of, or space allowing for the inclusion of, real specimens, extends our understanding of how and through what style of information people learned. Secord's work prompts questions surrounding the use of imagery in nineteenth-century academic literature, its use across other teaching practices, and consequently, how a study of literature may lead to an extended examination of teaching practices.

For Secord, "our understanding of scientific practice has been greatly enhanced by geographies of reading".¹⁶ This is true since, given work in the history and culture of print, we have insight into who was reading what and where. Several authors have written on reading, scientific literature, and the reading of literatures of a general scientific nature. David Livingstone has written extensively on the reception of Darwinism in different parts of the world. For example, Livingstone emphasises the role of politics, culture and the exchange of ideas over space and time on the reading and interpretation of Darwin's evolutionary theories.¹⁷ In similar work, James Secord traces the reception of the anonymous *Vestiges of the History of Natural Creation*.¹⁸ (We know now that it was written by the Edinburgh printer and publisher Robert Chambers). In work predating Livingstone's, Secord traces the reception of *Vestiges of the History of Natural Creation* in five different locations, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. Secord examines the ramifications of anonymous publication and describes what it was like to 'read' a book in these different locations since the fact of reading was set against a backdrop of different cultural, intellectual, religious and economic politics, each of which influenced readers' interpretations of the book.

Jonathan Topham has paid attention to the reception of nineteenth-century scientific publishing practices.¹⁹ Topham opens by citing Jan Golinski: “Claims to knowledge become accepted insofar as they are embodied in effective acts of communication. And the persuasiveness of particular claims is not simply a result of what was said, but also of how it was said, where and by whom”.²⁰ Topham follows Golinski’s attention to all persons involved in the publishing process in his use of Robert Darnton’s “communication circuit”.²¹ Topham examines reading through attention to the reader: what, where and why they were reading; the publishers, what they were publishing and why; and the authors, who they were, and why they sought to publish. Topham demonstrates that more than the content influenced readers. The semiotics of the physical form influenced the readers as much as the text’s content. Publishers were the link connecting the writer and the reader and, as such, exercised significant power within nineteenth-century scientific publishing. In his examination of authorship, Topham suggests greater biographical investigation of authors is necessary in order to shape our understanding of who was writing what, and with what authority.

Nineteenth-century audiences also accessed science through the burgeoning numbers of scientific periodicals. The Science in the Nineteenth-Century Periodical project (SciPer) led by scholars at the universities of Sheffield and Leeds examined the representation of science in non-scientific periodicals. Topham and Gowan Dawson’s study of the place of periodicals in nineteenth-century print culture is critical: periodicals were “without doubt the primary means of cultural circulation in the nineteenth century, and in most cases, had a greater impact, and reached far larger and more diverse reading audiences, than books”.²² The SciPer project considers not

only the publications into which science was included but also the style of discourse employed in communicating science to general audiences. Topham and Dawson turn their attention towards the use of periodicals as ‘thinking spaces’ rather than publications in which the accepted protocol was to agree with the content, to consider them as debating spaces. They also study the juxtaposition of scientific and general information and how this in particular directed the flow of science into the public consciousness. Geoffrey Cantor, Sally Shuttleworth and Topham have described the representation of science in the nineteenth-century periodical, in their emphasis on the distribution and readership of popular magazines. The *Penny Magazine* had a circulation of 200,000 copies a week in 1830.²³

The archive of Balfour’s published output is rich and varied. Through attention to the textbooks and journal article content, it is possible to gauge his range and to make inferences about his audience. Furthermore, by considering the paratextual elements of his works, we can interpret how Balfour sought to attract particular audiences.

It is legitimate to contrast Balfour’s textbooks against other contemporary teaching texts. In Joseph Hooker’s *Students’ Flora of the British Islands*, (1870), Hooker includes information about the geographical distribution of plants.²⁴ As Balfour had, albeit some twenty-one years earlier, the inclusion of narrative of geographical distribution into a students textbooks may be seen as part of a wider campaign to establish botanical geography as fundamental to the science of botany. Classification – although necessary to botanical study was considered a low-level pursuit, whereas distribution was consistent with the research pursued by zoologists. We may also consider Balfour’s textbooks against those of Charles Babington,

professor of botany at Cambridge. In Babington's *Manual of British Botany: Containing the Flowering Plants and Ferns, Arranged According to the Natural Orders*, he presents a catalogue of flowering plants and ferns, but includes no teaching of botanical science.²⁵ The volume, Babington advises in his preface, is intended as a field book or botanists' travelling companion. Should further instructive detail be required, Babington directs the reader to others' specific texts: Hewett Cottrell Watson's *Cybele Britannica* for further detail on plant distribution, and to John Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* for detailed descriptions of the orders.²⁶

The greatest single difference between Babington's *Manual* and the works of Balfour was Babington's reluctance to include illustrations, fearing students would look at the illustrations rather than reading the descriptive text. Balfour, as shall be discussed in this chapter, considered illustration in a different light, and incorporated more than 1800 illustrations (as aids to student learning) in his *Class Book of Botany*. In this respect, Balfour's works align with those of John Lindley. Lindley's *The Vegetable Kingdom; or the Structure, Classification and Uses of Plants, Illustrated upon the Natural System*, was written for students (Lindley held the botanical chair at University College London between 1829 and 1860). On obtaining this chair, Lindley is reported to have observed that he could not find a suitable "guide to this branch of Natural History".²⁷ The first edition of his *The Vegetable Kingdom* was not published until 1846. The use of illustration in Lindley's *School Botany and Vegetable Physiology, or, The Rudiments of Botanical Science* is similar to the use of illustration in Balfour's textbooks.²⁸ Lindley uses illustration in partnership with plant description in order to teach the basics of botany. As will be shown in this chapter, Balfour drew on many sources in writing his textbook in terms of content

and, we may suppose for its style and balance between text and image. The chapter here aims to describe the precise procedures by which Balfour constructed his textbooks in order that they could become a space, a textual site through which to teach botanical science.

Balfour's Textbooks

Between 1831 and 1885, Balfour authored and published, alone and/or in collaboration with others, 208 items. Of these, forty-nine were books (scientific textbooks, garden guides, excursion accounts, and scientific-cum-religious literature). He published 121 periodical articles, of which thirty-eight items were examples of social commentary (primarily obituaries and bibliographic sketches) (Appendix 1). Balfour also authored anonymous articles for various journals, magazines and encyclopaedias. There is evidence to suggest he wrote for the *Penny Cyclopaedia* for the Society of Useful Knowledge. In the archive at RBGE, attached to an undated lecture in Balfour's hand, is a slip of paper which indicates in its wording that the piece may have been an article written for the *Penny Cyclopaedia*.³⁴

The study of Balfour's textbooks, which span more than half a century, demands a few words on organisation and method in order to discuss, describe, compare, and separate the texts while, at the same time, identifying the links between them. One method would be to arrange the textbooks in chronological order. This method, linear in approach and arrived at identifying dates of production, offers little in the way of critical analysis. However well this system might work to organise the titles, I have employed a more rounded approach in order to understand what Balfour

was writing, how he was writing, and for whom. If we want to identify Balfour's textbooks by audience, his output in these terms may be divided into four groups:

Table 4.1 - Classification of Balfour's textbooks by audience (1849-1885).

Group Number	Textbook Title
Group 1 Books for Beginners	<i>Lessons in Elementary Botany: For the Use of Schools</i> (1869, 1874, 1884)
	<i>The First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i> (1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1878)
	<i>Second Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of Systematic and Economic Botany. Suited for Beginners</i> (1873)
Group 2 Higher Education Texts	<i>Outlines of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Structure, Functions, Classification and Distribution of Plants</i> (1854, 1862)
	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i> (1849, 1851, 1855, 1860, 1863, 1875)
	<i>Class Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom</i> (1852, 1855, 1859, 1870)
Group 3 Scientific- cum- Religious Texts	<i>Phyto-Theology; or Botanical Sketches Intended to Illustrate the Works of God in the Structure, Function and General Distribution of Plants</i> (which became known as <i>Botany and Religion: or, Illustrations of the Works of God in the Structure, Functions, Arrangement and General Distribution of Plants</i> (1851, 1852, 1859, 1882)
	<i>The Plants of the Bible</i> (1857, 1866, 1885)
Group 4 Companion Texts	<i>The Botanist's Vade-Mecum: Being a Practical Guide for Collecting, Classifying and Examining Plants: With a Complete Glossary</i> (1855)
	<i>The Botanist's Companion: or Directions for the use of the Microscope, and for the Collection and Preservation of Plants, with a Glossary of Botanical Terms</i> (1860, 1875)

Group 1. Books for Beginners, were written for beginners in botany (by which I interpret Balfour to be referring to children of primary school age). Group 2. Higher

Education texts include *The Manual of Botany* and *The Class Book of Botany*. These were recommended texts for: medical students, students attending Balfour's botanical classes, students studying for a degree in science, and for ladies studying for an Honours certificate in the University Certificate for Women. The *Outlines of Botany* and the *Elements of Botany* were recommended for students graduating with honours in the Arts, for students studying towards university local examinations, and for ladies studying towards an Ordinary Certificate for Women. Group 3. Scientific-cum-Religious Texts. This group unites two volumes of phyto-theological work, namely *Phyto-Theology; or Botanical Sketches Intended to Illustrate the Works of God in the Structure, Function and General Distribution of Plants* (which became known as *Botany and Religion: or, Illustrations of the Works of God in the Structure, Functions, Arrangement and General Distribution of Plants* and *The Plants of the Bible*. Group 4. Companion Texts. This group of two books were written with the aim of being read in conjunction with the books from group 1 and/or 2.

Balfour himself did not use these groupings. They are not intended to privilege any such separation but to offer a division that is helpful in identifying the relationships between content and intended audience. The Table 4.1 provides a summary of the edition history of each of Balfour's textbooks (a detailed account of publisher and edition history is provided in Appendix 1) It was important to Balfour that his students should understand more than the classification of plants. As he stated, "the naming and arranging of plants must be considered merely as a means to an end and must not be reckoned the sole aim of botany".³⁵ Balfour understood that botany was more than the naming of plants. Although he was aware students may have felt lacking in that area, he believed they would have a much better foundation

to the study of botany having followed his course and, through its completion, would succeed in becoming philosophical botanists.³⁶

The content in his botanical textbooks was comprehensive: vegetable anatomy and organography; physiological botany; taxological botany; geographical botany and paleontological botany. Irrespective of intended audience, for example, given the aims and intended audience of the *Elements of Botany*, the *First Book of Botany* and the *Second Book of Botany*, fewer sections were covered, with the removal in the latter of geographical and paleontological botany. The *First Book of Botany* and the *Second Book of Botany* reduced the content yet further by confining the content to one topic per book; the *First Book of Botany* describes only the anatomy and physiology of plants and the *Second Book of Botany* describes systematic and economic botany. For younger audiences, scientific content was made popular but never diluted in its ambition. For Balfour, to make science popular was not to degrade it. Rather, he regarded the sign of a good teacher to be the ability to communicate complex science in an accessible manner.³⁷

The *Class Book of Botany* stands separate from the other botanical textbooks in that it was the most complex in terms of content and the only text in which physiological botany was approached as a separate section. Although the inclusion of physiological botany as a single section may seem of minor consequence, physiological botany was at the time a point of some debate among botanists. In an introductory lecture to his botanical class, Balfour urged his medical students to engage with plant physiology. It was his belief that if students wished to understand why a plant was diseased, they first had to understand the physiology of what made a plant healthy, the same analogy he believed could be used for the study of the human

body.³⁸ Arthur Henfrey, Chair of Botany at King's College London (1853 to 1859), shared Balfour's encouragement to engage with physiological botany: "We should make Physiology the most conspicuous feature of a course of Botany in Medical School".³⁹

Balfour's Textbook Pedagogy

The noun 'textbook' was not understood in its modern sense until the late eighteenth century. Today, 'textbook' is defined as "a book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject".⁴⁰ According to John Wakefield, early textbooks were designed to teach literacy through memorisation, their catechetical style of arrangement indicating how this was achieved.⁴¹ As the answers were located within the text, this style of literary arrangement required no prior knowledge of the subject on the part of the teacher. As in Christian catechism, its principal themes were committed to memory through question and answer techniques. Although it was an earlier technique, its popularity continued into the nineteenth century whereupon pedagogical goals were reformed to focus less on memorisation and more on the promotion of understanding.

Within Balfour's texts, examples of such inductive questions can be seen in the textbooks for beginners (Group 1). Questions listed at the end of specific sections required that the reader had read the text and thought about its content and narrative style: answers were not simply available from within the text. Many of the questions asked for a description of a process or structure. For example, questions 16 and 17 of the section 'The Flower and its Parts' in *The First Book of Botany* asked "What is the use of the pollen?" and "How is it scattered?", respectively.⁴² Answers required a

combination of attentive reading and careful thought. Through these examples it is possible to examine the purpose of the textbooks and their intended audience.

Assessment of the complexity of the questions suggests that these books were written for those new to botanical science (as stated by Balfour himself in the title). Simply suggesting that these books were written for beginners is too simplistic. Although in his university botanical classes Balfour taught students new to botanical science, he did not use the Group 1 textbooks for this. Group 1 textbooks were written, I argue, to be used by those at any early stage in their education or by those receiving an education outwith a formal institutional setting. Although much effort was given to shaping the knowledge that could be learned from reading the textbook, it is impossible to pre-determine exactly what meaning students took from reading Balfour's books. As described by Adrian Johns, "an apparently authoritative text, however 'fixed', could not compel uniformity in the cultures of its reception ... local cultures created their own meanings with and for such objects".⁴³

Teaching and learning through questions as the favoured pedagogical method was a feature of Group 1 texts. As the complexity of the books' content increased and the intended readership changed from those in lower levels of learning to those in higher education, so too did the style of textbook arrangement. Balfour's higher education texts dispense with the intervention question design and replace it with a style in keeping with the learning capacity of higher education students. Such textbooks were divided into chapters and sub-divided into sections with only a hint of assistance given by the use of bold font for key words and by the numbering of paragraphs to aid in-class teaching.⁴⁴

Examination of the layout and content of the Group 1 books indicates why Balfour wrote those particular books, although this explanation cannot be applied to all of Balfour's textbooks. In her explanation of why people working in the natural sciences published, Sally Kohlstedt suggests that, "some wrote because publishing could be lucrative, and others sought a platform from which to advocate for a philosophical outlook as well as to share their own effective methods and content. All were sure teacher education would require books for transmitting basic information about the natural world and demonstrating potential techniques for examining it".⁴⁵ Kohlstedt's explanation may be sufficient as a general explanation of why authors chose to publish textbooks, but is less than wholly adequate as to why Balfour wrote his textbooks. For this, we need to look in greater detail at his textbooks.

Balfour's Motivations to Publish

The texts in Group 1 represent books geared to school children. This is noteworthy. James Secord reports that only a small proportion of school textbooks were geared towards science during the nineteenth century.⁴⁶ Balfour first published *Lessons in Elementary Botany for the use of Schools* in 1869 and the *First Book of Botany* as part of the Collins Elementary Science series in 1872 (with a second edition in 1874) and the *Second Book of Botany* in 1873. For Secord, the publication of textbooks for school children provided a means of bridging the divide between science and scripture. We see evidence of Secord's observation in Balfour's textbooks. In the preface of the *Outlines of Botany*, Balfour stated that, "while the study of Botany and other kindred sciences leads us to admire the works of "Him who is wonderful in

counsel and excellent in working”, it is at the same time valuable as a means of mental training ... In studying nature, however, let us ever remember that all these earthly things must be viewed in sub-serviency to the great end of our being, and that science can only be prosecuted aright when it is viewed in the Light of God’s Word”.⁴⁷

As described in Chapter 3, Balfour’s commitment to living by, and promoting, Christian values and teachings was omnipresent in his work as a teacher of botany. Attention to his commitment to the promotion of Christian beliefs provides a further explanation as to why he wrote his books. In 1851 Balfour wrote *Phyto-Theology; or Botanical Sketches Intended to Illustrate the Works of God in the Structure, Function and General Distribution of Plants* (Table 4.1). In its second edition and in subsequent editions (four in total) its title was changed to *Botany and Religion: or, Illustrations of the Works of God in the Structure, Functions, Arrangement and General Distribution of Plants*. These phyto-theological books were first conceived of and delivered as a series of introductory lectures which Balfour presented to popular audiences. After attending a course of the lectures, David King, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, encouraged Balfour to rework the material into a publishable format. Subsequently, when King embarked on the publication of his *Christian Athenaeum*, a series whose object was “to expound in a popular manner the various sciences, and to show that these are not only unopposed to, but strikingly illustrative of, Christianity”, he asked Balfour to “unite with him in forwarding the cause of religion and science” by contributing a botanical volume.⁴⁸ *Phyto-Theology* was published as the third volume in the series *The Christian Athenaeum*. In addition to furthering understanding of botanical science, (*Botany and*

Religion) its second edition was intended to “elevate [the readers] ideas of the power and wisdom of the Almighty Creator, and [...] point out the value of science as a handmaid of religion”.⁴⁹

Balfour’s textbook *The Plants of the Bible* was written with a different intention from the other works cited above. It was not part of the curriculum for the botanical class nor a lecture series but to help the general reader gain a deeper religious experience from their reading of the Bible. By identifying the plants mentioned in Scripture to species level, it was Balfour’s belief that the reader would enjoy a greater spiritual understanding of the Bible’s teachings. Raising the reader’s theological knowledge was the primary objective; increasing one’s botanical knowledge was means through which theological understanding could be achieved. Balfour’s efforts to recognise the history and biogeography of botany in respect to the narratives of the Bible forms part of the genre of what we now call scriptural science. For Edwin Aiken, the Holy Land as an “intellectual, moral and discordant space” was traced through its representation in non-fictional literary works.⁵⁰ For Aiken, understanding the literature of the Holy Land presented the opportunity to discuss, in unison, science, society, archaeology, literary studies, and travel. Balfour shared this idea. In his conclusion to *The Plants of the Bible*, he wrote:

What an interesting field does the Holy Land present to the Christian man of science, and how valuable might his researches be in throwing light on our version of the Bible. True it is that in regard to the grand truths of salvation he that runs may read, and that the unlearned, under the guidance of God’s spirit, will find the inspired Word profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and for instruction in righteousness. But there are hidden treasures, the beauty of which is fully displayed only to the enlightened student who applies all the resources of science to their elucidation.⁵¹

The Plants of the Bible does not follow the standardised text content of Balfour's other books. The botanical information was scientifically accurate but technical language was avoided. The entries were brief, simply detailing the origins of the plant name and where it appeared in scripture. Much of the content and many of the illustrations are similar to those found in Kitto's earlier *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*.⁵²

The motivation behind the publication of Balfour's first scientific textbook, the *Manual of Botany*, and the publication of his similar work the *Class Book of Botany* was different again. We can know this thanks to the detailing of events arising from a disagreement over publishing rights.

A Public Publishing Dispute: Evolution of the *Manual of Botany* and the *Class Book of Botany*

Prior to a discussion of the events leading to the publication of the *Manual of Botany* and the *Class Book of Botany* it may be useful to say something of the complexities of these works' edition history. The last column in Appendix 1 shows the edition history of each title. Most of Balfour's books passed through several editions.

Excluding examination of the *Manual of Botany* which is treated below, the *Class Book of Botany* went through three editions in Balfour's lifetime; the *Outlines of Botany* was published in two editions; *Lessons in Elementary Botany* in four editions, and the *Catalogue of British Plants* in five editions. As Topham and Fyfe explain, the decision to publish multiple editions was rarely that of the author.⁵³ Authors that chose to publish through a publisher (as opposed to self-publish) did so for several reasons. It was less of a risk; the financial risk lay with the publisher, not the author.

A further reason was to take advantage of publishers' grasp of the market, an association which authors hoped would result in increased sales. The publisher was, in turn, willing to take the financial risk because it could be lucrative. On paying the author a fee for the work, the publisher purchased the copyright, meaning the author had no further right to their work. The publisher was then free to re-issue the work in whatever format he chose; with the author's cooperation, further editions with new information could be included. Archival evidence relating to the publication of the *Manual of Botany* indicates Balfour's grasp of the methods used by publishers was not good. In reference to his grasp of botanical publishing, Balfour was described as "green" when it came to the practices of publishers.⁵⁴ Detail of the dispute surrounding the *Manual of Botany* provides evidence of Balfour's naivety in this area.

In 1847 Balfour entered into a publishing deal with the Glasgow-based publishing house Joseph and Richard Griffin and Company, who would, in 1849, publish his first scientific textbook, the *Manual of Botany*. This text had a complex publishing history, eventually culminating in a fifth edition published in 1875 (Appendix 1). The textbook's turbulent journey through its editions has left us with correspondence from which it is possible to interpret the relationship between Balfour and Joseph Griffin over the publishing process. This correspondence represents important and unusual material: "publishers rarely left explicit accounts of their decision-making processes".⁵⁵ The reasons why Balfour wrote the *Manual of Botany* and the *Class Book of Botany* can in part be found in the correspondence between Balfour and Griffin. In a letter to Balfour of 2 January 1847, Griffin approached Balfour asking if he would be interested in translating into English the

botany section of *Cours élémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle* (1840) by Adrien de Jussieu.⁵⁶ Described in 1844 as “an excellent introduction to botany”, Jussieu’s botanical volume – in conjunction with Henri Milne-Edwards’ zoological volume, and François Sulpice Beudant’s mineralogical volume – formed a comprehensive course to the study of natural history, for the use of colleges and institutes of education.⁵⁷ Its translation into English would have been valuable to Griffin. In his reply of 4 January 1847, Balfour stated that it had long been his intention to bring out a cheap textbook for students: Mr Griffin’s proposal seemed to be one way in which this could be accomplished.⁵⁸ Balfour stated, “in accepting the proposal I shall feel myself at liberty to make some modifications. In fact, I shall take the “*Cours élémentaire*” as the ground work, and upon it form my Text-Book”.⁵⁹ The substantial price of £200 [£21,000 today] was agreed to be paid to Balfour on submission of the complete manuscript.

These letters were the first of numerous communications by Balfour and Griffin, both as private letters and published pamphlets, connected to the publication of the *Manual of Botany*. In 1852, however, with the publication of the second edition, correspondence between Balfour and Griffin became increasingly acrimonious. Their argument peaked in a public dispute which centred on disagreements over copyright and Balfour’s intended use of the textbook. The protracted and complex argument, though tedious in the minutiae of publishing into which it delves, is significant in that it provides an explanation as to why Balfour, in 1852, published his next textbook, the *Class Book of Botany*, with the Edinburgh publishing company of Adam and Charles Black.

The publicly-played-out quarrel centred on the content of two opposing pamphlets. In the first, entitled *Singular Specimens of the Edinburgh Practice of Criticism*, by John Joseph Griffin, Griffin levied four charges against Balfour. The first was that Balfour accepted an agreed sum of money from Griffin (£200) to write a book, and afterwards claimed the copyright as his own.⁶⁰ The second was that Balfour refused to revise the work of the second edition under the terms proposed by Griffin, and that, when the second edition was published, Balfour publicly announced that he had not been involved in the correcting or editing process. The third was that the book had been written on the understanding that it would be used by Balfour as his class textbook. Not only (it was claimed) had Balfour failed to continue to use it as his class textbook, he was also involved in the preparation of another book to be used for that purpose. The final charge levied against Balfour was that he anonymously wrote a damning review of the second edition of the *Manual of Botany*, in the *North British Agriculturist*, a journal to which he was known to contribute. When it was shown that Balfour had not written the review himself, he was still charged with not doing enough to refute the damaging claims made in it.⁶¹

Balfour's reply was published in a pamphlet titled *Letter to R. K. Greville, L.L.D., being an answer to statements contained in a pamphlet entitled 'Singular specimens of the Edinburgh practice of criticism, by John Joseph Griffin'* (published by Adam and Charles Black in 1851).⁶² In response to the first charge, Balfour claimed it was never his intention to give up his copyright claim for the sum of £200, writing that it would be unthinkable for a progressive scientist to give up the copyright to their book.⁶³ (Here we see evidence of Balfour being "green" to the ways of publishers.) However, on the advice of friends and his lawyer, Serjeant

Talfurd, Balfour was advised to forgo copyright rather than drag the dispute through the courts, bringing disrepute to both himself and his profession.⁶⁴ In response to the second claim, Balfour maintained that no agreement had been settled for the publication of a second edition. In a letter sent to Griffin in March 1849, he recalled agreeing to the need for a new contract were a second edition to be published.⁶⁵ As it was, the second edition was published in 1852, edited by an anonymous 'editor' of unknown publishing or botanical experience, and with no new bargain in place.⁶⁶ What was published as a second edition was, according to some, little more than a less accurate reprint of the first. On Balfour's request, the dedication to Greville was removed, but the preface printed in the second edition was no different to that of the first: the second edition was published with no mention of Balfour's reduced involvement. Following the publication of the second edition Balfour publicly distanced himself from the textbook. To his botanical class and at a meeting of the BSE in May 1851, Balfour stated:

Having received enquiries from various quarters as to a criticism which had appeared of the second edition of his Manual of Botany, in which several glaring errors have been exposed, he considered that he was called upon, as holding the office of President of the Botanical Society, to take the opportunity of stating that he had not edited this edition. He therefore begged to assure the Society that he was not responsible for the form in which the work had appeared nor for any inaccuracies that might occur in it.⁶⁷

In response to the third accusation, Balfour argued that he *had* used the first edition as his class textbook as was the agreement. In support of this claim, Balfour reported that within eighteen months of publication of the first edition over two thousand copies had been sold, at a price of 12s 6d each.⁶⁸ Balfour claimed however that there

existed no written contract preventing him from publishing another textbook, and, given the inaccuracies of the second edition, due to restrictions of copyright resulting in out-dated information, the *Manual of Botany* was no longer fit for purpose as a class textbook. As an example, Balfour wrote of the absurdity of following the content of the *Manual of Botany* yet teaching a more modern botany: “for more than nine months there have been specimens of *Cinchona calisaya* in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens so while the new edition of the Manual tells the world that the plant is unknown I am actually exhibiting it in the lecture room”.⁶⁹ In reply to Griffin’s last claim, Balfour published a response from the proprietor of the journal in which the review had been printed. Mr Guthrie wrote, “that professor Balfour, though contributing leading articles to the Journal of Horticulture, is not responsible for the contents of this paper, and that the article in question was not written by him”.⁷⁰

By 1852, Balfour had effectively disassociated himself from Richard Griffin and Company (the company had changed name in 1851 when it was handed to Richard Griffin, Joseph’s nephew). In 1855, independently of Balfour, the *Manual of Botany* was revised and published for a third time by Richard Griffin and Company. An agreement was put in place stating that Griffin owned the editorial rights and any profits accrued from the publication of the first three editions of the *Manual of Botany*. After that, ownership would revert to Balfour. Regaining the copyright in 1860, Balfour took his *Manual of Botany* to Edinburgh publishers Adam and Charles Black who, under Balfour’s editorial eye, published two more editions, the fourth in 1860 and the fifth in 1875.

This evidence makes it clearer why Balfour wrote two comprehensive and strongly overlapping botanical texts in such a short period of time. It was as a

consequence of the problems experienced with the production of the first and second editions of the *Manual of Botany* that in 1852 Balfour felt compelled to write his *Class Book of Botany*. What is less clear, and is a question to which I have been unable to find an answer, is why Balfour, on regaining the copyright, continued with the publication of two further editions of the *Manual of Botany*. It is possible that Balfour was confident in the *Manual's* ability to appeal to a different audience from that of the *Classbook* and that, with the right publisher, he was content to continue with its publication. As was evident from the fall out of the publication of the first two editions of the *Manual of Botany*, the patronage of the 'right' publisher was of considerable importance. For Susan Sheets-Pyenson, "publishers and printers merit attention not only because they act as midwives in the creative process of bringing forth periodicals and books but also because they made decisions about what forms of scientific literature could survive in the market place".⁷¹ Keen not to repeat his earlier naiveté over copyright, in correspondence between himself and Adam and Charles Black in 1851, Balfour made quite sure that he was to retain copyright, "I am favoured with your letters of the 21st and 29th and I agree to the terms now proposed for your undertaking the publication of my projected botanical work, the copyright of which remains my property".⁷²

As an author himself, Charles Babington wrote to Balfour stating: "I am glad to hear that your Class Book is in progress and that Black is to be your publisher – nothing like being connected with a respectable man in such matters".⁷³ Adam and Charles Black published five items for which Balfour was sole author (Appendix 1).

The *Manual of Botany* was originally conceived of and written as a "cheap text-book for students" in which Balfour deliberately avoided the use of difficult

terms which may have been considered objectionable in schools.⁷⁴ The *Class Book of Botany*, however, was written as a more comprehensive student textbook, which described all departments of botany in detail. Both texts mirrored in their content and layout the curriculum and classroom practices adopted by Balfour in the teaching of his botanical classes. The importance of having a textbook which complemented one's existing teaching practices was highlighted by Robert Bentley, Professor of Physiology and Morbid Anatomy at King's College London, since a "prominent motive of [an] author was to furnish the pupils attending his lectures with a class-book, in which the subjects treated of should be arranged, as far as possible, in the same order as followed by him in the lectures themselves".⁷⁵ As will be demonstrated in subsequent chapters, continuity and cross-linking of teaching practices was a significant feature of Balfour's authorial intentions.

Constructing a Textbook: The *Class Book of Botany*

Balfour's *Class Book of Botany* was his most substantive textbook in terms of physical size and its quality and quantity of content. In its layout it deliberately mirrored the curriculum as devised and taught by Balfour. Separated into parts, the *Class Book of Botany* covered a broad spectrum of botanical science: part I was titled 'structural and morphological botany', part II, 'physiological botany', part III, 'taxological botany or classification of plants', part IV, 'geographical botany or geographical distribution of plants, and part V, 'paleontological botany or the study of fossil plants'. Within RBGE's archive Balfour's own working copies of sections IV and V survive. From examination of these annotated pages, it is possible to comment upon the methods used by Balfour in constructing his textbook, from the

initial stages of information gathering to the book's use in teaching. Though rebound in a modern binding, evidence also survives in the text (in the arrangement of the pages) to indicate how Balfour may have used the volume. If we may assume that the present structure and format resembled the original form, then the overall appearance appears to indicate that Balfour may have used the volume as a place in which to record sources, a place into which to attach articles, excerpts from journals and newspapers, and as a place to record notes and workings towards later editions. Annotations in Balfour's hand also indicate how he may have used the volume in his teaching.

The working volume comprises 23 pages from an earlier edition of part IV. The pages are interspersed with heavily annotated interleaved pages (Figure 4.1), inserted cuttings from journals (with the source noted) (Figure 4.2), footnotes denoting sources of information (Figure 4.3) and heavily underlined passages of text in Balfour's hand (Figure 4.4). The working volume also includes an almost complete copy of another part IV. The same format of interleaved annotated pages, inserted articles, and underlined sections is apparent. The volume also contains one copy of part V, reproduced with the same format of additional information on coloured plates (Figure 4.5), in addition to two maps.

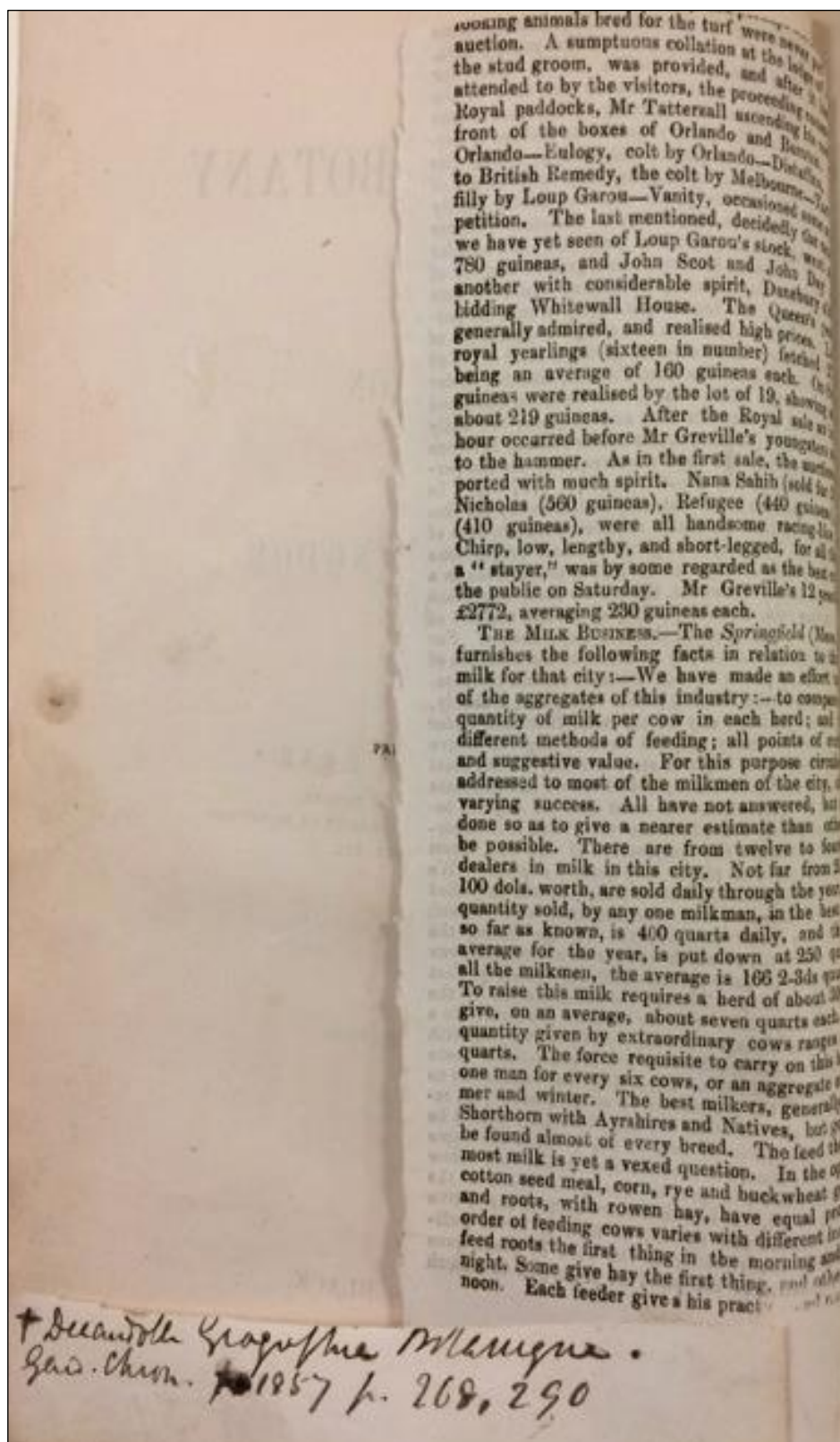


Figure 4.2 - A journal article inserted into the 1854 annotated volume of sections IV and V of the *Class Book of Botany* with the source details written in Balfour's hand attached separately. (RBGE Special Collections)

extremely cold winter of moderate duration; others succeed in a climate where the temperature of both seasons is moderate.

1568. In determining the limits of distribution in the vegetable kingdom, we must know the mean monthly and the mean daily temperature during those periods when vegetation is active. We must ascertain the number of days which a plant requires to produce successively its leaves, flowers, and fruit, and we must estimate the mean temperature during that period. The conditions which define the limits of a plant require that we should know at what degree of temperature its vegetation begins and ends, and further, the sum of the mean temperatures during that time. Adanson first stated, that by adding the mean temperature of each day from the commencement of the year, it was found that when the sum reached a certain figure the same phenomena of vegetation were exhibited, such as leafing and flowering. Boussingault afterwards promulgated the statement, that if we multiply the number of days (the length of time the culture of a summer plant endures) by the mean temperature of this time, the product will be the same in all countries and in all years. Thus if a plant, he says, has taken 20 days to ripen its seeds from the period of flowering, and the mean temperature during these 20 days has been 50° , it will be found that the heat received by the plant has been 1000° . The same sum may be given by a greater amount of heat during a smaller number of days. Lucas says that at Arnstadt, which is 897.4 French feet above the level of the sea, and has a mean temperature of $46^{\circ}.6$ F., winter Rye requires an average temperature of $48^{\circ}.1$ F. during 105 days, in all 5048° , to bring it into flower; from the flowering to the ripening 53 days, with a mean temperature of $63^{\circ}.4$, in all $3360^{\circ}.2$; altogether the duration of the vegetation of Rye amounts to 158 days, with a mean temperature of 53° , the sum of this being $8466^{\circ}.9$. Again, winter Wheat requires for flowering 129 days, with a mean temperature of $50^{\circ}.6$, in all $6527^{\circ}.4$; from flowering to ripening 53 days, with a mean temperature of 63° , in all 3339° . The total duration of the vegetation of Wheat is thus 182 days at Arnstadt, with a mean temperature of 54° , which makes a total of 9828° . Wheat requires a higher mean temperature than Rye to bring it into flower; it therefore blossoms on an average 24 days later, and consumes $6527^{\circ}.4$ of heat, while Rye only requires 5048° . From the flowering to the maturation, Wheat and Rye require nearly the same length of time and the same amount of heat.* Boussingault's law has been somewhat modified by Alphonse De Candolle, who has pointed out many sources of error to be avoided. It is difficult to fix the time which is to be taken into account; the temperature of the soil requires to be attended to; low temperatures, and especially all below 32° , which do not excite the phenomena of vegetable life, should be left out of the calculation; and the thermometric measurements should be made by observations

The mean heat of the period during which the ~~heat~~ vegetation of the plant proceeds must be at least 59° & that of the summer between $64\frac{1}{2}$ & $66\frac{1}{2}$

* Botanische Zeitung, 1849. Bot. Gazette, i. 172.

Dr. J. J. M. M. M. (Gen. Chm. 1857 / 268, 290)
Boussingault Economie rurale
Gaspard Comptes Rendus 1855
~~Gen. Chm. 1855~~

Figure 4.3 - Example of Balfour's use of footnotes to record sources in his annotated volume of the 1854 edition of the *Class Book of Botany*. (RBGE Special Collections)

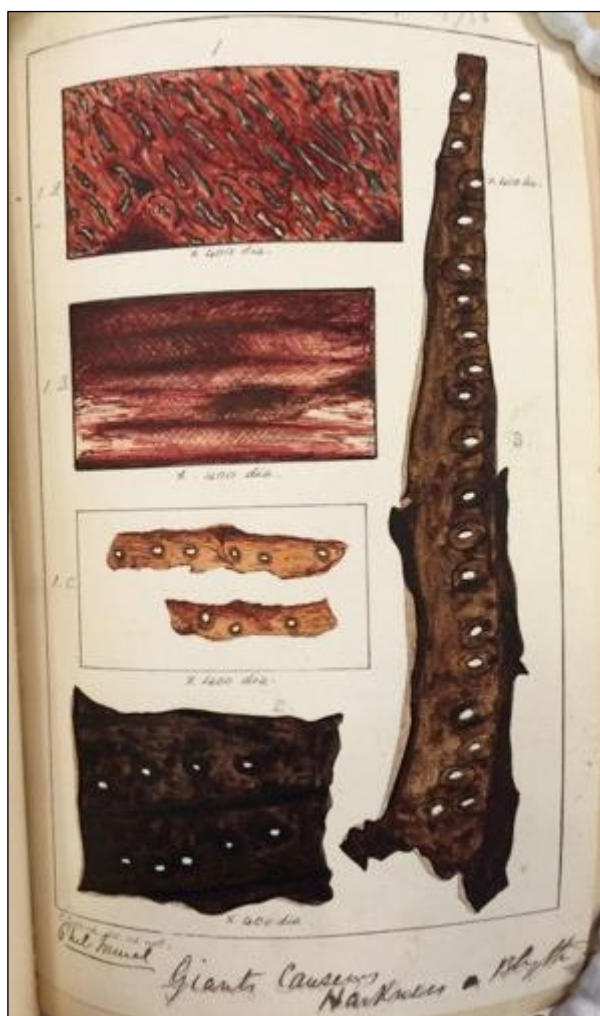


Figure 4.5 - Giant's Causeway Fossils. Example of a coloured plate included in the last section of Balfour's annotated volume of the *Class Book of Botany*. (RBGE Special Collections)

The final section of the volume comprises additional notes on microscopy and correspondence detailing the cost of student microscopes and a price list from the French instrument maker Nachet. Loose biogeographical and fossil-related notes are slotted into a pouch in the inside of the back cover. Notes on the vegetation of Sumatra are included together with those on the “Subalpine Vegetables of Kilima-Njaro” [sic], (notes which Balfour took from an article by Joseph Hooker in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*).⁷⁶ Due to rebinding, the original position of the loose sheets within the volume has been lost.

In its present format the volume is tightly bound. All the loose attachments (excluding those in the pouch) are stitched into the binding giving the volume an appearance of an untidy yet complete working document. What it looked like when Balfour used it is not known.

In comparing the 1871 edition of the *Class Book of Botany* with the working sections of the 1854 edition, there is evidence to support the claim that the volume was used by Balfour to collate material for his later revision of knowledge for inclusion in subsequent editions. For example, in the working annotated volume Balfour made notes of work by Hugh Cleghorn on the subject of the sand-binding plants of the Madras Beach published in 1856 (Figure 4.6). This information was then incorporated into the main text of the 1871 edition with a footnote denoting the source (Figure 4.7).

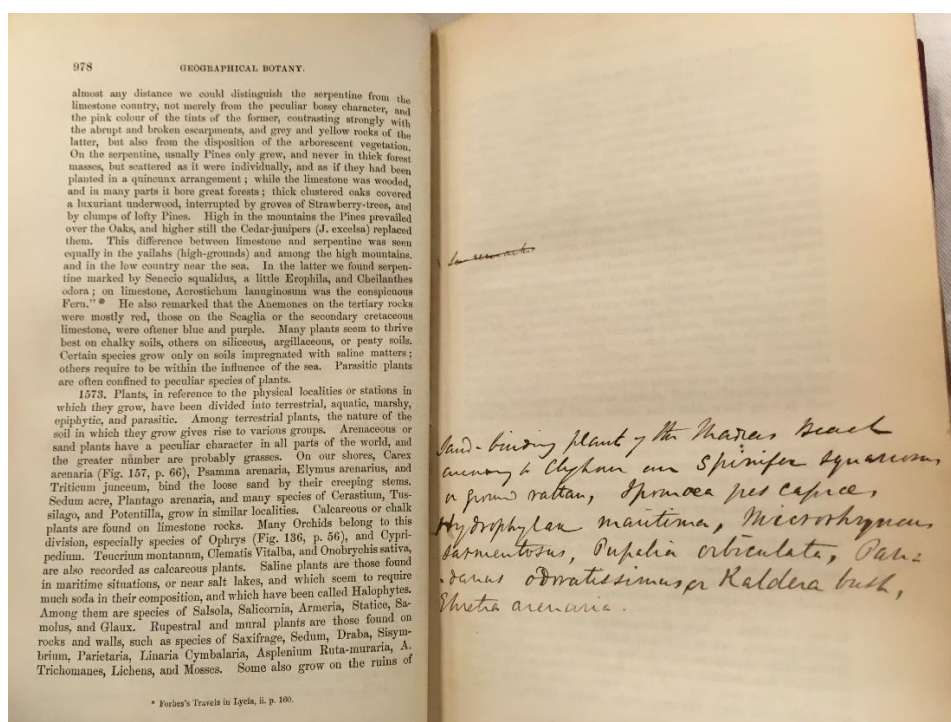


Figure 4.6 - Balfour's hand-written note referring to Cleghorn's work on sand binding plants of Madras Beach. (RBGE Special Collections)

almost any distance we could distinguish the serpentine from the limestone country, not merely from the peculiar bossy character, and the pink colour of the tints of the former, contrasting strongly with the abrupt and broken escarpments, and grey and yellow rocks of the latter, but also from the disposition of the arborescent vegetation. On the serpentine, usually Pines only grew, and never in thick forest masses, but scattered as it were individually, and as if they had been planted in a quincunx arrangement; while the limestone was wooded, and in many parts it bore great forests; thick clustered oaks covered a luxuriant underwood, interrupted by groves of Strawberry-trees, and by clumps of lofty Pines. High in the mountains the Pines prevailed over the Oaks, and higher still the Cedar-junipers (*J. excelsa*) replaced them. This difference between limestone and serpentine was seen equally in the yailahs (high-grounds) and among the high mountains, and in the low country near the sea. In the latter we found serpentine marked by *Senecio squalidus*, a little *Erophila*, and *Cheilanthes odora*; on limestone, *Acrostichum lanuginosum* was the conspicuous Fern." * He also remarked that the Anemones on the tertiary rocks were mostly red, those on the Scaglia or the secondary cretaceous limestone, were oftener blue and purple. Many plants seem to thrive best on chalky soils, others on siliceous, argillaceous, or peaty soils. Certain species grow only on soils impregnated with saline matters; others require to be within the influence of the sea. Parasitic plants are often confined to peculiar species of plants.

1573. Plants, in reference to the physical localities or stations in which they grow, have been divided into terrestrial, aquatic, marshy, epiphytic, and parasitic. Among terrestrial plants, the nature of the soil in which they grow gives rise to various groups. Arenaceous or sand plants have a peculiar character in all parts of the world, and the greater number are probably grasses. On our shores, *Carex arenaria* (Fig. 157, p. 66), *Psamma arenaria*, *Elymus arenarius*, and *Triticum junceum*, bind the loose sand by their creeping stems.† *Sedum acre*, *Plantago arenaria*, and many species of *Cerastium*, *Tussilago*, and *Potentilla*, grow in similar localities. Calcareous or chalk plants are found on limestone rocks. Many Orchids belong to this division, especially species of *Ophrys* (Fig. 136, p. 56), and *Cypripedium*. *Teucrium montanum*, *Clematis Vitalba*, and *Onobrychis sativa*, are also recorded as calcareous plants. Saline plants are those found in maritime situations, or near salt lakes, and which seem to require much soda in their composition, and which have been called Halophytes. Among them are species of *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Armeria*, *Statice*, *Salmolus*, and *Glaux*. Rupestral and mural plants are those found on rocks and walls, such as species of *Saxifrage*, *Sedum*, *Draba*, *Sisymbrium*, *Parietaria*, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, *A. Trichomanes*, Lichens, and Mosses. Some also grow on the ruins of

* Forbes's Travels in Lycia, ii. p. 160.

† Cleghorn, on Sand-binding Plants of the Madras Beach.

Figure 4.7 - The 1871 edition of the *Class Book of Botany* showing the addition of the work by Cleghorn (see footnote). (RBGE Special Collections)

The volume also offers evidence as to where Balfour was acquiring existing and new research for inclusion in his textbooks. From the frequency in which they were referred and physically attached into the volume, journals and newspapers were clearly significant sources of information on new research. Figure 4.8 demonstrates the use which Balfour made of the space available in the volume into which he could attach journal and newspaper cuttings and excerpts. We can infer his desire to keep all relevant information in one convenient place from which it could be easily accessed and referred to. This organisational system provides evidence of the methods used by Balfour in connecting the processes of teaching with his own published work. The volume also contains evidence of links between his writing and the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Figure 4.9 demonstrates the inclusion of research first published in the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh* (TBSE) and into Balfour's working volume and its subsequent publication in the 1871 edition of the *Class Book of Botany* (Figure 4.10).

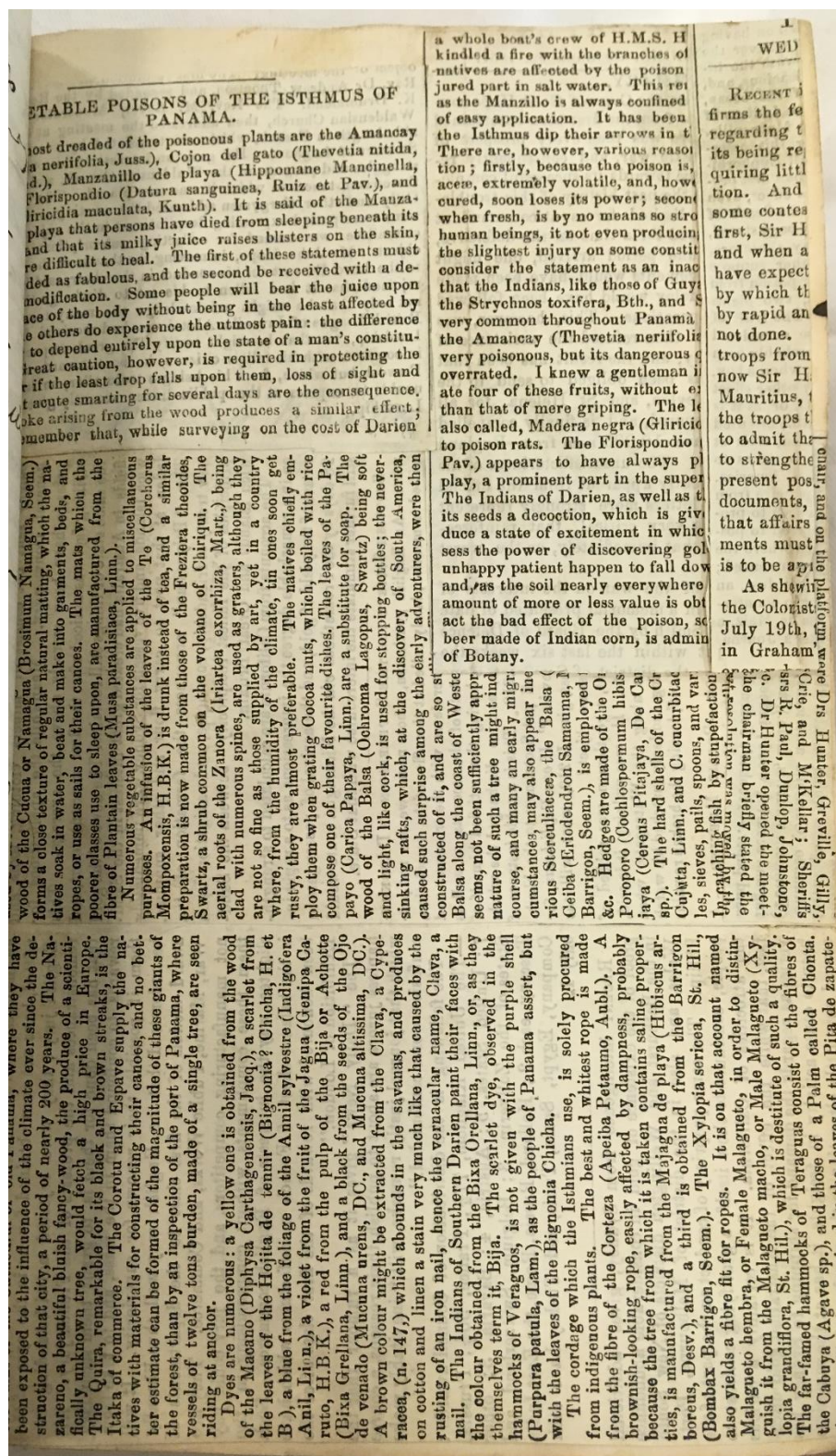


Figure 4.8 - The careful arrangement of journal articles, demonstrating the critical use of space Balfour employed in storing information relevant to the *Class Book of Botany*. (RBGE Special Collections)

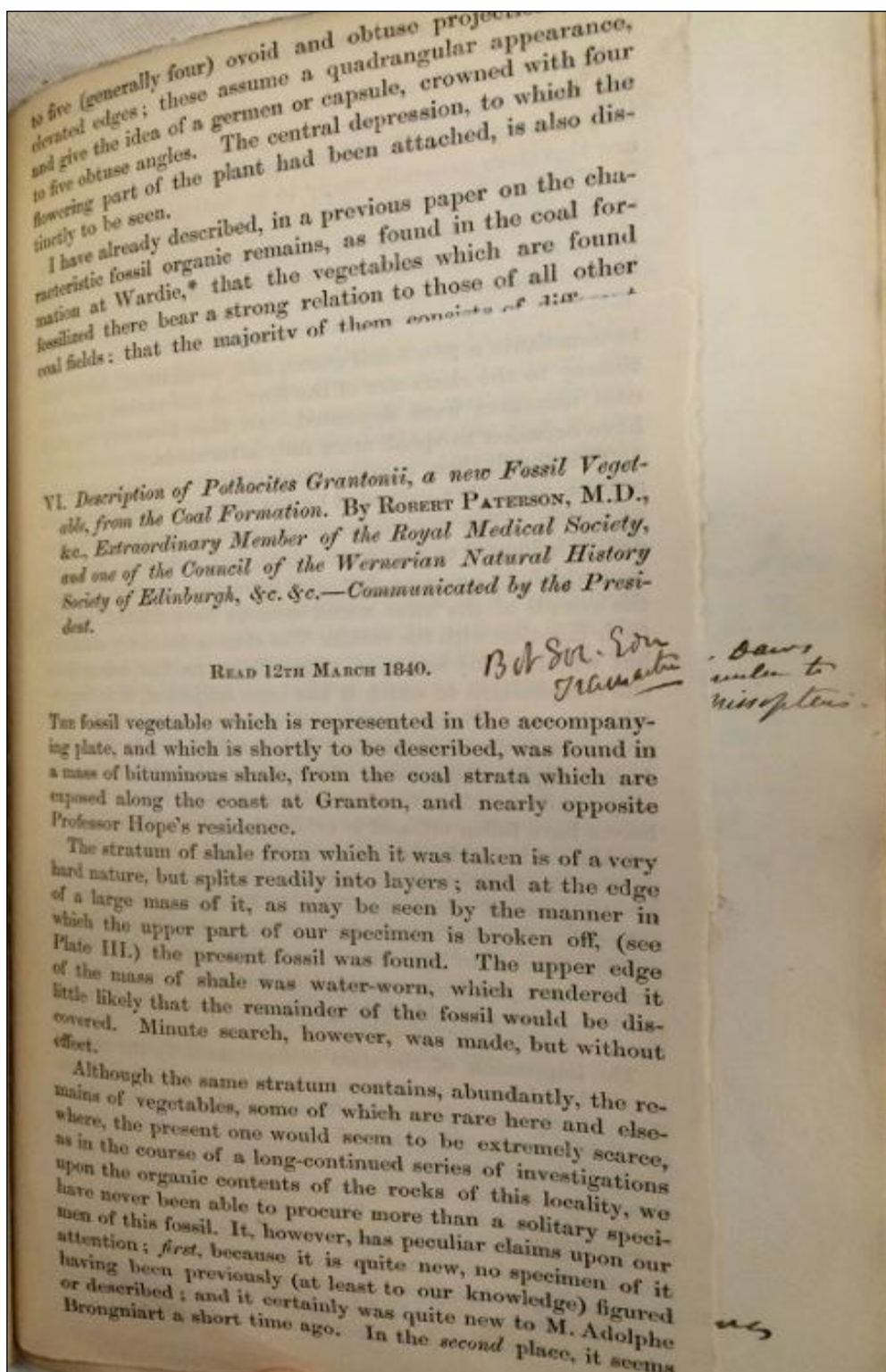


Figure 4.9 - The insertion of an article from the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*, showing the circulation of knowledge between the Society, Balfour's teaching and his literary output. (RBGE Special Collections)

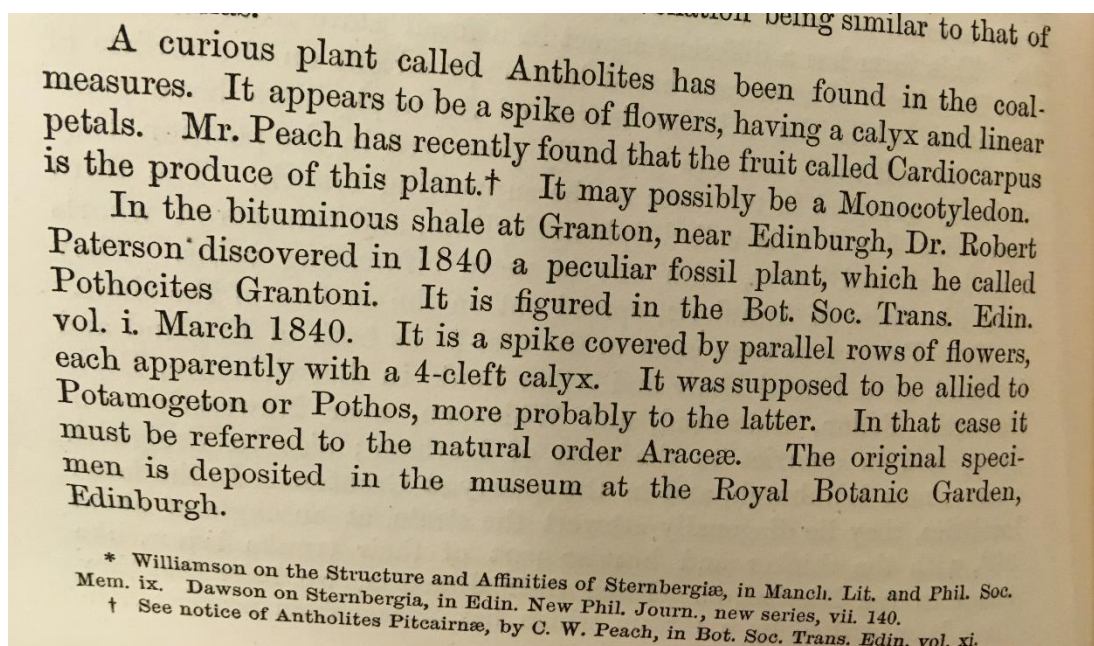


Figure 4.10 - Evidence in the *Class Book of Botany* of the transfer of knowledge from the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh* to Balfour's working teaching volume to his published *Class Book of Botany*. (RBGE Special Collections)

Further to the addition of newspaper articles and Society papers, the volume provides considerable evidence of annotations made by Balfour in the form of numerous notes, some of which appear to be workings for himself (Figure 4.11) whilst others, written in a succinct format, appear as if they may have been notes intended to be read aloud to students (Figure 4.12).

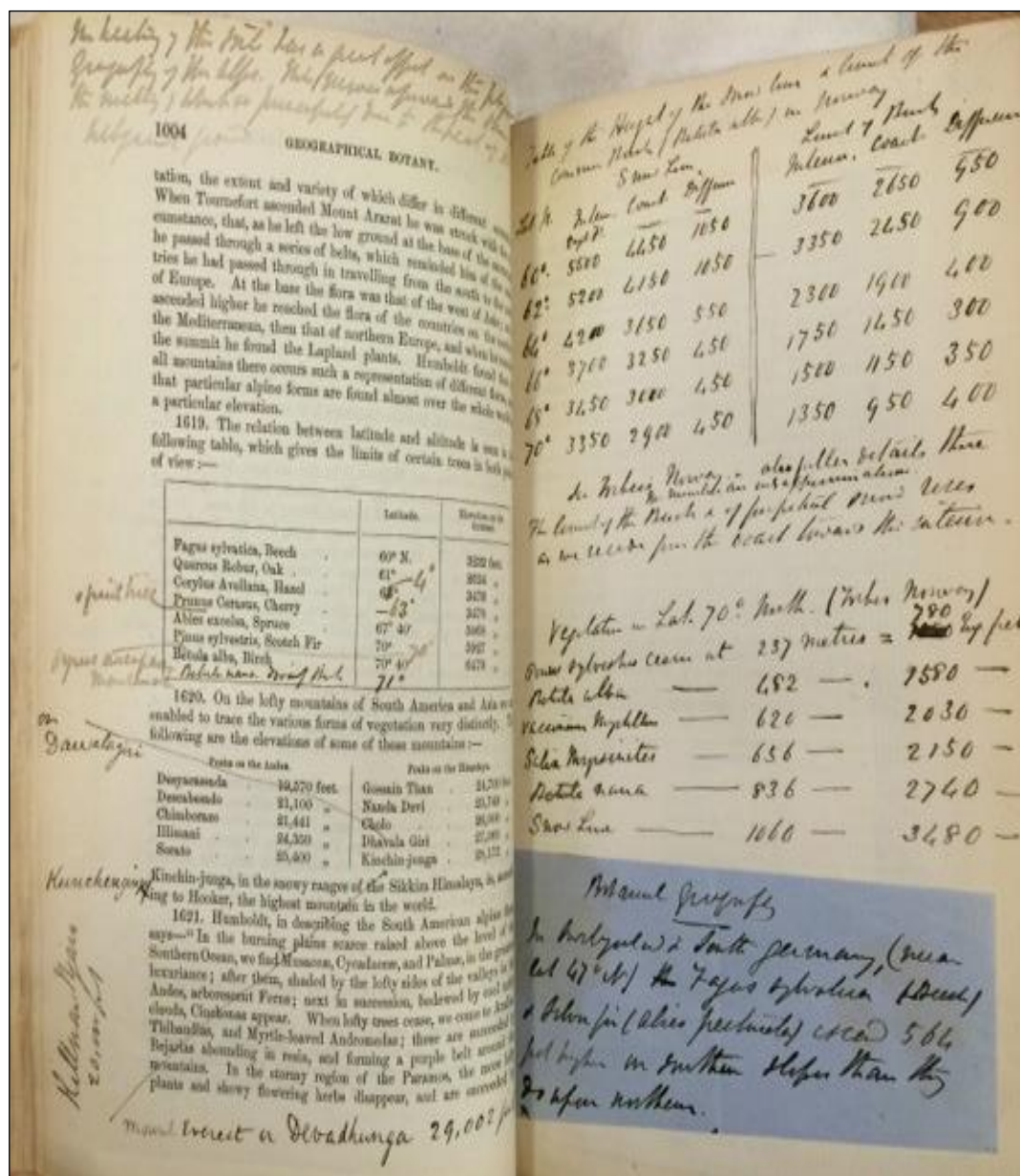


Figure 4.11 - Example of the numerous notes made by Balfour. (RBGE Special Collections)

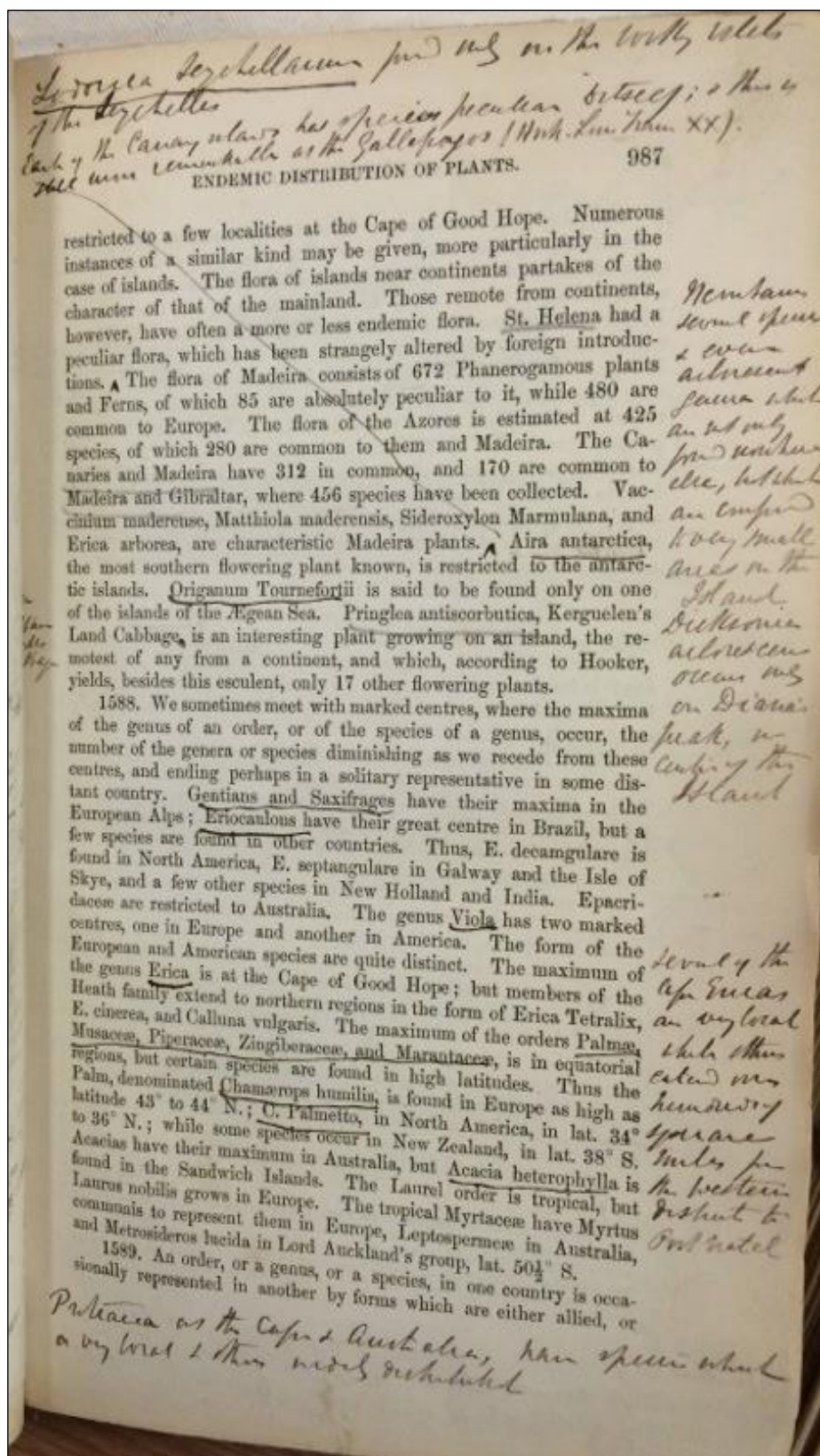


Figure 4.12 - Evidence of the teachable form in which some of the annotations are made through depicting the underlining of *Aira antarctica* with the succinct addition of further information. (RBGE Special Collections)

Further evidence of the intended use of annotations can be seen in a definition of coal written vertically along an interleaved page. The clarity of the definition and its short didactic structure suggests that Balfour may have included it as a teaching note to himself prompting him to read the note aloud to students (Figure 4.13).

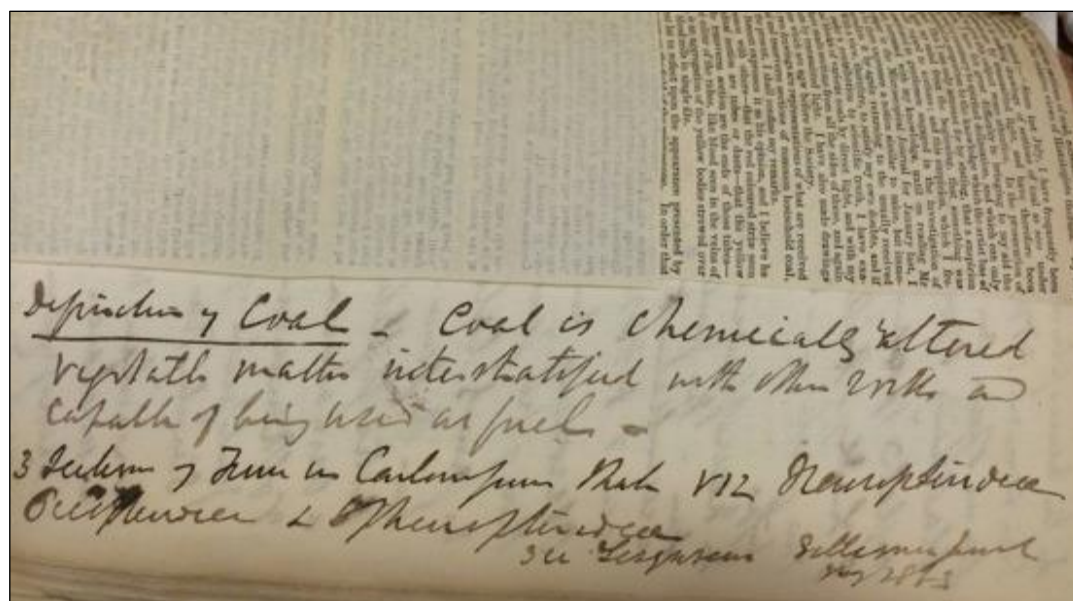


Figure 4.13 - Evidence indicating a possible didactic form of teaching and of a note made specifically as a spoken teaching aid. (RBGE Special Collections)

Critical as was his texts' content, Balfour chose to convey botanical knowledge through more than words alone. Woodcut illustrations were included to serve several purposes. Their principal utility in botanical teaching lay in helping to “drill the eye of the beginner and refresh the eye of the old hand”.⁷⁷ The title page of the *Class Book of Botany* made reference to the fact the volume had more than 1800 woodcut illustrations. Not only did the presence of illustrations make the textbook more appealing to read, it also helped engage readers' attention. The sources of the woodcut illustrations make clear the work was an example of ‘accumulative

authorship': "The publishers have supplied woodcuts from Maout's *Atlas Elementaire de Botanique*, and from Kitto's *Biblical Encyclopaedia*, other cuts have been derived from original sources as well as from the works of Mirbel, Payer, St. Hilaire, Henslow, Harvey, Greville and Ralfs".⁷⁸ In many cases the illustrations were recycled across all Balfour's books irrespective of their content or intended audience. The illustrations were important not only in improving and facilitating understanding, but also in imparting specific meaning.

The illustrations in Balfour's textbooks may be described as 'truth-to-nature' illustrations.⁷⁹ For Lorraine Daston and Peter Galison, 'truth-to-nature' botanical images "capture more than a flower ... each encodes a technology of scientific site implicating author, illustrator, production, and reader. Each of these images is the product of a distinct code of epistemic virtue".⁸⁰ The concept behind the 'truth-to-nature' botanical images, as favoured by Balfour, recognises a joint utility between illustrator and botanist in which their aim was to portray representative plant species, rather than an actual specimen. (Real specimens were used by Balfour in his teaching, as will be discussed in the following chapter). As Anne Secord notes, the aim of the botanical teacher was less the production of taxonomic experts than to teach pupils to recognise plants in different forms, as living specimens, decontextualized herbarium specimens, and illustrations in a book.⁸¹ 'Truth-to-nature' places science before objectivity; it discards individual variables in favour of overtly defining characteristics. As an approach, truth-to-nature shaped the practice of botany throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. When other sciences chose to supersede it in favour of photography and mechanical objectivity, botany held fast to the rule that nature was allowed variability but science was not.⁸²

In the *First Book of Botany* and in *Elements of Botany* the reader is confronted with an image of what Balfour called the 'Ideal Plant'. The ideal image endeavours to show not just a typical plant but also a perfect plant, impossible to find in nature (Figure 4.14).

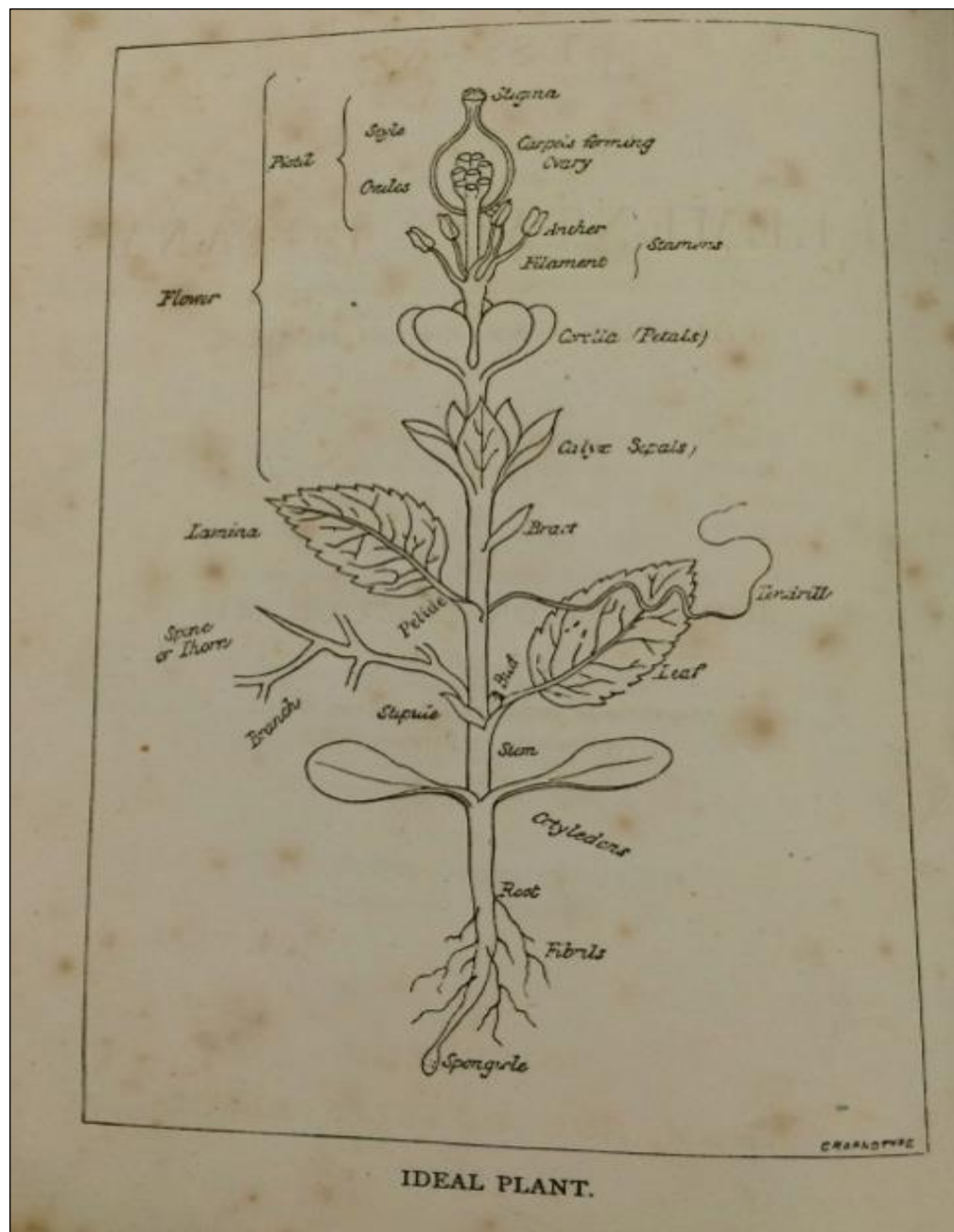


Figure 4.14 - Ideal Plant from *Elements of Botany*. (RBGEA)

The image as used by Balfour is similar in design to that used by Matthias Jakob Schleiden (1804-1881), Professor of Botany at the University of Jena, in his explanation of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's ideal plant. In *The Plant: A Biography*, written by Schleiden and translated by Arthur Henfrey in 1853, an image of an ideal plant representing that of Goethe's was included with the explanation that such an image would "help a tottering brain to bring the condition nearer to its power of comprehending them; but this always at the cost of the only true comprehension itself".⁸³ According to Schleiden, the purpose of the ideal image was to portray "the highest development in the vegetable world in its simplest form; from which, therefore, all the lower stages may be deduced by omission or contraction, all the allied by combination and complication".⁸⁴ It is interesting that Balfour did not include the image of the 'ideal plant' in his *Manual of Botany or Class Book of Botany*. The image represents an abstraction of a *perfect* specimen, reaffirming the belief that published literature was not the site for nature's variability. As discussed in the following chapter, variety appeared in those images drawn for the classroom and in specimens in the teaching herbarium.

The Works' Paratext

Although this work is not about book history and technical changes in the print industry in the nineteenth century, it is necessary to say something about these matters in outline terms.

Topham argues for the importance of the "semiotics of the physical form of the book" suggesting that "the meanings encoded in the book as a physical object are sometimes quite as significant a determinant of reading experiences as the text

itself”.⁸⁵ Publishers in the nineteenth century were adept at manipulating the physical forms of their publications, changing the size, the binding, the covering and the paper weight to accommodate the wants and needs of different audiences. Secord holds similar views to Topham, stating, “it matters that they [books] have bindings, typefaces and prices”.⁸⁶

Familiarity with the style of their publications and editions was a tool used by publishers to attract and retain readers. Continuity of typeface, layout, style of language and image helped foster a feeling of reassurance among readers towards the authority of the author and the credibility of the publishers.⁸⁷ Providing the content of the publication was of a good quality, it stood to reason that later publications by the same author, arranged and designed in the same format would be of equal quality and authority. An example of this familiarity is evident across the title pages of Balfour’s books (Figures 4.15-4.18).

LESSONS
IN
ELEMENTARY BOTANY

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

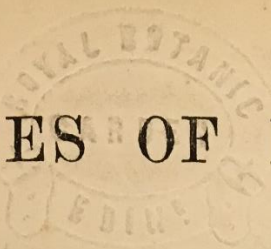
BY
JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, M.D.

F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.L.S.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND BOTANY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1869

Figure 4.15 - Title Page of *Elements of Botany* 1869, detailing Balfour's authority through the inclusion of his professional achievements. (RBGEA)



OUTLINES OF BOTANY

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY

JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, M.A., M.D., EDIN.

F.R.S., SEC. R.S. EDIN., F.L.S.

REGIUS KEEPER OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN,
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
AND DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

SECOND EDITION.

EDINBURGH:

ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, NORTH BRIDGE.

1862.

J.C.22.

Figure 4.16. Title Page of *Outlines of Botany* 1862 edition. (RBGEA)

CLASS BOOK OF BOTANY

BEING

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE STUDY OF

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

BY

J. H. BALFOUR, A.M., M.D., F.R.S.,

SEC. R.S.E., F.L.S.,

REGIUS KEEPER OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN,
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
AND DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

THIRD EDITION

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ORGANOGRAPHY

WITH UPWARDS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

EDINBURGH

ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1871

Figure 4.17 - Title Page of *Class Book of Botany* 1871 edition. (RBGEA)

A
MANUAL OF BOTANY
BEING
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE, PHYSIOLOGY, AND
CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS

BY
JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, A.M., M.D. EDIN.,
F.R.S., Sec. R.S.E., F.L.S.,
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND BOTANY AND DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, HER MAJESTY'S BOTANIST FOR SCOTLAND,
AND REGIUS KEEPER OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN.

FIFTH EDITION

WITH UPWARDS OF NINE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1875

Figure 4.18 - Title Page of *A Manual of Botany* 1875 edition. (RBGEA)

The title pages demonstrate a continuity in layout as a way of imparting authority.

The typeface used on these title pages was simple and clear. For Rider, clearness and neatness of expression was a trait held in high regard in the nineteenth century.⁸⁸

Balfour's scientific qualifications and the institutions with which he was affiliated were also made clear. This is not an obvious point: as Topham notes, many authors of scientific books in the nineteenth century were not scientific practitioners.⁸⁹ Many 'hack' writers wrote for the middle-class leisure market whilst others concentrated on the market in texts of 'improving' content. To signal one's professional standing was therefore an important sign to the reader: here, the book tells us, a professor of the subject connected to a well-respected institution wrote this text.

Other than in the title page, authorial status was evident through the dedication. In Balfour's case, many of the dedications were to men Balfour referred to as 'friends'. The *Manual of Botany* was dedicated to Robert Kaye Greville, "as a small but sincere mark of regard for his eminence as a botanist, of gratitude for his kind botanical services and of esteem for his character as a Christian friend".⁹⁰ The *Outlines of Botany* was dedicated to Joseph Hooker, "In testimony of my respect for your pre-eminent talents and abilities, of admiration of your extensive and valuable contributions to science. More especially to Botanical geography, and as a small but sincere mark of my regard for you as an early and constant friend, I have great satisfaction in dedicating this work to you".⁹¹

In examining the title pages and dedications, we see the clear intentions of the publisher in imparting authority. The inclusion of Balfour's qualifications was a powerful but unobtrusive display of his qualification to write on the subject and for readers to see his authority. The decision to dedicate the books, in the cases

described, to Greville, his “Christian friend” and to Hooker, a respected figure in botany, further signalled the scientific ‘weight’ of Balfour’s authorship.

Reader Reception

Knowledge of for whom, why and how Balfour wrote his textbooks tells only part of what Robert Darnton referred to as the “communication circuit”.⁹² For Darnton the reader was at the beginning and end of the life cycle of the book: they were the reason the book was written, by whom the book was used, and, ultimately, by whom the book was judged. Indications of reader reception of Balfour’s books may be observed from two sources: marginalia and book reviews. This section discusses the marginalia in a copy of the *Class Book of Botany* held in Edinburgh University Special Collections and considers published reviews in newspapers and journals.

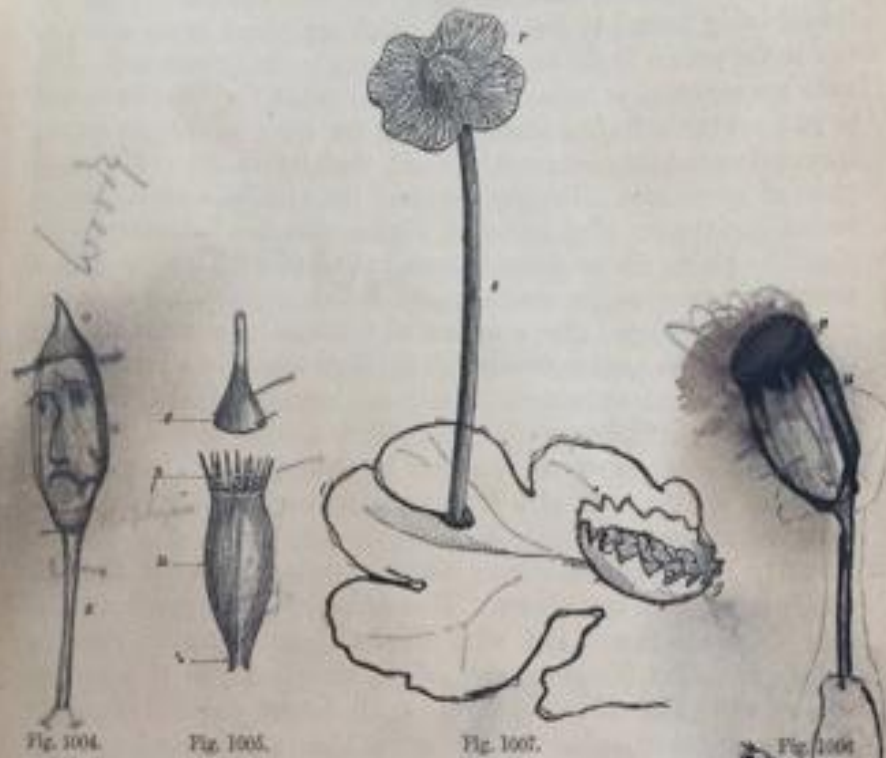
The anonymous annotations on the *Class Book of Botany* appear on a copy of the 1871 edition and provide an insight into the reader(s) opinions of Balfour as an individual as well as commentary on Balfour’s style of teaching and writing. The annotations appear to be by several hands. The marginalia take the form of underlined text passages, narrative comment, dialogic comments between readers in the form of a conversation, freehand drawings, and the alteration of illustrations to resemble people or objects.

Most of the annotations in this copy of the *Class Book of Botany* are unsigned and undated. But we may with confidence identify one reader and author of the marginalia as a contemporary of Balfour. On page 748 the initials “E.H.B.” have been penned with the address “Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England”, and the date “May 25/70”.⁹³ By checking the class lists held in the archive at RBGE, it seems

likely that these refer to the initials of E. H. Bowker of Chesterfield, a medical student at Edinburgh who attended Balfour's botanical class during at least the summer session of 1870. However, given the annotations appear in the 1871 edition it is possible he also attended Balfour's classes in subsequent years. John Sadler (Balfour's teaching assistant) wrote students' names into the class list ledger; therefore, although it is not possible to match Bowker's signature to the marginalia, the name and address details are suggestive.

The use of Balfour's student-derived moniker 'Woody Fibre' is further evidence that the marginalia is contemporary to the period in which Balfour was the Professor of Botany at the UoE. This name appears to have been a play on his appearance and vigour in the field. Coupled with the fact the curriculum and teaching materials changed following Balfour's retirement in 1879, it is unlikely students of a generation after Balfour would have known or used the name with the same confidence and affection. Evidence of the use of this name can be seen on several pages of the textbook (Figures 4.19 and 4.20).

432. When the operculum is seen. This is sometimes entire, as in mouth) of the sporangium is seen. This is sometimes entire, as in Mosses called naked-mouthed (*gymnostomi*); at other times it is surrounded by a *peristome*, formed by prolongations and divisions of the two inner parietal layers of the sporangium (Fig. 1006, *p*). The peristome consists of one or more rows of hygrometric cellular teeth,



which are either four, or some multiple of that number. When there is one row of teeth, the Mosses are called *aploperistomi* (having a single peristome); when there are two rows, the Mosses are called *diploperistomi* (having a double peristome). The peristomatic processes

Fig. 1004. Sporangium, *s*, of Hair-moss (*Polytrichum*), deprived of its calyptra, and showing the operculum or lid, *o*, at the summit. The sporangium is supported on a seta, *x*.

Fig. 1005. Sporangium, *s*, of the Extinguisher-moss (*Ecnelypta*), with its seta, *x*, operculum or lid, *o*, which is removed so as to exhibit the peristome, *p*, with its sixteen processes or teeth.

Fig. 1006. Sporangium, *s*, of Hair-moss (*Polytrichum*), supported on its seta, *x*, and deprived of its calyptra and operculum. Surrounding the apex is the peristome, *p*, and closing the orifice is a membrane called the epiphragm, *e*.

Fig. 1007. A species of Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*), with its green thallus, *t*, bearing a cup-like body, *b*, in which minute cells or free buds (sporules of some) are seen, and a stalked receptacle, *rr*. In the substance of the disk-like receptacle, *r*, cells are produced containing phytocysts. These are considered antheridia.

Figure 4.19 - Evidence of the use of the moniker 'Woody' in the altered sporangium (fig 1004).⁹⁴ (EUL SD 8884)

III. VESSELS AND VASCULAR TISSUE.

41. The vessels of plants which collectively form vascular tissue, may be considered as differing from cells chiefly in their length. They are closed tubes tapering to each extremity. Their walls are composed of the chemical matter called cellulose in a membranous form, and they are thickened and altered in various ways by the formation of deposits in their interior. *He has heard!!*

42. *Woody Tissue.*—~~This~~ is composed of thickened tubes or elongated cells, with conical extremities overlapping each other, as seen in Figure 45. The tubes are said to be fusiform or spindle-shaped, and the tissue has received the name of *Pleurenychyma*, from a Greek word meaning a rib, on account of the support which it furnishes to the stems and leaves of plants. The wood...

Figure 4.20 - Marginalia showing annotations made by one or more reader, denoting their consideration of similarities between Professor Balfour and woody tissue. (EUL SD 8884)

A cultural reference in the form of a pencil drawing depicting the female medical student Sophia Jex Blake, who evoked controversy by petitioning for female inclusion in the course of medicine, offers further evidence of the date of the marginalia. Sophia Jex Blake and E.H. Bowker both attended the botanical classes of the 1870 summer session (Figure 4.21). More significantly, the unflattering nature of the illustration indicates the student's opinion towards both female inclusion to medical education and Balfour's role in the university's decision (Figure 4.22).⁹⁵

1870		
118	Bartholomew, John	605
66	Bell, L. E.	244
231	Berryman, O. B.	61
205	Blackshaw, J. W.	1121
33	Blake, Sophia Jex	7
22	Blyth, Wm. J.	28
196	Booth, L. W.	668
197	Booth, L. P.	77
141	Boulton, W. J. L.	137
163	Bourke, William	93
134	Bowker, E. H.	296
37	Bramwell, J. Milne	428
143	Brown, L. W.	21

Figure 4.21 - The Botanical Class Lists of 1870, showing the name Bowker, E. H. and in pencil, Blake, Sophia Jex. In the left column are the numbers of the Class Register and the numbers in the right column are the student matriculation numbers. (RBGEA: *Class Lists 1870*.)⁹⁶

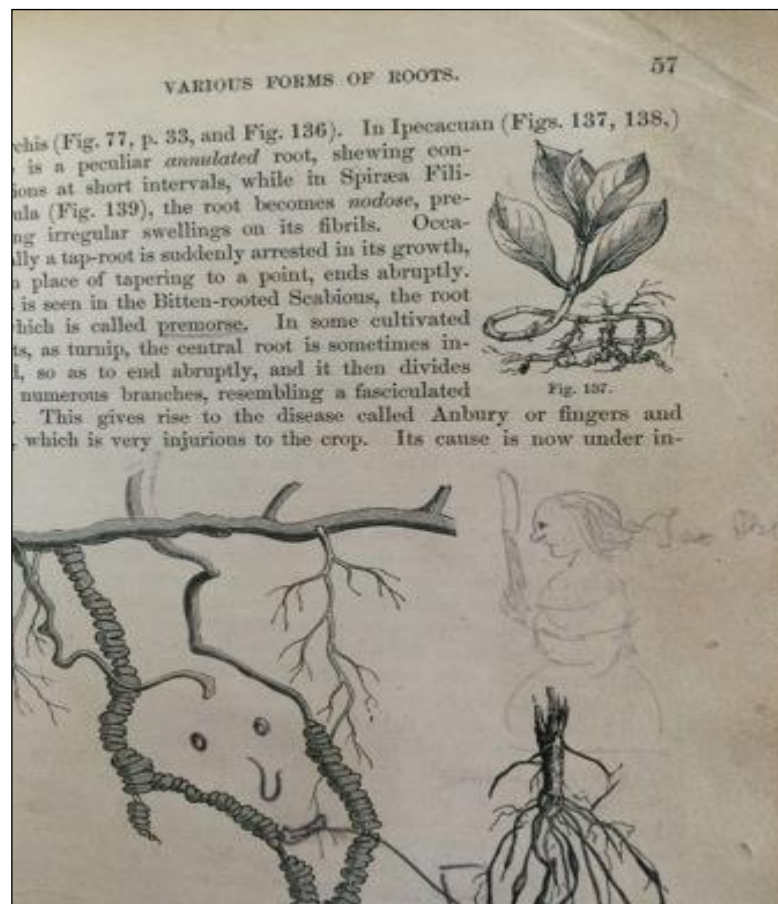


Figure 4.22 - Image of Sophia Jex Blake providing evidence for the dating of some of the annotations.⁹⁷(EUL SD 8884).

The first incidence of marginalia, made to the preface of the textbook, offers an explanation of how the particular reader/author felt about Balfour's teaching. In the introduction to his work Balfour wrote that, "The object of the present work is to initiate the student into the study of the Structure, Functions, Classification and, Distribution of Plants". The reader has altered the text to read, "The object of the present work is to *intimidate* the student in the study of the Structure, Functions, Classification and, Distribution of Plants"⁹⁸ (Figure 4.23).

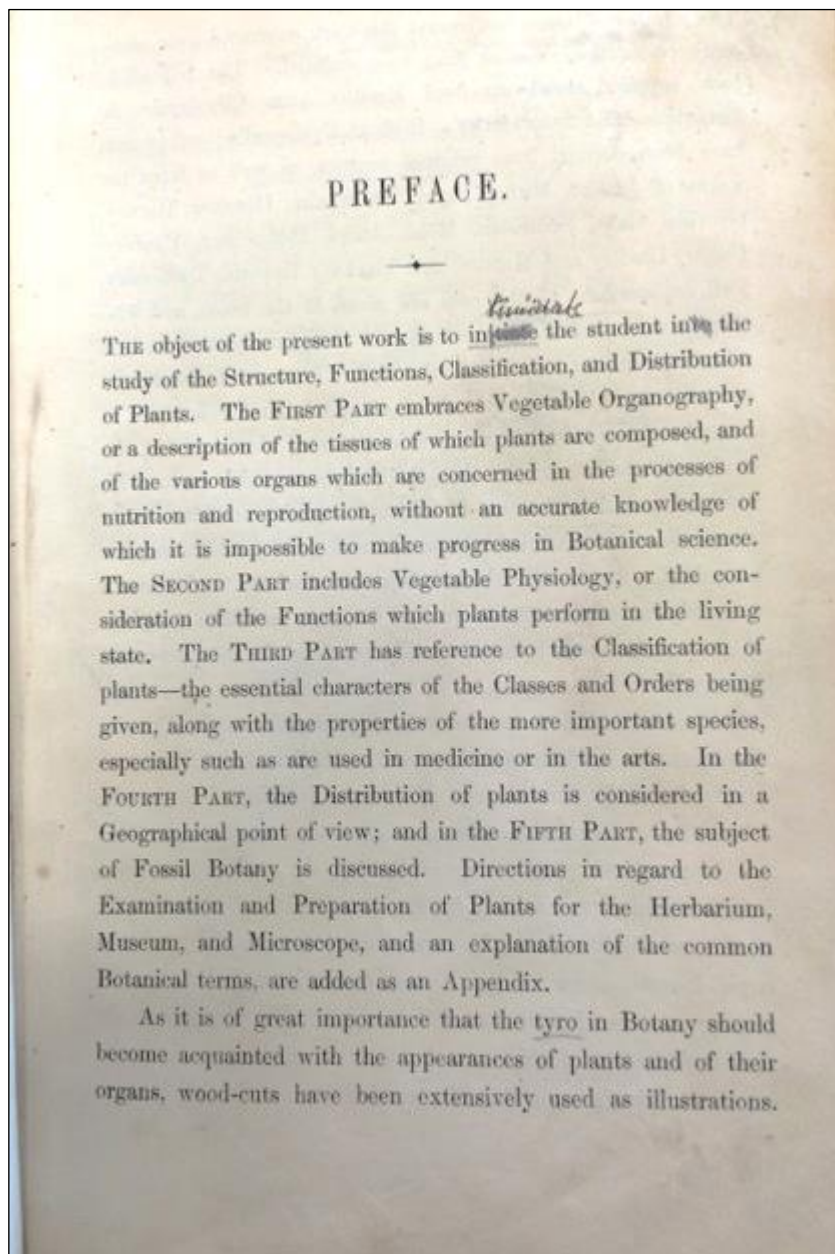


Figure 4.23 - Marginalia made to the Preface of the EUL 1871 edition of the *Class Book of Botany*. (EUL SD 8884)

Throughout the text there are numerous ‘judgements’ passed by the reader(s) on Balfour’s teaching style, ability, and the book’s content. Many of the annotations represent part of a dialogue between two readers. What is not clear is who either of the readers were (they do not appear to be the same hand as the E. H. B. annotation), or the time that elapsed between the writing of the first and the answering comment.

Figures 4.24 and 4.25 show a dialogue constructed across an unknown period between two readers. The original commentator takes offence to the text and refers to Balfour as “a liar”: the second commentator argues in defence of Balfour and the content.⁹⁹

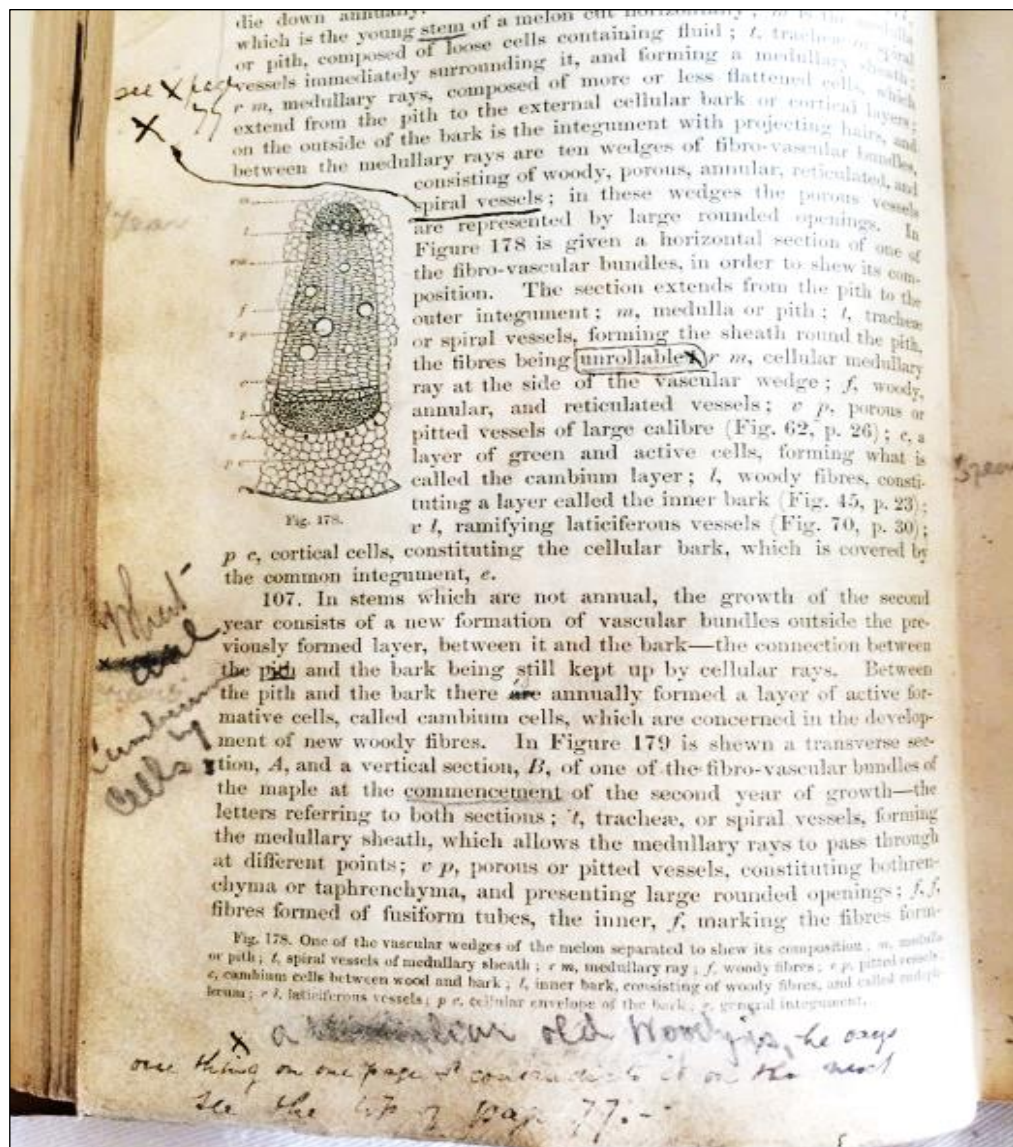


Figure 4.24 - An example of a dialogue between readers commenting on the content of the text. “A liar Old Woody is, he says one thing on one page and contradicts it on the next see the top of page 77”.¹⁰⁰ (EUL SD 8884)

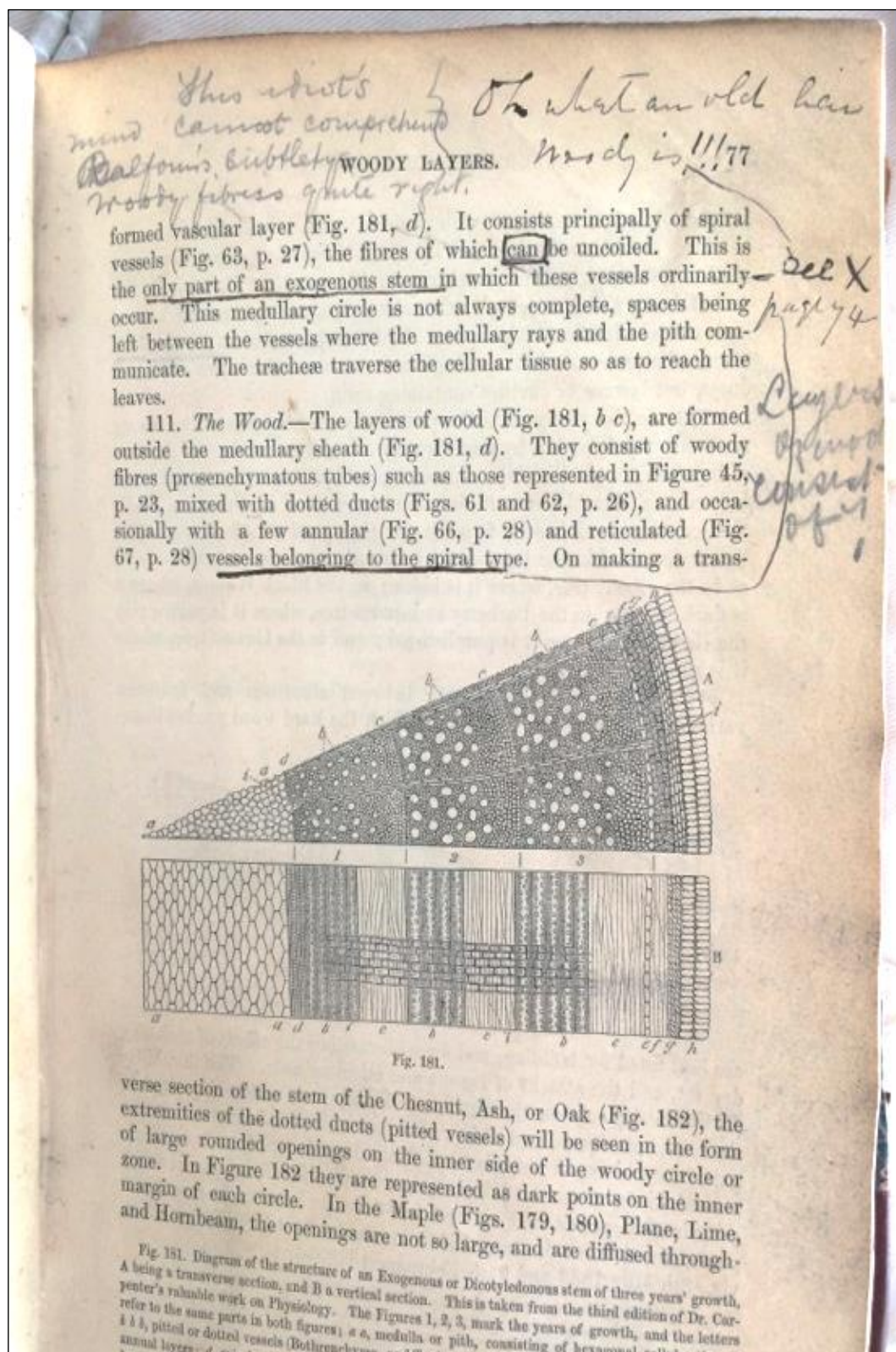


Figure 4.25 - An example of a dialogue between readers on the content of the text.
 First commentator - "Oh what an old liar Woody is!!! – see X page 74"
 Second commentator - "This idiot's mind cannot comprehend Balfour's subtlety, woody fibre's quite right".¹⁰¹ (*EUL Collections SD 8884*)

Other comments refer directly to the readers' opinion of Balfour in the context of the classroom. Beside diagrams of the genus Hellebore, a reader has pencilled the play on words, "Woody fibre to Hell-i-bore" indicating their opinion of Balfour perhaps during the lecture (Figure 4.26).¹⁰² Of an even more vehement nature, and in a demonstration of dialogue, is an inscription on the first page of the glossary which reads, "Woody fibre was a fool. He's dying now and may his soul forever dwell between the bounds of heaven and hell" (Figure 4.27).¹⁰³ In response a reader has written, "you are an idiot who wrote this".¹⁰⁴

Alongside the derogatory comments about Balfour are others offering positive reflections on Balfour's character. In an incidence of marginalia penned vertically up the page are the words, "Woody fibre is a jolly good fellow a jolly good fellow to me oh yes".¹⁰⁵ (Figure 4.28)

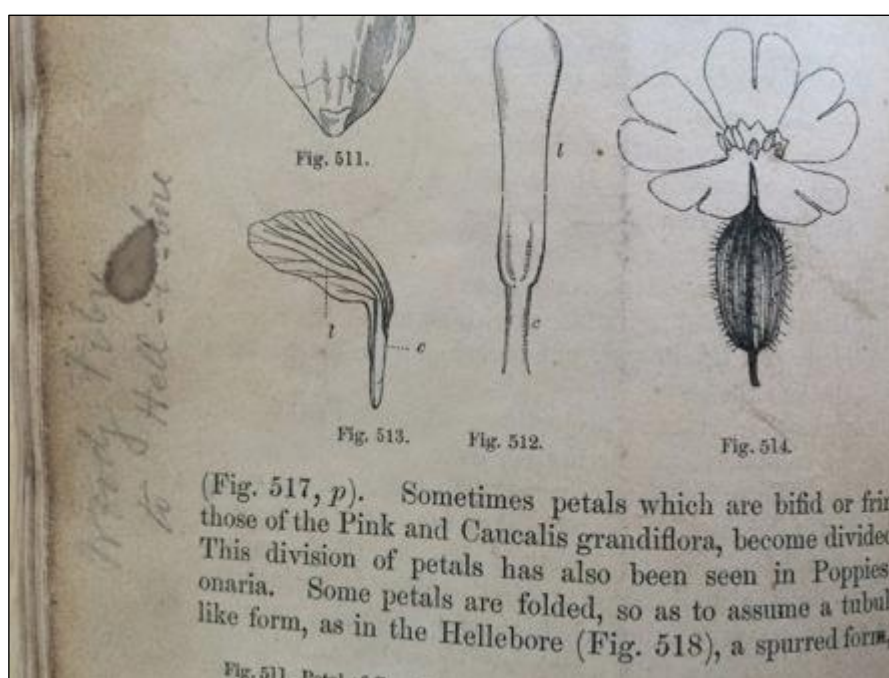


Figure 4.26 - Evidence of reader's opinion of Balfour (*EUL SD 8884*)

~~Woody stem was a rose.~~
~~His dignity was a rose.~~
~~And may his soul for ever dwell,~~
~~Within the bounds of heaven's hell~~
 You are an idiot who writes like
 de de

II. GLOSSARY,

OR

DEFINITION OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOTANICAL TERMS.

of the Greek, placed before a
word, indicates the absence of
aphyllous, without leaves.
ax, not in the axis, applied to
out of the axis of the seed.
development of a part.
in abrupt manner, as the trun-
culip tree; *abruptly-pinnate*,
in other words, *pari-pinnate*;
a leaf with a broad extre-
mity arises.
off, applied to the separation
of frustules of Diatoms.
evident, without an evident
parts continue to grow and
ing, as the calyx of *Phy-*

Rose, and the filament and anther in *Ranun-
culus*. ~~or magnolia~~
ADRESSED or APPRESSED, closely applied to a
surface, as some hairs.
ADUNCUS, crooked or hooked.
ADVENTITIOUS, organs produced in abnormal
positions, as roots, from aerial stems.
ÆSTIVATION, the arrangement of the parts of the
flower in the flower-bud.
AFFINITY, relation in all essential organs.
AGAMOUS, the same as *Cryptogamous*.
ALA, a wing, applied to the lateral petals of a papi-
lionaceous flower, and to membranous appen-
dages of the fruit, as in the Elm, or of the
seed, as in Pines.
ALBUMEN, the nutritious matter stored up with
the embryo, called also *Perisperm* and *Endo-
sperm*.

Figure 4.27 - Reader marginalia of a derogatory nature. (EUL SD 8884)

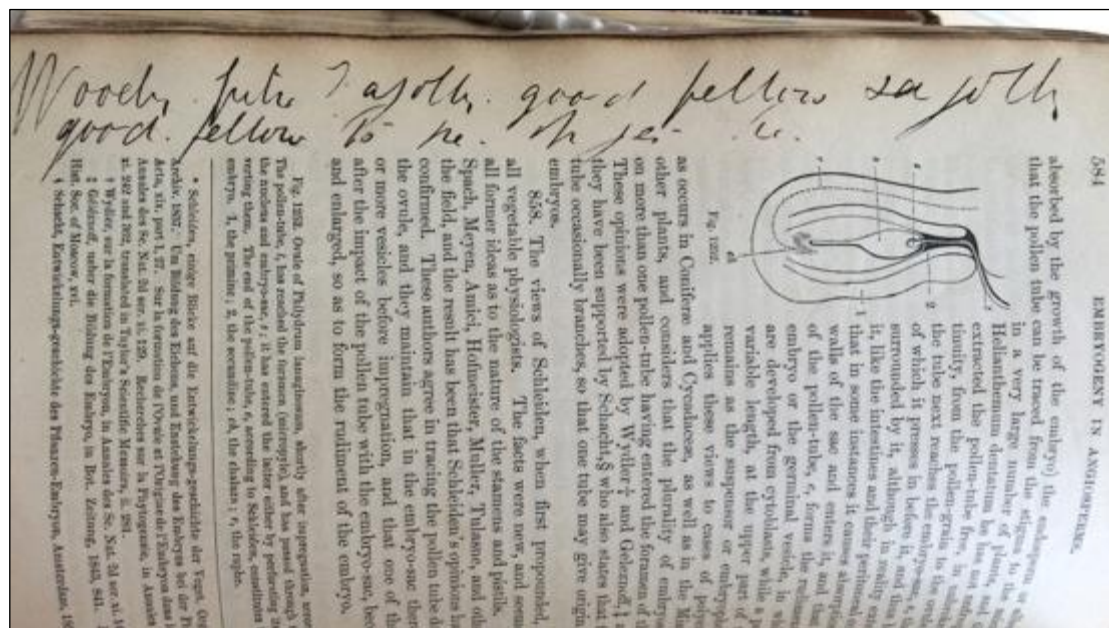


Figure 4.28 - Evidence of marginalia providing positive reflection on Balfour. (*EUL SD 8884*)

In addition to marginalia of a personalised nature is evidence of a reader(s) using and marking the book according to its original intended use, as a textbook. There are numerous occasions of readers underlining and making notes relevant only to the scientific nature of the content. Figure 4.29 depicts marginalia of such a kind.

Examination of the heavily annotated edition of the *Class Book of Botany* in the UoE provides rare evidence of what Balfour's students thought of him as a person, and importantly, their impressions of the botanical knowledge he was teaching. The political marginalia, particularly the image of Sophia Jex Blake, hint at the underlying tensions which existed in teaching medical students about the connections between medicine and botany. Some medical students were uninterested in learning botany, failing to recognise any link. The marginalia and drawings may be interpreted as a written and pictorial form of their frustration. In addition to the images and references to Balfour, it is possible to deduce more about Balfour's

teaching from that which has been underlined or highlighted. Although the annotations are the views of a few individuals, they are nonetheless indicative of students' views. The reviews by contrast illustrate how Balfour was received in both the scientific and popular market. Of course, books were not read or reviews written in a vacuum, and as such they cannot be considered as 'innocent' evidence. However, they help gauge public opinion.

132. From the structure and mode of growth of a Palm-stem, it follows, that a woody twining plant does not produce the same injury as in the case of an Exogen. In Figure 196 is shewn a Palm-stem, surrounded by a twining woody Bauhinia, which does no injury to the form of the stem. The contrast between the effects of such twiners on Exogenes and Endogenous stem, is seen in Figures 197 and 198. The stem of the former showing swellings and contractions, while that of the latter is unaffected. In the Exogenous stem the soft wood is external, and the stem increases much in diameter, while in the Endogenous Palm the soft part of the stem is internal, and the diameter is limited.

133. Palms grow in a uniform manner as regards height in their native countries, and their age may in general be determined by the length of their stem. The destruction of the terminal bud of a Palm



Fig. 195.



Fig. 196.



Fig. 197.



Fig. 198.

stops its growth, in consequence of there being no provision for lateral buds. In some instances, however, Palms have lateral buds. This is particularly seen in the Dwarf Palm of Egypt (*Hyphaene thebaica*), which gives off branches in a forked, or what is called a dichotomous manner (Fig. 199). There are also many endogenous stems which produce lateral buds. The Screw Pine (*Pandanus*), for instance, has a branching stem (Fig. 167, p. 70, and Fig. 200); so also *Dracaena*, *Bamboo*, and *Asparagus*. In the Dragon trees (*Dracaena*), a remarkable increase of stem takes place in consequence of the cortical integument remaining soft, and capable of unlimited distension. The vascular bundles, after reaching the circumference in these plants

Fig. 195. Vertical section of a Palm-stem, showing the vascular bundles, *f*, *v*, curving downwards and interlacing. They proceed at first towards the centre of the stem, and then curve outwards.

Fig. 196. Stem of a Palm, surrounded by a woody twining Bauhinia. The palm-stem being injured.

Fig. 197. Exogenous stem, surrounded by a woody twining plant (Bauhinia). The palm-stem being injured and swellings of the stem.

Fig. 198. Endogenous stem, surrounded by a twining woody plant, and remaining uninjured.

Figure 4.29 - Reader marginalia in keeping with the scholarly intention of the book.¹⁰⁶ (EUL SD 8884)

Reviews in journals and newspapers are the second indicator of contemporary reception of Balfour's books. For Topham, book reviews should be interpreted with care: as he cautions, "reviews were themselves subject to an active process of reading shaped by the practices of the reading community, and they must be read in that light".¹⁰⁷ Evidence of the "active reading community" can be found. In 1852, an anonymous review for *Hooker's Journal of Botany* reviewed Part One of the *Class Book of Botany*. The reviewer considered that as a botanical text it was extremely well researched and arranged, but as a class book it was "overdone".¹⁰⁸ It was his opinion that as medical students had but four months to acquire a knowledge of botany there was too much detail. Particular criticism was paid to the foundational knowledge the reviewer stating, "It is quite clear that the rudiments of botany and chemistry, at least should be acquired by the youth intended for the medical profession, long before he commences his finishing education".¹⁰⁹ In this review, the point of view of the reviewer, the reading community and the anonymous author, come into sharp focus. In April 1852, Joseph Hooker, in his capacity as examiner with the East India Company, wrote to Balfour as Dean of the Medical Faculty to complain, in his opinion, of the poor standard of knowledge displayed by Edinburgh University students of botany, chemistry, and natural history.¹¹⁰ One may conclude that irrespective of Balfour's pedagogical approaches, criticisms would be made against him. It is arguable in this instance that botanical politics were being played out in the space of a book review.

On 4 October 1854 the *Morning Post* included a review of the latest edition of the *Outlines of Botany*. The newspaper, which had a general readership, reviewed the textbook as a popular work, informing its readers of the book's potential appeal to

those interested in horticulture. The ‘popular’ label did not invalidate the science. The non-scientific market was important, as has been highlighted by Bernard Lightman who noted the importance of scientific popularisers “shaping the understanding of science in the minds of a reading public composed of children, teenagers, women and non-scientific males”.¹¹¹

Not all reviews were favourable. Balfour’s article in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (known as the scholars’ edition) shows evidence of what Topham refers to as the “active process”.¹¹² Such was the extent of the complex and technical discourse included, one anonymous reviewer felt moved to write how, “one feature of Prof. Balfour’s article cannot fail to strike even the most casual reader. This is the extraordinary profusion of technical terms made still more repellent by catching the eye, in italics”.¹¹³ Although the technical terms were considered too numerous, their example indicates the range of communication styles Balfour employed. Balfour held to clarity in his public lectures in using plain speech. In publishing his review of the ‘Botany’ article in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the reviewer evidently considered that Balfour misjudged his readers. Although the publication was academic in nature, it would appear from the account of the reviewer that its readers did not necessarily want or expect an article littered with technical references. To the reviewer: “Prof Balfour has succeeded in giving us a sort of terminological cemetery in which all kinds of decaying language have been affectionately embalmed”.¹¹⁴

Periodical Print Culture

The uses and effects of print in relation to Balfour's published work would be incomplete without an examination of his contributions to periodicals. According to Dawson and Topham, "the periodical press was without doubt the primary means of cultural circulation in the nineteenth century, and in most cases, had a greater impact, and reached far larger and more diverse reading audiences than books".¹¹⁵ Such was the development of printing technology and the increased interest in self-improvement it is estimated that during the nineteenth century over 125,000 new periodicals were published.¹¹⁶ In a period when natural sciences were becoming increasingly pushed to the side, the periodical press reincorporated such sciences into general circulation reaffirming their place in popular culture.¹¹⁷

Table 4.2 - Balfour's printed works in periodicals and their frequency of publication 1831-1883.

Title of Publication	No. of articles Balfour published in this Journal (1831-1883)
<i>Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal</i>	2
<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	109
<i>Proceedings and Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow</i>	4
<i>The Phytologist</i>	11
<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	5
<i>British Association for the Advancement of Science Meeting Reports</i>	5
<i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	3

<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	5
<i>Transactions of the Architectural Institution of Scotland</i>	1
<i>Edinburgh Medical Journal</i>	1
<i>The Stereoscopic Magazine</i>	1
<i>The North British Review</i>	1
<i>The British and Foreign Evangelical Review</i>	1
<i>Transactions of the Scottish Arboricultural Society</i>	1

Between 1831 and 1883, Balfour published 151 articles in fourteen different journals. Some periodicals were specialised in nature such *The Stereoscopic Magazine*; others were more general in character, such as the *North British Review*. These articles can be categorised by content into thirteen broad categories.

Table 4.3 - Subject areas of Balfour's articles 1831-1883

Nature of Article	Number of Articles
Excursion Accounts	43
Taxonomy	25
Plant Geography	16
Obituaries	12
Biographies	10
Plant Physiology and Anatomy	9
Articles relating to specimens growing at RBGE	7
Articles of 'Botanical Intelligence'	7
Cryptogams	6
Paleobotany	5
Medical	5
Addresses to Organisations	4
Contributions to Encyclopaedias	2

Table 4.4 – Chronological listing of Balfour's publications by type and location.

Date	Nature of Article	Number of Articles	Location and no. of articles per publication

1830s	Medical	3	<i>Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal</i> - 1 Royal College of Surgeons - 1 <i>Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Strychina</i> - 1
	Encyclopaedia	1	<i>British Cyclopaedia of Natural History</i> - 1
1840s	Botanical Excursions	9	<i>TBSE</i> - 2 <i>The Phytologist</i> - 3 * <i>TPSG</i> - 3 <i>ENPJ</i> - 1
	Taxonomy	1	<i>The Phytologist</i> - 1
	Plant Geography	1	<i>The Phytologist</i> - 1
	Physical and anatomical	3	<i>TPSG</i> - 1 <i>The Phytologist</i> - 1
	RBGE	4	<i>ENPJ</i> - 4
	Medical	1	Syllabus of Lectures Surgeons' Square - 1
1850s	Botanical Excursions	10	<i>The Phytologist</i> - 2 <i>TBSE</i> - 8
	Taxonomy	4	<i>TBSE</i> - 3 <i>The Stereoscopic Magazine</i> - 1
	Plant geography	5	<i>TBSE</i> - 3 <i>BAAS</i> - 1 <i>The Phytologist</i> - 1
	Biography	5	Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society - 1 <i>TBSE</i> - 4
	Physiology and anatomy	2	** <i>TAIS</i> - 1 <i>TBSE</i> - 1
	RBGE	6	<i>TBSE</i> - 6
	Botanical intelligence	4	<i>TBSE</i> - 4
	Cryptogams	2	<i>BAAS</i> - 1 <i>TBSE</i> - 1
	Paleobotanical	2	<i>TRSE</i> - 1 <i>BAAS</i> - 1
	Encyclopaedia	1	<i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i> - 1

1860s	Botanical Excursions	13	<i>TBSE</i> - 12 <i>ENPJ</i> - 1
	Taxonomy	7	<i>TRSE</i> - 1 <i>TBSE</i> - 5 <i>BAAS</i> - 1
	Plant geography	8	<i>TBSE</i> - 7 <i>BAAS</i> - 1
	Obituary	7	<i>TBSE</i> - 7
	Biography	4	<i>TBSE</i> - 2 <i>North British Review</i> - 1 <i>The British and Foreign Evangelical Review</i> - 1
	Physiology and anatomy	2	<i>TBSE</i> - 2
	RBGE	5	<i>TBSE</i> - 4 <i>ENPJ</i> - 1
	Botanical intelligence	6	<i>TRSE</i> - 1 <i>TBSE</i> - 5
	Cryptogams	1	<i>PRSE</i> - 1
	Paleobotanical	2	<i>PRSE</i> - 1 <i>TBSE</i> - 1
	Medical	1	<i>Edinburgh Medical Journal</i> - 1
	Society addresses	2	Address to Medical Graduates - Edinburgh - 1 National Bible Society of Scotland - 1
1870s	Botanical Excursions	8	<i>TBSE</i> - 8
	Taxonomy	4	<i>TBSE</i> - 3 <i>PRSE</i> - 1
	Plant geography	1	<i>TBSE</i> - 1
	Obituary	2	<i>TBSE</i> - 2
	Biography	1	<i>The Last Scenes in the Life of Our Lord and Saviour</i>
	Physiology and anatomy	2	<i>PRSE</i> - 2
	RBGE	4	<i>TBSE</i> - 4
	Cryptogams	1	<i>TBSE</i> - 1
	Paleobotanical	1	<i>TBSE</i> - 1

	Society addresses	2	<i>History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club - 1</i> <i>Transactions of the Scottish Arboricultural Society - 1</i>
1880s	Obituaries	3	<i>TBSE - 3</i>
	RBGE	1	<i>TBSE - 1</i>

**TPSG Proceedings and Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*

***Transactions of Architectural Society of Scotland*

The Subject and Content of Balfour's Botanical Articles

Balfour wrote most often upon his botanical excursions. The *ENPJ* published his first excursion account in 1848: this was entitled 'Notes of a Botanical Excursion, with Pupils, to the Mountains of Braemar, Glenisla, and Clova and to Benlawers, in August 1847.' The article emphasised the benefits botanists gained from engaging in fieldwork: "Excursions may be truly said to be the *life* of the botanist. They enable him [sic] to study the science practically, by the examination of plants in their living state, and in their native localities; they impress upon his mind the structural and physiological lessons he has received; they exhibit to him the geographical range of species, both as regards latitude and altitude; and with the pursuit of scientific knowledge, they combine that healthful and spirit-stirring recreation which tends materially to aid mental efforts".¹¹⁸

There are clear parallels between the curriculum Balfour elected to teach and the benefits of fieldwork. Fieldwork provided an opportunity to fix or "impress upon [the] mind" the knowledge which had been taught in the classroom with the aid of textbooks, models, drawings and specimens. Fieldwork in this sense acted as an *ex situ* classroom, allowing Balfour to teach from what he saw around him, drawing on

lectures of physiology and plant structure as appropriate. For Balfour, as a philosophical botanist, fieldwork offered more to the advancement of science than the opportunity simply to visualise items encountered during the teaching of the curriculum. In the 1848 *ENPJ* paper, often at length, Balfour described the companionship garnered by those “prosecuting with zeal and enthusiasm the same path of science. The various phases of character exhibited, the pleasing incidents that diversified the walk, the jokes that passed, and even the very mishaps or annoyances that occurred, - all become objects of interest, and unite the members of the party by ties of no ordinary kind”.¹¹⁹ The account impressed on the reader the need to recognise Balfour’s philosophical perspective: that excursions advanced scientific knowledge and understanding through means more diverse than the collection of specimens. Important as the collection of specimens was – and Balfour makes considerable reference to the plants collected and to their habitat – his intention was also to imbue an appreciation for the landscape, an understanding of plant geography, and of the camaraderie shared between the botanical party. His own notes of fieldwork combined accuracy over Latin names with a certain topographic lyricism:

On the 14th, starting at sunrise, the “grisly rocks that guard the infant rills of Highland Dee” were visited, and yielded *Veronica alpina*, *Sibbaldia procumbens*, *Phleum commutatum*, and apparently a peculiar alpine form of *P. pratense*, and magnificent specimens of *Stellaria cerastoides* and *Cerastium alpinum*. After reaching the valley of the Dee, where the river wells out in a remarkable manner from among the loose rocks, the party ascended the Breriach ridge, gathering *Luzula arcuata*, and many alpine species. The summit of the ridge presents a table land, consisting of dry disintegrated granite, the only patches of verdure being at the spots where the wells of the Dee pour forth their waters.¹²⁰

This article in the *ENPJ* was not the usual style employed by Balfour in his publishing of his excursion accounts. Most are written with the details of travel arrangements and accommodation: some give dietary arrangements. Several accounts are simply lists of plants collected with reference to the habitats in which they were found growing. For example, *TBSE* printed an account of a paper read by Balfour to the Society in 1857. In the article, a ‘Short Account of a Botanical Trip to the Island of Arran with Pupils in 1857’, all that was given was a list of the plants collected and the sites at which they were found growing.¹²¹ In the same volume, the excursion report ‘Notes of a Botanical Trip with pupils to Coldstream and Norham in July 1857’ printed only scant detail, the report consisting only of a record of plants collected and their location.¹²²

Taxonomic Articles

Taxonomic accounts constituted the second largest group by content in Balfour’s journal output – twenty-five articles written between 1845 and 1879 (mirroring the dates of Balfour’s tenure as Regius Professor of Botany at the UoE and Keeper of RBGE). Examination of the content of these provides further insight into the character of botanical science being carried out at RBGE, the style of botany being circulated through print, and of the role Balfour took in the creation and movement of botanical knowledge.

On 16 January 1861 Balfour read a paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh (RSE) entitled, ‘Description of the Plant which produced the Ordeal Bean of Calabar.’ This article was the first of five Balfour wrote on plants growing in the region of Calabar or Old Calabar, (a name given by western settlers in the nineteenth

century to a region in modern-day south-eastern Nigeria). Subsequent papers included: a paper published in 1862 in the *TBSE* titled ‘Description of a New Species of *Clerodendron* from Old Calabar, which flowered in 1861, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh’.¹²³ In 1862, the article was reprinted, with minimal alterations, in the *ENPJ*.¹²⁴ In 1865 the *TBSE* published ‘Notice of a Species of *Dilivaria* (*Acanthus*) Sent from Old Calabar by Mr A. Hewan, Medical Missionary, and now Flowering in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden’.¹²⁵ In 1866 ‘Notice of a species of *Trichoscypha*, and of a species of *Sarcocephalus* from old Calabar, sent by the Rev. Alexander Robb’ was published in the *TBSE*.¹²⁶ Balfour’s extensive correspondence network proved to be vital in securing information about the plants and customs of Old Calabar. In 1846, a Christian mission was established by the United Presbyterian Church between towns given the western names of Old Calabar and Henshaw Town. Balfour received many communications from members of the Calabar Mission, including letters from Archibald D. Hewan, a mission doctor; William Cooper Thomson a minister with the Old Calabar mission and Mr William Grant Milne, a gardener at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh who collected plants in West Africa.

In 1863 Milne wrote to Balfour, “The poison bean, *Physostigma* is often used for deadly purposes. One sp. is largely cultivated for putting (sic) into the streams to poison the fish. And another is sold in the markets for Calabar Chops. One kind is very like our scarlet runner. The ripe pods are 6-8 inches in length and the fruit is beautifully spotted. It is also used in Calabar Chops”.¹²⁷ An illustration by Robert Kaye Greville clearly depicts the scarlet of the flowers as described by Milne in this letter (Figure 4.30). The following month, Milne again wrote to RBGE but the letter

was addressed to James McNab (Superintendent of RBGE, 1849–1878); “The King of Creek Town has a sister who had a daughter that died of consumption. He sent for a number of her slaves to give them poison bean. Three women died, three more collapsed by vomiting and one girl took refuge under Rev. Goldie where she is now attending the school. These poor people were to be servants to his daughter in the future world”.¹²⁸



Figure 4.30 - *Physostigma venenosum* The Ordeal Bean of Calabar¹²⁹ (RBGEA: *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. XXII*).

The 1862 paper, “Description of a new species of *Clerodendron* from Old Calabar, which flowered in 1861, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh” published in the *TBSE* and reprinted in the *ENPJ* was written as a result of correspondence between Balfour and William Cooper Thomson. In April 1860, Thomson sent Balfour specimens of plant material in a Wardian case. In his letter Thomson stated, “I call it “Mary’s Verbena”, after my late wife, and I should appreciate it above every favour if you would kindly identify its genus for me, and providing it be new attach her Christian name specifically to it. Excuse my weakness. I shall enclose a little bit of the flower”.¹³⁰ In the subsequent article Balfour acknowledged Thomson’s wish that if new the plant should be named after his late wife, “The plant belonged to the natural order *Verbenaceae*, and appears to be an undescribed species of *Clerodendron*. I have therefore denominated it *Clerodendron Thomsonae*” (Mrs Thomson’s *Clerodendron*) (Figure 4.31).¹³¹



Figure 4.31 - Original R.K. Greville coloured drawing of *Clerodendron Thomsonae* (Balf.)¹³²(RBGE Special Collections ELQR1).

The correspondence and accompanying articles associated with the region of Old Calabar suggests one reason why Balfour retained incoming correspondence: Balfour used his extensive network to gain and shape knowledge before disseminating it to a wider population. Taxonomic articles demonstrate the importance of correspondence in the movement and exchange of knowledge.

The cultivation of Ipecacuanha plants was part of a wider industry translocating New World medicinal plants to British territories including the cultivation of *Cinchona officinalis*, a member of the Rubiaceae plant family. In

countries where inhabitants were at great risk from ‘fever’ (now taken to be dysentery), *Cinchona* was much in demand. Another member of the Rubiaceae family *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, was also deemed to be effective in the alleviation of dysentery. During a meeting of the BSE in 1871, Balfour stated that “for over 40 years *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* had been cultivated at RBGE but not propagated to any significant extent until the recent demand from India increased”.¹³³ (Figures 4.32 and 4.33)

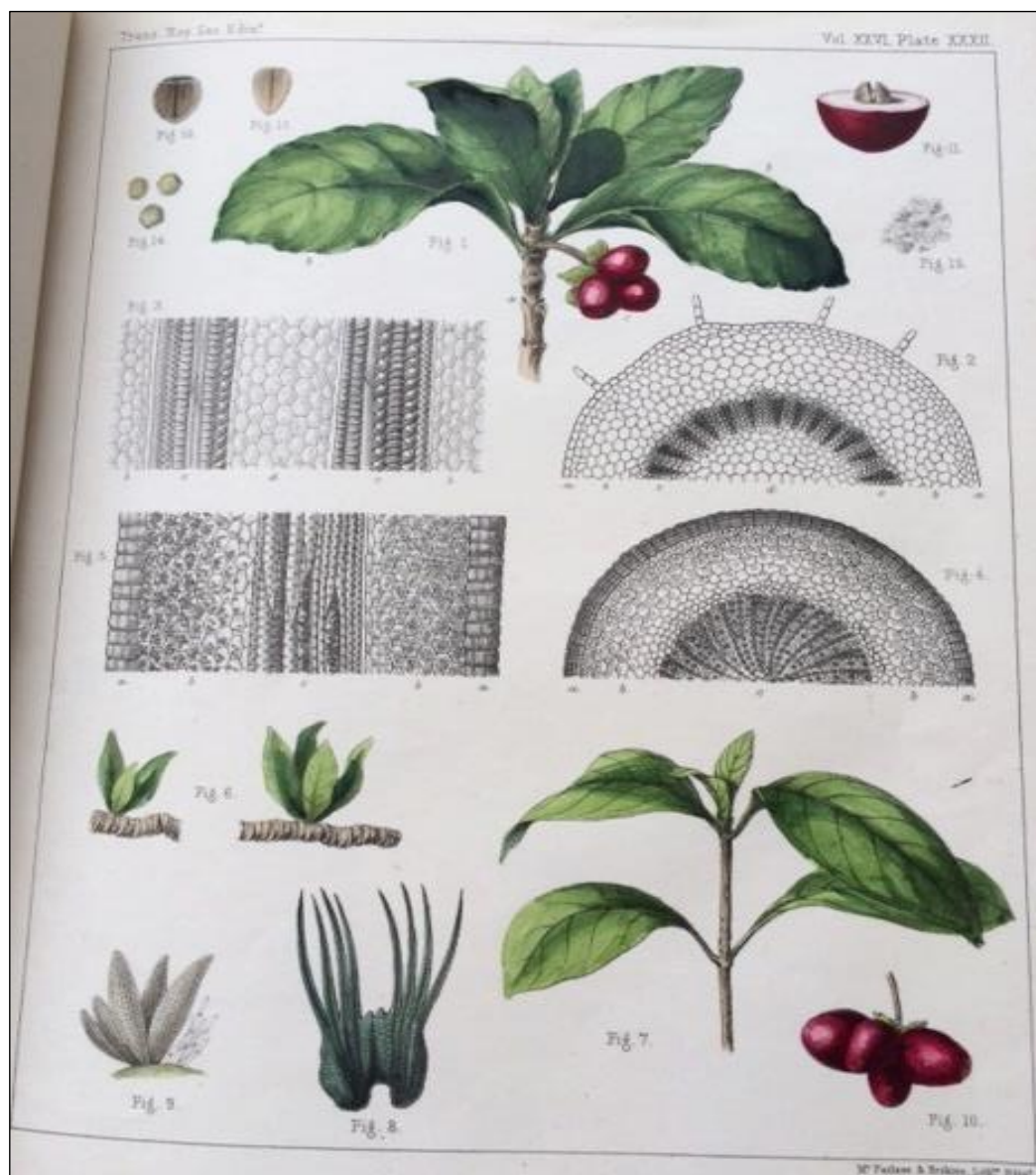


Figure 4.32 - *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* published in *TRSE*.¹³⁴ (RBGE Special Collections ELQXI)



Figure 4.33 - *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* published in *TRSE*.¹³⁵ (*RBGE Special Collections ELQX1*)

The “demand” came from the Secretary of State for India, George Campbell, Eighth Duke of Argyll, in response to the destruction of Ipecacuanha plants by Brazilian collectors. Though heavily reliant on medication for the treatment of dysentery, India did not have its own Ipecacuanha plantations. Rather, they relied on shipments to

India from South America. In consequence of the potential shortage, the Secretary of State of India (His Grace the Duke of Argyll) applied to the directors of the botanic gardens in Britain with a view to ascertaining whether a sufficient stock of plants could be procured for exportation to India with the view of cultivation there for medical purposes. In RBGE there were some specimens of the plant which had been cultivated for forty years or more, which James McNab found could be easily multiplied by making sections of the root or rhizome. A description of the method pursued was read to the BSE and copies printed for the use of the India Office. The plant in the garden was the same as that described by Sir William Hooker, and figured in the *Botanical Magazine*.¹³⁶ The supply from this source was evidently not sufficient for the purposes the India Office had in view and the time required for propagation would have been too long. Accordingly, Professor Balfour and Dr Robert Christison, the pharmacologist at the UoE who, since 1838, had been encouraging the Board of Directors for India to adopt a 'Cinchona Culture', wrote to a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Dr Gunning at Palmeiras, near Rio de Janeiro, and induced him to take an interest in the matter. Gunning entered cordially into their proposals and sent boxes containing fresh plants to RBGE.¹³⁷ The communication between Balfour, Christison and Gunning formed part of the first paper Balfour wrote on the subject of growing Ipecacuanha which was published in 1871, in the *TBSE*.¹³⁸ In writing this first paper on the subject of Ipecacuanha, Balfour was contributing to a discussion of global importance.

The 1871 Edinburgh meeting of the BAAS provided further opportunity for discussion on the cultivation of Ipecacuanha plants with Balfour, as President of

Section D, delivering a paper on ‘Cultivation of Ipecacuanha in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden for transmission to India’.

Reporting on the Edinburgh meeting of the BAAS, the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* reported that:

Professor Christison said he looked upon Professor Balfour’s paper as one of the most important that had been or would be read before the department”. “He said Mr McNab of the Botanic Garden was the first to observe that the root of the plant could be broken into parts, each of which produced a plant.” “Dr Cleghorn expressed his delight at seeing the satisfactory result of the propagation in this country. Every army surgeon he said, knew the great value of Ipecacuhna in the cure of dysentery.¹³⁹

Balfour published four papers on the subject of Ipecacuanha. The work carried out in Edinburgh, co-ordinated by Balfour, was of considerable importance not only in supplying India with sufficient supplies of the plant but also in advising how the plant could be propagated *in situ*. Three of the four papers were published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, so potentially reaching a more diverse audience than if the articles were published only in the *TBSE*. In publishing the four papers Balfour was promoting RBGE and drawing to the attention of readers his own credibility and the quality of the botanical research at RBGE.

RBGE had a track record of considerable success with medicinal plants other than *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. In 1786, under the directorship of John Hope, *Ferula persica* (a plant from which Assafoetida can be extracted) had been grown in Britain, and, from a later introduction, had been frequently flowering and fruiting in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden since 1857. Many years later Christison expressed the belief that Assafoetida could also be extracted from *Narthex asafoetida*. Though

grown elsewhere across Europe, until the spring of 1857 no flower had ever been reported. In early 1858, Balfour published a paper in the *TBSE* describing the *Narthex Assafoetida* at that time flowering in RBGE.¹⁴⁰ *Narthex Assafoetida*'s connection to Edinburgh is more significant than simply being the first location of its European flowering. Seeds collected in Herat by John McNeil and in Astore by Hugh Falconer (germinated in the Saharunpore Botanic Garden) were sent to RBGE. Though the seed germinated, progress was slow: only the expertise and experience of William McNab saved the plant from being dug up. In publishing the account in the *TBSE*, Balfour was describing the as yet unseen flower, and promoting the expertise of those in RBGE. He was also illustrating the mechanism by which exchange of knowledge functioned, a key objective of the BSE. Falconer was a fellow founder of the BSE, who was Superintendent of the Saharunpore Garden between 1832 and 1840. By sending material to Balfour at RBGE, Falconer was not only entrusting material to expert analysis through Balfour's affiliation with the BSE and other specialist periodicals such as the *TRSE* and *ENPJ*, but ensuring that knowledge was disseminated.

Such was the interest in the flowering of the *Narthex Assafoetida* that a stereograph was produced of the plant in 1858 and sent to the specialist periodical *The Stereoscopic Magazine* in August 1858.¹⁴¹ Following this interest, in 1860 Christison encouraged Balfour to publish his finding surrounding *Narthex Assafoetida* in the *TRSE*. The paper was largely a reprint, with minor alterations, of the two papers printed in the *TBSE*.¹⁴² The image drawn by R.K. Greville though black and white in the *TRSE* was printed in colour in the *TBSE* (Figure 4.34)



Figure 4.34 - *Narthex Assafoetida* illustration by R.K. Greville (*RBGEA*, *TBSE* volume VI).

In addition to taxonomic articles Balfour wrote eleven biographies and thirteen obituaries. The majority were published in the *TBSE*; however, where appropriate, some were reprinted elsewhere. The Biographical Sketch of George Wilson, the Professor of Technology and Regius Director of the Industrial Museum was published in the *North British Review* and the biography of John Coldstream,

secretary of the Medical Missionary Society in Edinburgh was printed in the *Foreign and Evangelical Review*.

Little can be determined of the content from the title given to each piece. All were written after the death of the subject irrespective of whether they were titled an obituary or a biography. The piece titled ‘Obituary notice of Dr. [Robert Kaye] Greville [1794-1866]’ is extensive and detailed, prefaced with a personal tribute from Balfour. In the preface, Balfour reminisces on his first meeting with Greville, the excursions they shared and the “Christian benevolence” undertaken together.¹⁴³ Greville’s obituary was written by Balfour because “No one knew him better than I did, or met him oftener in the intercourse of life, and no one felt a higher regard and esteem for him”.¹⁴⁴ In contrast to Balfour’s effusive obituary for Greville, the obituary Balfour wrote for Prideaux John Selby was short; it comprised only ten lines and consisted of a brief resume of his major literary outputs. On the death of Edward Forbes in 1856, Balfour wrote a detailed and compassionate biography for the *TBSE*, titled ‘Sketch of the life of the late Professor Edward Forbes’.¹⁴⁵ This nineteen-page biography included copies of letters Forbes had sent to Balfour and also remarks from scientists including Professor John Goodsir, Joseph Hooker, Hugh Miller and James Wilson. As with Greville’s obituary, Balfour wrote of his own feelings toward Forbes, “Every department of science acknowledges its obligations to him, and his premature death has inflicted a heavy blow on the progress of Natural History. We have lost an original thinker, a careful observer, a correct reasoner, an able writer, a pleasing and painstaking instructor, and a valued friend”.¹⁴⁶ On the death of Charles Darwin in 1882, Balfour read an obituary to a meeting of the BSE, the printed version of which was not published in the *TBSE* until 1883. Unlike the obituaries of

Greville and Forbes, Balfour did not preface the main body of the obituary with any personal anecdotes or thoughts. Although not agreeing with Darwin's views upon evolution, Balfour made no mention of this other than to write "Darwin gave to the world, in 1867 [sic], his *Origin of Species*, which has given rise to so much discussion".¹⁴⁷ Given the fact that Balfour is writing an obituary for arguably the most influential and eminent scientist of the day the obituary is surprisingly short, at just five pages. Of further interest is the fact that the date of publication given for the *Origin of Species*, one of the most seminal texts of the nineteenth century, is incorrect.

Conclusion

This chapter has attempted to illustrate how Balfour used print, chiefly his textbooks and periodicals, as a site for the construction and circulation of botanical knowledge. The focus has been on the content and construction of the textbooks and periodical articles rather than their reception. This is a reflection of the material available in the archives.

Irrespective of the abilities of the audience, within each textbook Balfour included the same sub-sections of knowledge: vegetable anatomy and organography, physiological botany, taxological botany, biogeography and paleobotany. Through the use of appropriate pedagogical methods, he sought to make the information accessible to all abilities. In addition to making botanical knowledge available to all abilities he made it available to many different sections of his possible audiences. Balfour's multiple motivations resulted in the publication of botanical texts covering several genres – higher education textbooks, school textbooks, popular books, phyto-

theological works, excursion accounts in journals and encyclopaedia entries – of interest to multiple audiences.

Across and throughout the different genres Balfour's view of botanical education was comprehensive: for him botany was always more than only the naming of plants. Within his publications, he was also precise in the delivery of knowledge, the use of 'truth-to-nature' images within his textbooks indicating that within his publications he eschewed the variability of nature in favour of precision and the ability to teach plant recognition. Through his writing of periodical articles, Balfour wrote of the practical botany he was involved in including his participation in field excursions, and the involvement of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh in local and global botanical endeavours.

We may also conclude that writing for Balfour was one occupation about which he cared deeply both in terms of its role in knowledge circulation but also from a personal perspective. His publication of texts suitable for several audiences although financially rewarding, was also an excellent method of circulating botanical and religious knowledge, two topics about whose promotion he was clearly passionate. Furthermore, his very public defence of his part in the dispute surrounding the *Manual of Botany*, and in particular his commitment to a fourth and fifth edition may be interpreted as personal pride and a determination to publish under his name up-to-date works illustrating the style of botany he thought most beneficial to those wishing to study that science.

We must remember, however, that Balfour did not use print in isolation of any other constructive mechanism. His engagement with print was only one of several methods used in his construction and circulation of botanical knowledge. The

comprehensive curriculum, the engagement with different audiences, and the inclusion of in-class and field practices, and the writing for different publics together formed a wide and varied platform from which Balfour was able to construct, teach and promote botanical knowledge.

The next chapter turns to look at Balfour's in-class teaching practices – another site in and through which Balfour constructed and promoted botanical knowledge. The teaching ethos and religious and intellectual values established through examination of his publications are, we recognise, continued in his in-class teaching practices. Where these commonalities lie is drawn out through attention to the actual objects used by Balfour. To use Shapin's terms, these objects act as "truthing processes", and to understand how they were used as part of the teaching curriculum is to understand how Balfour constructed and promoted botanical knowledge.¹⁴⁸

¹Robert Mayhew refers to textual spaces in his paper, Mayhew, R. J. (2007) 'Materialist Hermeneutics, Textuality and the History of Geography: Print Spaces in British Geography, c. 1500-1900'. *Journal of Historical Geography*.33. 466-488.

²Topham, J. R. (2000) 'Scientific Publishing and the Reading of Science in Nineteenth-Century Britain: A Historiographical Survey and Guide to Sources.' *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science Part A*. 31. 559-612.

³Fyfe, A. (2004) *Science and Salvation: Evangelical Popular Science Publishing in Victorian Britain*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

⁴Wiseman, N. (1854) 'Lecture to the Society of Arts Education Exhibition'. In: Fyfe, A. (2004) *Science and Salvation: Evangelical Popular Science Publishing in Victorian Britain*. 20.

⁵Fyfe, A. (2004). *Science and Salvation*.

⁶Fyfe, A. (2005) 'Conscientious Workmen or Booksellers' Hacks? The Professional Identities of Science Writers in the Mid-Nineteenth Century'. *Isis*. 96. 192-223.

⁷Correspondence between David Brewster and James David Forbes 1830. Cited in Fyfe, A. (2005) 'Conscientious Workmen or Booksellers' Hacks?' 192.

⁸Fyfe, A. (2005)'Conscientious Workmen or Booksellers Hacks?'

⁹Kohlstedt, S.G. (2012) 'Through Books to Nature: Texts and Objects in Nature Study Curricula.' In: Apple, R.D., Downey, G., and Vaughn, S.L. (Editors) *Science in Print: Essays on the History of Science and the Culture of Print* Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press.161.

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- ¹⁰Mayhew, R.J. (2007) 'Materialist Hermeneutics, Textuality and the History of Geography: Print Spaces in British Geography, c.1500-1900.'
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Chapter Five

The Role of Diagrams and Models in Producing Botanical Knowledge: Balfour's Teaching Practices

This chapter examines the practices of Balfour's in-class teaching in an effort to understand the content of what he taught within the classroom environment.

Particular attention is paid to his use of class diagrams, models, the herbarium, and living specimens in delivering his botanical lectures. Following the research of Dams, Deoepe and Simon, and James Secord, this chapter takes as its starting point the teaching material – the diagrams, models, and teaching herbarium – in order to uncover “how it really was” – ‘it’ being Balfour's construction of botanical knowledge in the classroom.¹ I relate his use of visual and didactic technologies as teaching objects to wider pedagogical questions involved in teaching botanical science. I aim, where I can, to uncover the ‘climate’ of the classroom and to determine the central themes of Balfour's teaching style and content.

The chapter begins with a study of the teaching aims and use of class diagrams and examines how these drawings were used in the curriculum. Section two considers Balfour's use of models (some of which were articulated) and the study of their use during lectures. The sections following focus on Balfour's use of specimens, dried and living, and draw his herbarium and the garden itself into the orbit of his teaching. The final section considers Balfour's use of microscopy. What unites the several themes is Balfour's use of the physical space of the museum of economic botany as an arena for teaching.

Scientific Teaching in the Nineteenth Century

In recent years the field of educational history has seen a growing interest in studying visual methods in teaching. As Kristof Dams, Marc Depaepe and Frank Simon suggest, “the work of the classroom historian, some say, is seriously hampered by a problem with its sources. Journals, government reports and textbooks – the traditional sources of the history of the education – are said to contain merely guidelines and wishful thinking and so have blinded us to how it really was”.²

Focusing on what they refer to as ‘silences’ in the history of education, Ian Grosvenor, Martin Lawn and Kate Rousmaniere examine the social history of the classroom.³ Taking a broad and largely chronological approach, they examine the forgotten daily routines of the classroom, the “pedagogical order” of an average day in the classroom, and how the curriculum was taught and experienced within the classroom space.⁴ Their work focuses on the education of school children. Much of what has been written in the history of education concerns the teaching of children. James Secord’s 1985 work on seventeenth-century and early eighteenth-century juvenile scientific literature regards such publications as “social barometers”, a means through which social, religious, moral and cultural change may be traced.⁵ In later work, Secord considered the comparatively small (when measured against the number of grammar texts) number of scientific textbooks introduced into the curriculum of Victorian school children.⁶ For him, questions surrounding the complexities of categorising books as ‘schoolbooks’ or ‘textbooks’ cannot be explained through an examination of book history alone. Rather, he suggests, we need to understand how books were actually used in teaching.⁷

Jakob Evertsson's work has addressed the use of class drawings in the teaching of Biblical studies to children in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Sweden.⁸ Drawing on Martin Lawn's theory of 'technologies', Evertsson considers class drawings to be 'teaching technologies': through this lens, he traces their role as both objects of teaching and objects through which pedagogical development may be mapped. Similarly, Matthew Eddy, in considering the impact of visual teaching methods on children's understanding of literacy and numeracy in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, shows that inscription and visualisation enabled pupils to assimilate literary and numerical knowledge into "accessible packs of information".⁹ In later work, Eddy shifts focus to the visual cultures within university education in looking at Joseph Black's use of diagrams in the teaching of eighteenth-century chemistry.¹⁰ In his "visual anthropology", Eddy considers diagrams to be more than "ethereal abstractions" – as mobile objects to be understood as making and circulating knowledge.¹¹

Margaret Olszewski's study of the botanical teaching models of the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow is one of only a handful of papers to focus on visual methods of teaching within a university context.¹² In focus not dissimilar to Eddy's, Olszewski addresses the epistemology of the models – the manner through which they facilitated the mobility of knowledge.¹³ The work of Eddy and Olszewski is redolent of Secord – that is, the diagrams and the models were tangible objects through which knowledge could travel between classes and between Scotland's academic institutions.¹⁴

Anne Secord's survey of the use of botanical illustration in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century botany demonstrates the presence of a visual language of

instruction which had long been used in the teaching of botany.¹⁵ Secord draws out and offers counter evidence to the nineteenth-century concern surrounding the combination of pleasure and pictures, and their negative effect on scientific knowledge.¹⁶ She highlights the necessity of engaging with the “occasion of viewing” and to consider that the power of images lay in their allure, “an appetizer to a more substantial scientific feast”.¹⁷ For Secord, whether students of botany were drawn first to the image or to the written word was immaterial: what was of importance was that, through a combination of visual methods, students became skilled in observation.

Secord’s work on the ‘visual language of botany’ echoes Martin Rudwick’s work on the visual language of geology.¹⁸ For Rudwick, the “relation between the object depicted and its visual representation was never straightforward, however ‘realistic’ the intentions of the illustrator: artistic representation is always a visual *language*, which has to be learned and which changes over time”.¹⁹ Rudwick’s views on the visual representation of nature returns us, in general terms, to the ‘truth-to-nature’ views of Lorraine Daston and Peter Galison, and, more specifically, to the woodcut illustrations in Balfour’s textbooks.²⁰

For Daniela Bleichmar, learning to observe critically was “neither simple nor immediate but rather a sophisticated technique requiring training”.²¹ As Martin Kemp similarly attests, botanical images were neither innocent or unproblematic.²² Bleichmar and Kemp, expressing views similar to Rudwick, suggest that the meanings embedded within visual representations of botany are not equally obvious. Balfour’s foundational theological principles, evident in ‘ideal’ plant drawings and models, are an example where embedded meaning is clear, at least to those willing to

see it. As a consequence of the potentially problematic nature of scientific objects, audiences were taught how to visualise objects. We know that, in his teaching practices, Balfour taught students to go beyond *looking* at the visual objects (the diagrams, models and specimens) and rather to *observe* with a “botanical eye” and to see past the aesthetic to observe the characteristics involved in identification.²³

This cited work is part of the ‘visual turn’ of recent years, in which scholars of the history of education, science and art have turned their attention to pedagogical images and visual aids, and the ways in which they were employed in education. As Grosvenor and Lawn acknowledge, “images began to be seen as sites of useful encoded data”.²⁴

In Balfour’s 1873 *Guide to Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh*, we are given an indication of the kinds of objects he used in teaching his students to observe with a “botanical eye”. His botanical classroom is described thus: “the large room is seated for about 300 students, with arrangements for showing living specimens in pots, dried specimens from the herbarium, large drawings, and minute structures under microscopes. A class herbarium, illustrating genera and species arranged according to the natural orders, is kept in the room for consultation”.²⁵ Detailed examination of a range of sources has allowed me to go beyond this listing and to understand how the different methods were, to use Anne Secord’s term, “pressed into service” in Balfour’s teaching of botanical science.²⁶

As early as the 1770s, the University of Edinburgh was considered the most eminent English-speaking university in the teaching of science.²⁷ This was, arguably, still the case by the 1860s and 1870s due to the university’s policy of employing professors who were both competent scholars and effective teachers. In the later

eighteenth century, and for most of the 1800s salaries were largely derived from class fees paid by the students: in order to encourage student's attendance it was in teachers' interests to make their courses interesting. Those academics for whom student graduation was dependent on attendance at their lectures had an advantage over those whose subject content was a non-core subject. As discussed in chapter 7, (page 322) accommodating students and professors was always a problem. To some extent, though he was heavily involved in his role as Dean of the Medical Faculty, Balfour avoided this problem, at least for his own lectures, by teaching botanical classes in the purpose-built classroom at RBGE.

Learning Botanical Knowledge Through Diagrams

By the mid-nineteenth century, wall charts were used throughout Europe in teaching Biblical history, geography, history and the natural sciences.²⁸ According to Massimiano Bucchi, the first wall charts explicitly designed for use in the classroom, appeared in the 1820s. Intended for use in primary school classrooms, these wall charts depicted scenes and objects from familiar settings such as household items and scenes of nature.²⁹

Heinrich Pestalozzi considered it imperative that students be provided with '*Anschauung*'.³⁰ *Anschauung*, which translates as 'Illustrative-ness' implies that students learn best when directly acquainted with objects, by handling and or seeing them, rather than only reading about them. For Pestalozzi, this method provided students with a sense of 'doing science' and promoted observation and analysis, skills which I suggest Balfour believed fundamental to his teaching of botany.

It is likely that the teaching diagrams Balfour used originally numbered several thousand but precisely how many he had is not known. The 1904 *Catalogue of Diagrams* describes 4000 drawings but as it was written twenty-five years after Balfour's death, it is possible that subsequent professors added to the collection and that not all 4000 existed in Balfour's time. The extant diagrams in the RBGE archive relating to the time Balfour was Regius Keeper depict flowers in various stages of growth viewed in frontal, transverse and vertical sections; flowers showing a dissected perianth; plant organs on an enlarged scale; and sections through the organs. There are also diagrams depicting plants in nature and others showing physiological processes. Diagrammatic tables show charts of temperature, humidity and rainfall, as well as diagrams of microscopy equipment (Figures 5.1–5.4). Most of the diagrams at RBGE are single boards and measure 50cm x 60cm. Several are double boards, and two diagrams cover 12 boards each. The boards are bordered with material binding. On some of the diagrams loops fixed to the top edge indicate that the diagrams were hung up: Bayley Balfour's quote, "the walls were tapestried by diagrams" indicates this to have been the case.³¹

Full lists of all 415 extant manuscript diagrams and 52 published diagrams held at RBGE are included as Appendices 2-4 here. An account of the c.4000 diagrams of 1904 may be found in the *Catalogue of Diagrams*.³² How these specific 415 manuscript diagrams and 52 published diagrams have survived is not known. In 1940 the then Regius Keeper, William Wright Smith, ordered diagrams including "nos. 1 and numerous others up to and including 2827" which were stored in the roof space to be removed.³³ A further cull of teaching material took place in the 1950s. At that time Regius Keeper, Harold Roy Fletcher, ordered the removal of much of the

teaching material held at RBGE which he considered belonged to a different (an inferior) era of botanical education.

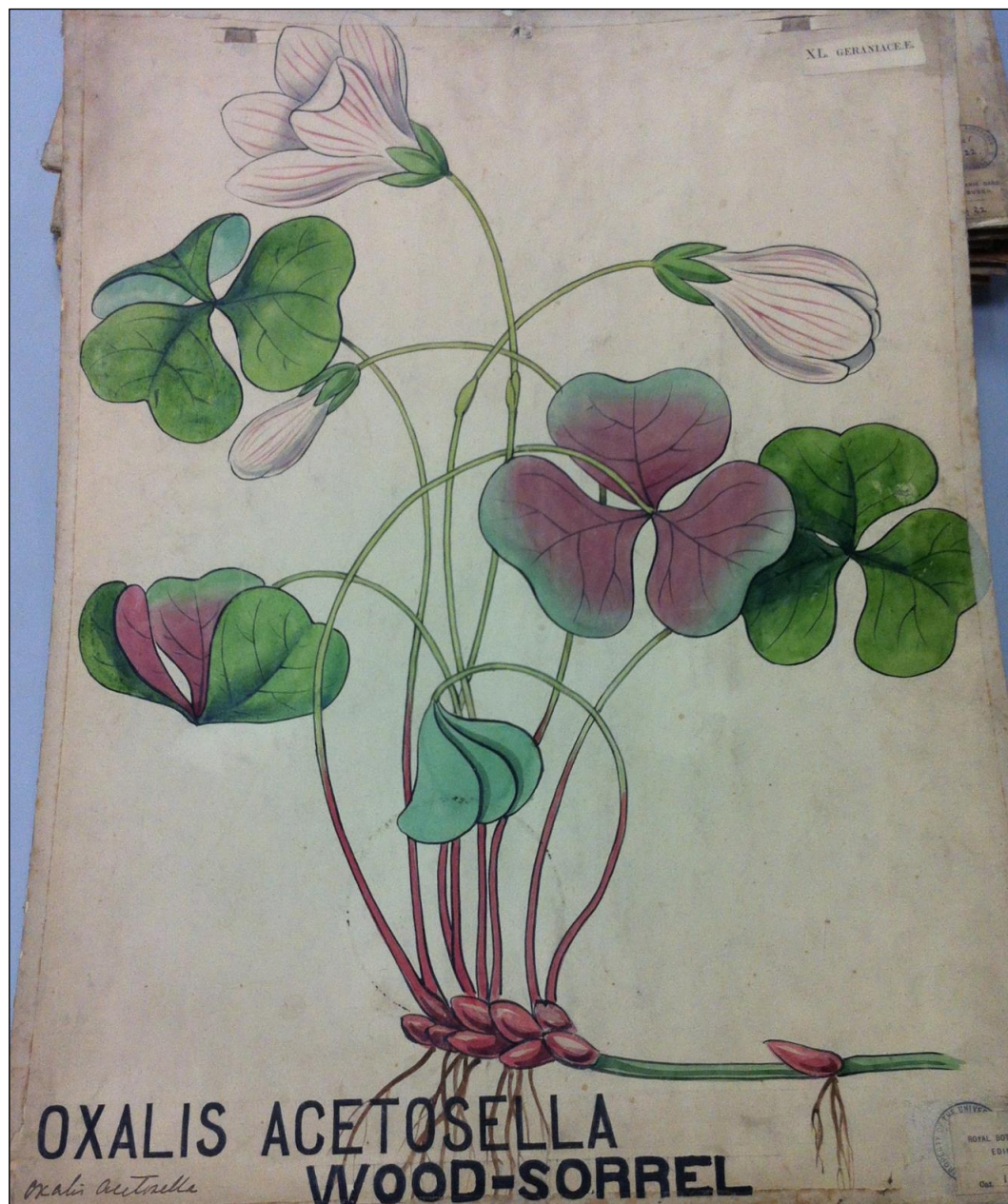
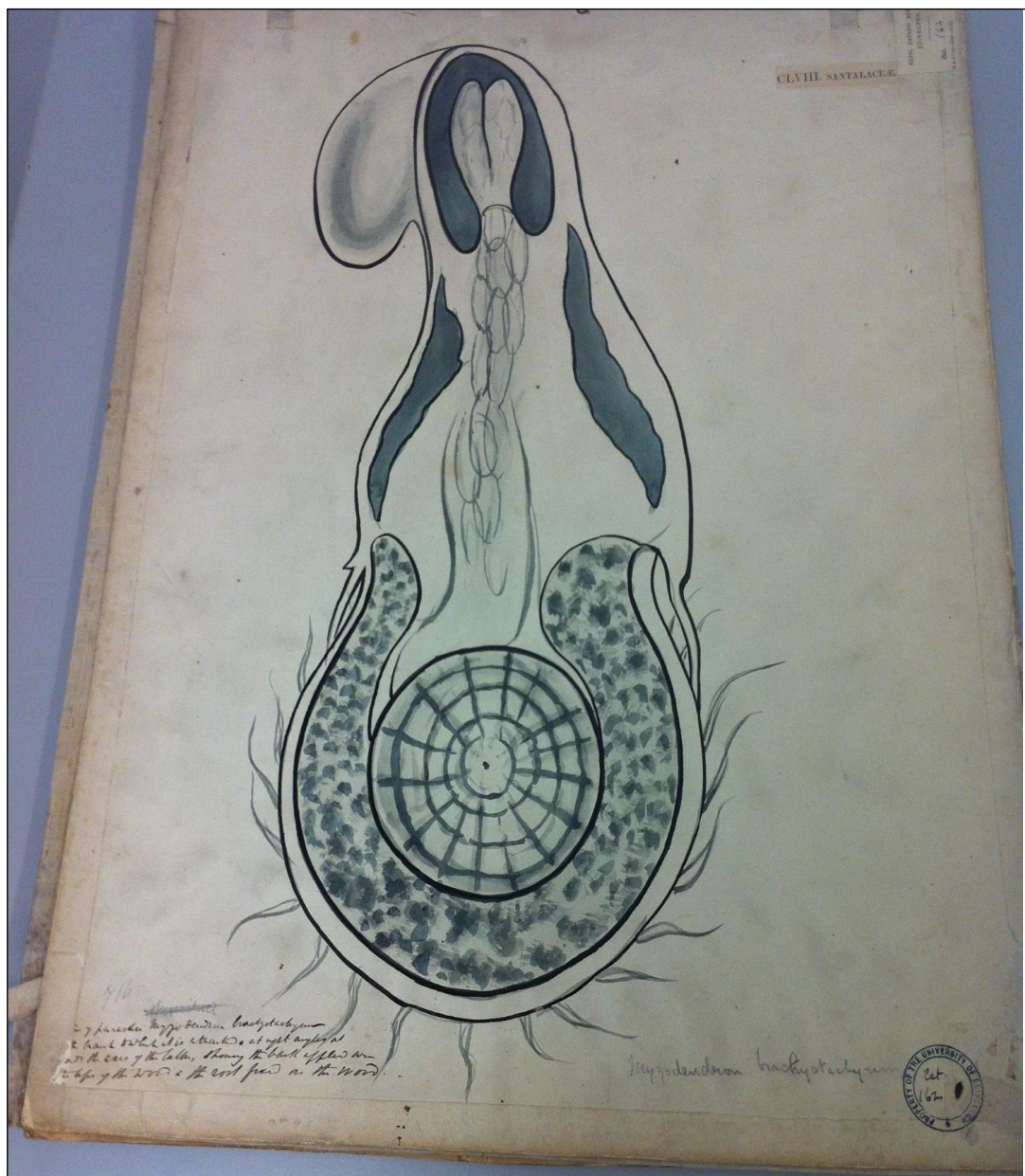


Figure 5.1 - A hand-drawn teaching diagram. *Oxalis acetosella*, original dimensions 50cm x 60cm (RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams, no. 1924).



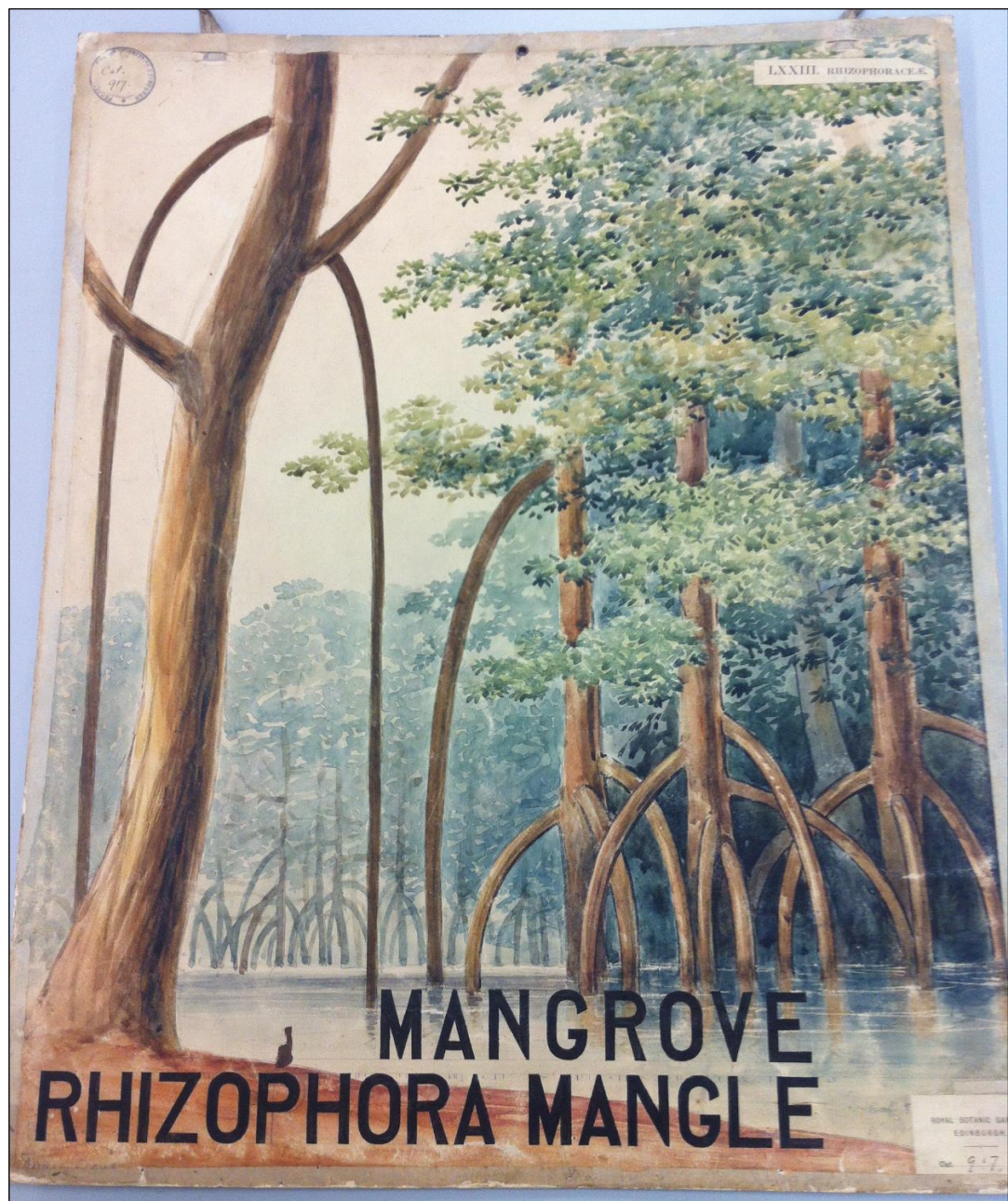


Figure 5.3 - Teaching Diagram showing Mangroves in a natural habitat. Original dimensions 50cm x 60cm (*RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams, no. 917*).

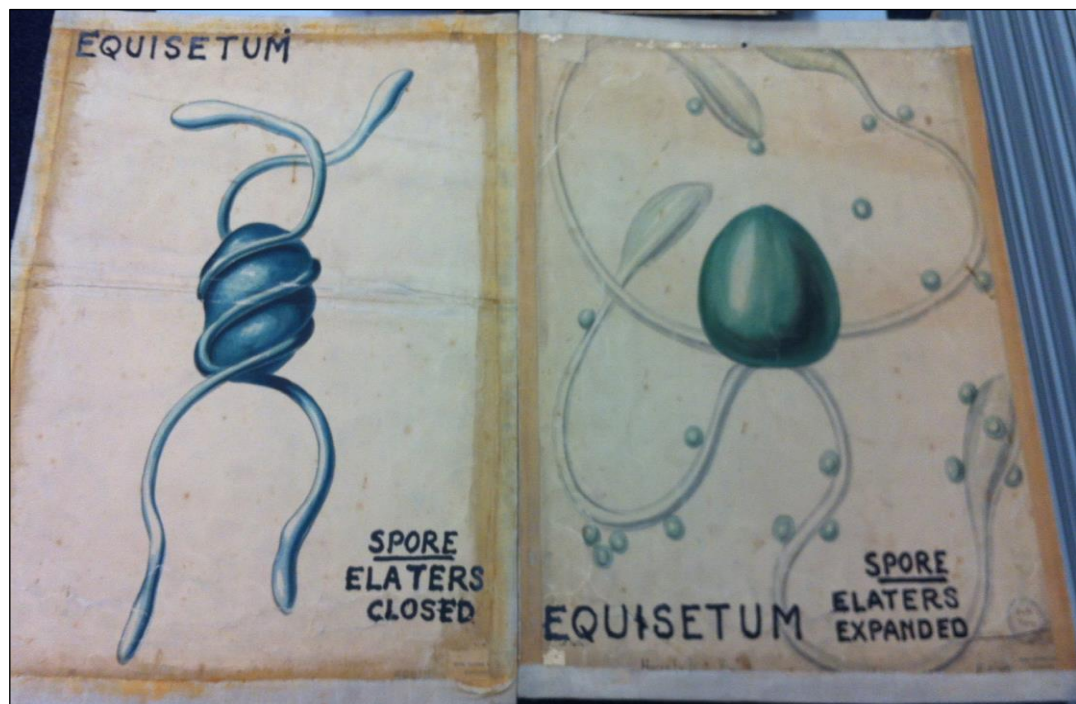


Figure 5.4 - Teaching Diagrams depicting the action and function of elaters in *Equisetum*. Each diagram measures 50cm x 60cm (RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams nos. 1413 and 1414).

The collection of teaching diagrams used by Balfour comprises two distinct sub-sets: a commercially available series of teaching diagrams, and manuscript diagrams which Balfour had drawn up at his request. For Bucchi, “most British University Departments of Botany dating from the period before the first world war probably had at least one of these [commercial] sets”.³⁴ The UoE and RBGE between them had over twenty sets of German *Wandtafeln* (wall diagrams), with some sets comprising over 100 individual diagrams. The botanical class collection contained around six British diagram sets, and several French sets.

The teaching diagram series, originally a German concept of the 1820s, were more widely available by the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. They were popular in France and Italy, with some of the German series translated for audiences in Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Poland.³⁵ A catalogue providing

explanation of the diagrams accompanied the diagrams. Users unfamiliar with the subject of the diagrams used the catalogue as an aid to teaching.

The second sub-set of diagrams used by Balfour should be considered differently. The hand-drawn diagrams were born of a different pedagogical need. Some were drawn from nature, others (e.g. Figure 5.13) were copied or adapted from printed sources. The hand-drawn diagrams in Balfour's classroom were to aid in the demonstration of small, delicate and perishable objects which Balfour wanted to show to large numbers of students. His use of teaching diagrams gave Balfour a means to educate large numbers of students: their role in Balfour's suite of teaching techniques formed a part of his inductive, visual style of teaching.

Balfour was not the artist of the manuscript diagrams, but it was at his instigation that they were drawn. The artist's identities are known. Robert Kaye Greville, a fellow member of the BSE, himself a scientist, and an accomplished artist, drew and retouched some of the diagrams. This is known not by his signature – none of the manuscript teaching diagrams is signed – but by Balfour's mention of his work in the 1866 RBGE annual report presented to the University Senatus Academicus.³⁶ Greville's status as a scientist *and* as painter of teaching diagrams is noteworthy. Teaching diagrams bridged the gap between research and teaching: scientist-artists drew for students the results of their scientific labours.³⁷

Greville was not the only artist to draw teaching diagrams for Balfour. It is likely that Neil Stewart, the BSE artist from 1855 until at least 1862 (the minutes do not record when he stopped being the Society's artist), drew some of the manuscript diagrams. Further evidence to support this assumption comes from Stewart's position as an artist with the UoE.³⁸ Although depicting a different subject, there is

considerable similarity in the design of Stewart's work held by the University, and the manuscript diagrams held in RBGE (Figure 5.5).



Figure 5.5 - Diagram of 'The Great Auk' by Neil Stewart. The uppercase black lettering and style of drawing and shading is reminiscent of Balfour's teaching diagrams (*EUL*).³⁹

While the 1820s saw the first use of wall charts in primary education, there is evidence to support the use of wall charts in the University of Edinburgh at a much earlier date. One of RBGE's eighteenth-century Regius Keepers, John Hope, advocated the use of illustration as a teaching approach. Hope, as was the case for Balfour, used both drawings made from nature and those adapted from printed sources (several were copied from prints in Stephen Hales' *Vegetable Staticks* (1727)). The originals were drawn by 'garden-assistants' specifically for Hope.⁴⁰ As we observe in Balfour's teaching diagrams, Hope's were stylised drawings depicting observations and experiments – transverse sections through flowers, images in

nature, physiological experiments, and the development of plant structures (Figures 5.6-5.9)



Figure 5.6 - John Hope's teaching diagram of stylised transverse flower image. Original dimensions 37cm x 26cm (*RBGE Special Collections Box 25 Plant Portraits A4.33*).



Figure 5.7 - John Hope's teaching diagram of a tree in nature, by Andrew Fyfe of 'Castagno di cento cavalli' Sicily (1777). Original dimensions 29cm x 45cm (*RBGE Special Collections Box 5 Large Trees A.54*).



Figure 5.8 - John Hope's Teaching diagram of an experiment showing negative geotropism. Original Dimensions 38cm x 25cm (*RBGE Special Collections Box 7 Light and Gravity B1.46*).



Figure 5.9 - John Hope's teaching diagram showing the development of bud scales in Ash. Original Dimensions 38cm x 25 (*RBGE Special Collections Box 15 Bud Scales C.45*).

Hope's use of diagrams not only shows that diagrams were used in teaching earlier than the 1820s, as suggested by Bucchi, but also that there was an earlier visual culture in RBGE. Unfortunately, there is no evidence that either of Hope's successors, Daniel Rutherford (Regius Keeper 1786–1819) or Robert Graham (Regius Keeper 1820–1845), used illustrations in their teaching. At least, none survives. It is likely that Balfour's influence in the use of teaching diagrams came

from William Hooker (Balfour's predecessor as Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow), and that Balfour on his return to Edinburgh as Regius Keeper in 1845 brought this practice back to RBGE.

One advantage of large teaching diagrams was that they afforded everyone in the class the opportunity to visualise the object under discussion. Problems of viewing, when class sizes were large, was not a problem restricted only to the teaching of botany. John Goodsir, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh between 1846 and 1867, struggled to demonstrate the intricacies of microscopy to classes of between 250–300 students. Goodsir sought a solution to this problem by depicting the object under examination on large wall-mounted diagrams. Objects were “illustrated by diagrams suspended on the wall and points to be attended to in its examination indicated, [and] adjusted under the instrument by the demonstrator”.⁴¹

In the botanical classroom, large format wall diagrams made the visualisation of small objects possible to large classes, and provided a medium for demonstrating plants which were either out of season, not grown in the garden, or too delicate to bring into the classroom environment. These advantages made diagrams a critical part of Balfour's teaching method of the time.

Examination of the diagrams themselves provides further insight into the content of Balfour's teaching and where his use of diagrams fitted into his “choreography of schooling”.⁴² For our purposes, we may group the diagrams in relation to Balfour's declared teaching aims. These are not categories that Balfour assigned, but groupings I have identified in order to understand his use of diagrams

as a pedagogical tool. The categories are: morphology, physiology, biogeography, and paleobotany. The ‘morphological diagrams’ depict plants in their constituent parts. Their design provided Balfour with the opportunity to show students each part of the structure of a flower, a task which would have been near impossible had he only the resource of living specimens (Figures 5.10 and 5.11).



Figure 5.10 – Hand-drawn diagram of Passion Flower showing the full open flower and its constituent parts. Original Dimensions 50cm x 60cm. (RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams, no. 944).



Figure 5.11 - A second diagram of 'Passion Flower depicted from a different view. Original Dimensions 50cm x 60cm. (*RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams, no. 945*).

Other diagrams, which depict physiological processes, show stylised representations of actions impossible to capture and show to a large class as living specimens. The diagram of algal reproduction is an example of a process which would not only have been difficult to capture: its existence is at such a small scale that its enlarged visual representation was the most efficient method in terms of students' learning (Figure 5.12).

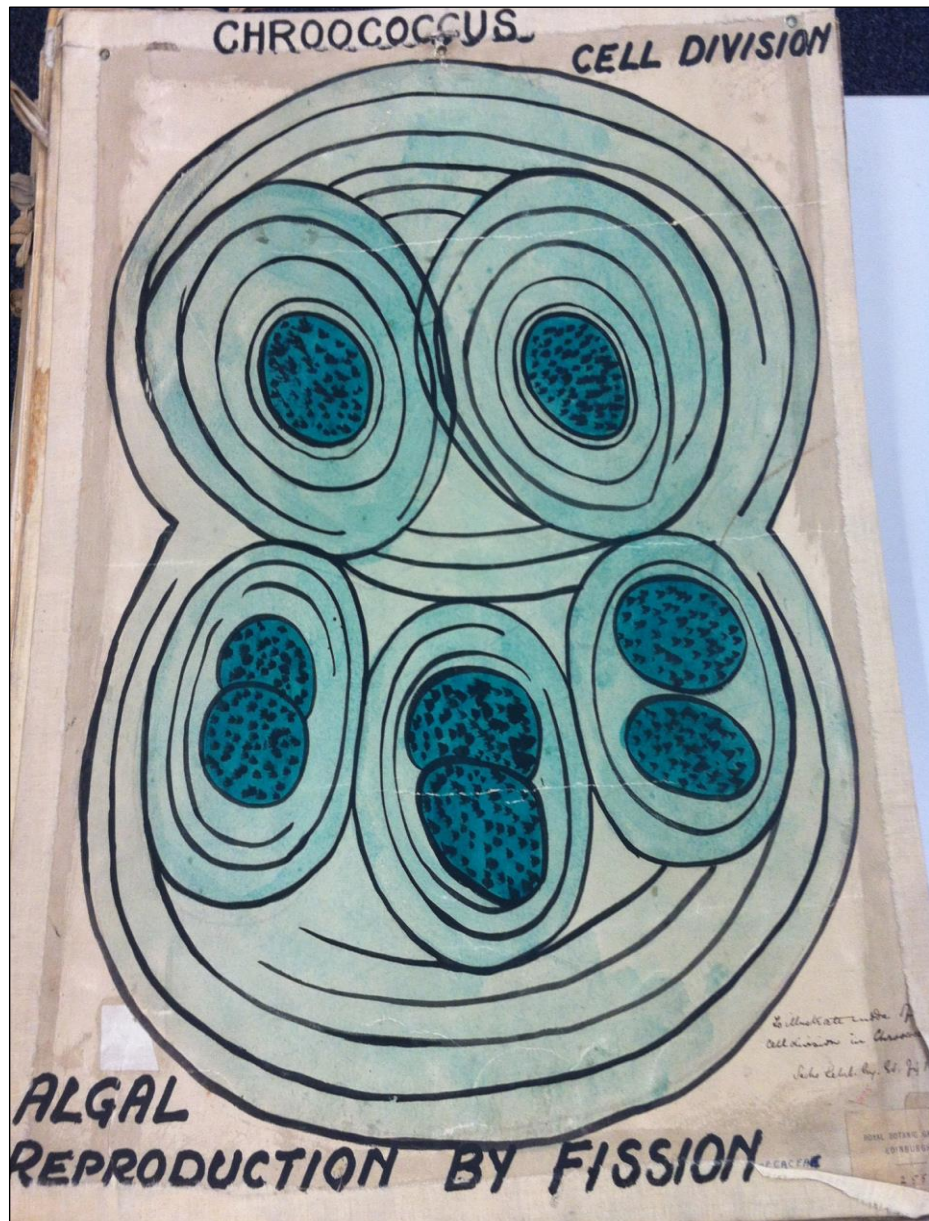


Figure 5.12 - Teaching diagram showing Algal reproduction. Original dimensions 50cm x 60cm (*RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams, no. 2550*).

It is also likely that Balfour used diagrams to depict tables of temperature, humidity, and rainfall.⁴³ Furthermore, it is possible he had diagrams which demonstrated the geographical distribution of plants, and the geology of the Earth's crust (echoing themes of his textbooks). In addition to these diagrams, Balfour had drawings

showing the construction of horticultural buildings, and eleven diagrams showing methods of timber transport. Through these diagrams it is possible that he illustrated lectures on economic botany.

The clear connections between the diagrams and the sections of Balfour's textbooks may be observed from his lecture notes, student dictates and newspaper accounts. Although "verbalism" – oral instruction – was considered by Otto Schmeil, a German school director, to be "the worst enemy of formative teaching", Balfour embellished his spoken lectures with highly-descriptive language.⁴⁴ He described the plant family Bombacaceae as showing "5 sharp pointed processes, which are all curled one way, coloured red, and look very much like what one might imagine to be the claws of a demons [sic] hand".⁴⁵ In using a diagram of a species of *Bombax*, *Bombax insigne*, Balfour described the plant while showing students the drawing of *B. insigne* thereby fixing in their minds a visual representation of the morphology of the family Bombacaceae.

As Anne Secord reminds us, illustrations themselves possess no power: rather, the teaching power of an image is in the occasion and manner of its viewing.⁴⁶ Without explanation of what is shown, the learning potential of the diagrams is limited. But, when viewed through the explanation of a teacher, specific teachable points may be drawn out, thereby encouraging the student to view the image through their own newly-experienced eyes. Some of Balfour's original diagrams were not easily decipherable. For example, Figure 5.13, an *Abies pectinata* ovule in highly stylised form, is almost unintelligible without an accompanying explanation. In a lecture explaining conifer reproduction, however, the diagram's clear style would have been helpful: in isolation, it is less than self-explanatory. Evidence of how

Balfour taught through the diagram can be seen in the annotations pointing out various structures.

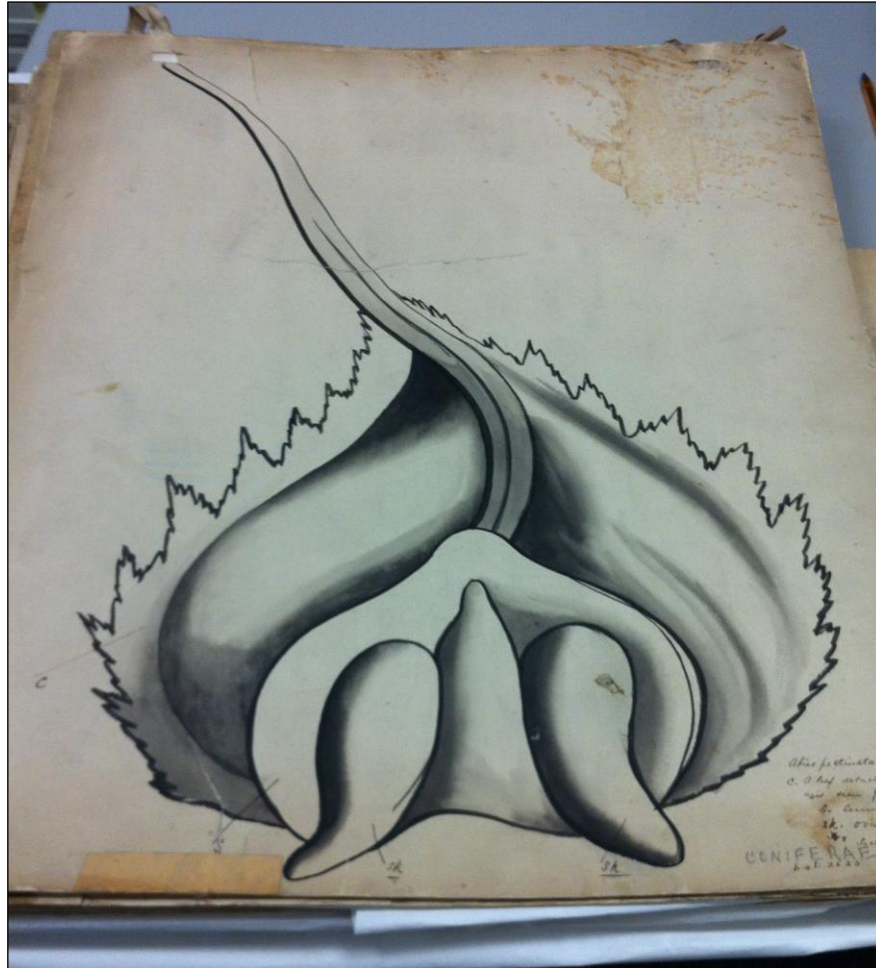


Figure 5.13 - Teaching diagram of *Abies pectinata* showing the “carpel detached from the torus and the scale bearing ovules”. The Image is after Schacht. Original Dimensions 50cm x 60cm (RBGE Special Collections: Balfour Teaching Diagrams, no. 2625).

Exactly how Balfour used diagrams in the classroom may be further understood through attention to student accounts. The diaries of William Carmichael McIntosh, a student of Balfour’s during the session 1858–1859, who went on to become Professor of Natural History at St Andrews between 1882–1917, provide a glimpse into the

culture and order of Balfour's lectures and the role occupied by illustration. In one notebook, under notes on leaf physiology dated Monday 23 May, pencil drawings of leaves sit beside a table of morphological descriptions. McIntosh also drew diagrams in his notebooks to accompany his written work (Figure 5.14).

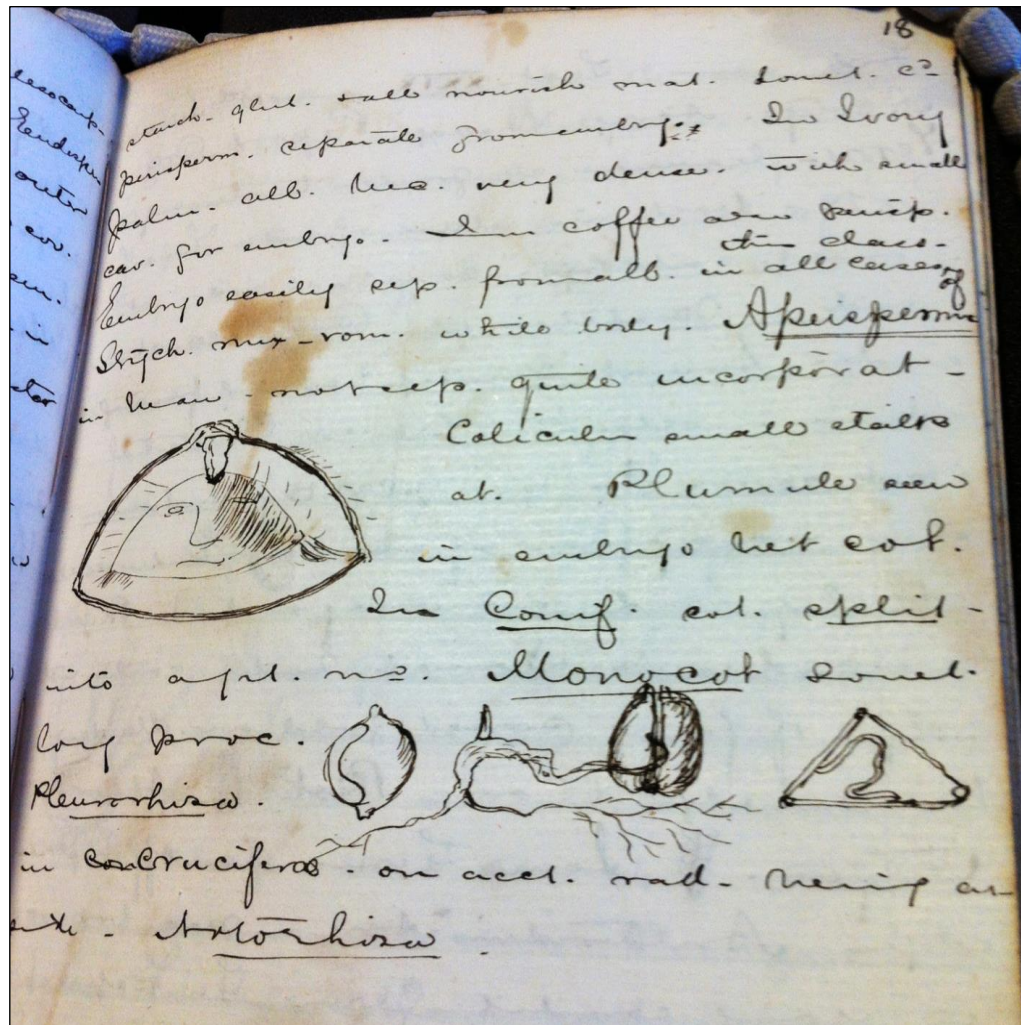


Figure 5.14 - Notebook of William Carmichael McIntosh depicting drawings in his notebook. (USA - Papers of William Carmichael McIntosh MS 37106 p.18).

Balfour, like his botanical predecessors at RBGE, evidently saw the importance of illustration in the teaching of botany. It is possible to interpret where the teaching

diagrams fitted into the curriculum and their pedagogical results. The aim of the class diagrams was not to portray an exact specimen: their stylised design and lack of scale indicates that this was not their intention. Rather they were to develop observational techniques necessary for studying plants in nature. Through Balfour's incorporation of diagrams in his teaching practices, he was ensuring students received a form of training for the eye.⁴⁷ We may see these diagrams as part of his systematised visual approach to the teaching of botany.

It is important to note that the teaching diagrams, though critical to Balfour's curriculum, were not used in isolation as the only visual approach to delivering information. As described by Bayley Balfour, Balfour used several different visual aids: "his lecture table became a synopsis of the lecture – living plants, herbarium material, museum specimens all were pressed into service to elucidate the points of the discourse, whilst the walls were tapestried by diagrams. Never did teacher more sedulously absorb the new for presentation to his pupils".⁴⁸ For Secord, in order to counter the risk of students relying only on diagrams for identification, images alone were rarely displayed for teaching purposes without living specimens also being present.⁴⁹

The following sections describe Balfour's use of models, living specimens and herbarium specimens as part of his teaching approaches. Balfour's approaches extended beyond the classroom to his public lectures: as noted: "Professor Balfour proceeded to explain the general principles of vegetable existence tracing life in plants from the seed upwards.... Assisted by a few notes to which he rarely appealed, but trusting mainly as guides to memory of an extensive and well-executed series of illustrations, many of them on a highly enlarged scale.... Professor Balfour also had

on the table before him a variety of plants, leafs [sic] and other botanical specimens which he used freely to illustrate his subject”.⁵⁰

Models in Practice

What we know of Balfour’s teaching models is based on the examination of sixty-six extant models (full list in Appendix 5). The models are in various states of repair.

Unfortunately, there is no equivalent *Catalogue of Diagrams* for the models. As the information potential from the models themselves is relatively limited, I have turned to museum accounts, course syllabuses, and BSE minutes to evaluate how and why Balfour used these models, and what position they occupied within his teaching.

All except nine of the sixty-six surviving models at RBGE are thought to be the work of father and son model makers, Robert (1821–1898) and Reinhold (1861–1927) Brendel. Of these fifty-seven ‘Brendel’ models, twenty-one have no label identifying them as such. But their identification in the 1869 trade catalogue and their similarity of design makes it possible to attribute all fifty-seven models to Brendel with some confidence. Initially in Breslau (now Wroclaw in Poland) and, later, in Berlin, the Brendels manufactured plant models which were four or five hundred times the actual size of the features they represented. The models were predominantly papier-mâché with other materials – cotton wool, wood, fibres and gelatine – added to give texture. Several of the models are articulated (that is, had component or moving parts, which allowed for the removal of outer structures and the observation of obscured internal organs) (Figure 5.15).



Figure 5.15 - Selection of teaching models by Brendel. (*RBGEA Balfour Teaching Models*) (Photograph courtesy of RBGE).

In addition to the Brendel models four models are known to have been made by Heinrich Gasser, technician to the German botanist Gottlieb Haberlandt (1854–1945). These wooden, plaster and wire models, some of which have several parts, are representations of antheridia and spores (Figure 5.16). Given the dates of Haberlandt’s life it is not possible to say with certainty whether Balfour or a later professor brought these models into RBGE.



Figure 5.16 - Four models by Gottlieb Haberlandt showing L-R the structure of atheridia in the first two models and spore cells in the second two. (*RBGEA Balfour Teaching Models*).

Other models made of paper and wax survive in the RBGE collection. The models represent transverse sections through ovaries and pollen chambers, and two cross sections through the trunks of trees. No record survives of who made them or when. (Figure 5.17).



Figure 5.17 - A wax teaching model with phloem and xylem tubes represented by paper tubes (*RBGEA Balfour Teaching Models*).

Although these three sets of models are the only ones to survive in the RBGE collection, examination of museum donation reports and BSE minutes reveals that Balfour had many more models in his possession at one time. In May 1870, Alexander Craig-Christie, a botanical collector, donated “models illustrating Embryos, Fruit of *Cruciferae* and *Umbelliferae*, Flower of *Fuchsia* and an ideal Plant”.⁵¹ This last donation is of particular interest – a topic discussed by Balfour as seen in Chapter 4. We also know that Balfour purchased models from the French model maker Louis Thomas Jérôme Auzoux (1797–1880). In the 1866 *TBSE*, Balfour wrote, “there had latterly been added to the Museum of the Botanic Garden, two series of models, executed by R. Brendel, Breslau and M. Auzoux, Paris, illustrating the different parts”.⁵² Although none of the Auzoux models survive at RBGE, Olszewski considers that the Auzoux models were of a better quality than those made by Brendel.⁵³ Unfortunately, it is not known which of Auzoux’s models

Balfour purchased. A trade catalogue describes the models as “Preparations for the teaching of botany and vegetable physiology, with a magnification of 10 times the diameter, showing the constituent parts of the flower, the fruit, the seed, the stem, etc. Each part may be removed and detached separately, to make clear all the details and any of the modifications in the sepal, the petal, the stamen, the anther, the capillary leaf, the ovule, etc. in different stages of flowering, ripening, and germination”.⁵⁴

In his use of models as a pedagogic aid, Balfour was in keeping with nineteenth-century Scottish educational practice. For Olszewski, philosophy was the common ‘glue’ which bound nineteenth-century university subjects together.⁵⁵ Balfour’s aim in education was to teach students into thinking, observing, and practising as ‘philosophical botanists’. It was Balfour’s belief that “the training which [such] studies give to the mind of the young medical student, is most important. They call forth his powers of *observation* and *diagnosis*; they present to him the powers of *classification* and, they enlarge his views on anatomy and physiology”.⁵⁶

In keeping with the Scottish educational system as he may have been, Balfour’s use of models made him something of an educational pioneer in Britain. Writing to Balfour with a shipment of 30 models, Brendel wrote, “You may be quite sure of obtaining highly successful botanical models which I trust by your kind recommendation will be introduced into all English [sic] high class scientific and botanical institutions”.⁵⁷

In further evidence of the suggestion that Balfour’s teaching practices were pioneering, even progressive, Olszewski suggests that the dynamic nature and structure of the models may be considered proof of a forward thinking and modern

approach to the teaching of botanical science. His use of models was not the only practice through which Balfour was ‘modern’: his engagement with physiological botany and his desire to teach more than systematics is also evidence of his ‘modern’ outlook. Such a point of view was in contrast to “stale Professor Babington” in Cambridge who “maintained rigid Cantabrigian traditions and resisted efforts to change anything”.⁵⁸

Balfour’s belief in the advantages of employing demonstrative methods in the education of students was not widely shared by the botany professors at Oxford and Cambridge. Given the view of “stale Professor Babington”, it is unsurprising to learn that the use of models was forbidden in Cambridge, lest they benefit the “giddy sightseer instead of the learned or learning scholar”.⁵⁹

Balfour’s models for his botanical teaching were not kept in the classroom all the time. They were purchased as items for the museum, and, as such, were displayed in museum cabinets until required for teaching. Evidence of the significant value Balfour afforded hands-on student involvement and participation is provided by a student, George Skelton Stephenson, recalling that Balfour made his teaching spaces available before formal classes began: “about half an hour before the opening of the botany class, the classroom used to be open to enable students to examine microscopic preparations and other matter, such as diagrams and specimens before the great teacher entered, when we (about 324 of us) were settled down in our seats in the lecture room”.⁶⁰

Parisian model maker Auzoux did not offer suggestions as to the display of his models but considered his models best employed in teaching introductory level botany. As a teaching technology he felt they had primacy over verbal instruction. It

was believed that students gained an “eager curiosity”, from handling and examining the anatomical parts. Auzoux “did not “profess” but “he reason[ed], question[ed], answer[ed], he exercis[ed] his hands, taking apart and putting back together organs of this or that subject with magical dexterity...[for students] this method possessed a ‘je ne sais quoi’ that made prestigious science easy, almost fun”.⁶¹

Although it is not known precisely how many Auzoux models Balfour had, we do know that only twenty-three models of plant species were produced. Given the small number of models made, it is likely, however many Balfour had, that they were used in conjunction with other visual objects including other models, teaching diagrams, living and herbarium specimens, microscopic preparations, and specimens in the museum, to illustrate his lectures. Interpretation of what the Auzoux and Brendel models actually are, in terms of what they represent of the botanical kingdom, can offer clues as to their use in the curriculum. Within the collection it is possible to identify models which may have been used in lessons covering morphology, physiology, reproduction and taxonomy (all sections of Balfour’s teaching curriculum). In the 1860s, systematic botany was the most readily acquired form of botanical knowledge. The botanical models facilitated that popularity and promoted a more modern botanical language popular in Europe which included plant morphology and physiology.⁶² There were, however, few models constructed to represent developmental morphology in one species. Brendel produced a series of *Marchantia* models through which different stages of the life cycle were represented, and we know that Balfour had them as they survive today. Yet, the scarcity of physiological models would suggest that it was unlikely Balfour used the models to illustrate his lectures. They would, like the diagrams, have been part of a combined

approach to teaching. The models were intended to facilitate recognition of important or distinguishing features, not true representations of the botanical kingdom: they were “guides to seeing”.⁶³

University Court minutes for the academic year 1859-1860 provide evidence of Balfour’s attitude to the importance of models in student education following his award of a prize for the best student-made model: “Prizes will be given for large Models (similar to those in the Museum at the Botanic Garden) illustrating the Structure of Orders, Genera, Species or Parts of Plants”.⁶⁴ That students were encouraged to make their own models indicates the value Balfour placed upon them in his teaching and learning.

Teaching Through Specimens: Living Material

From Bayley Balfour’s description of his fathers’ teaching table we know that Balfour used living specimens in his teaching. In the summer session of 1878, the garden provided 47,280 fresh plant specimens for lectures and demonstrations to the 412 students enrolled in the botanical class.⁶⁵ In addition to the garden, specimens sometimes came from excursions: to quote from the diary of William Carmichael McIntosh: “at gardens ½ past 6, got a flower as usual. Examining plants got at excursion on Saturday. Balfour on the flower buds and calyx. Got some flowers from table – magnolia to dissect”.⁶⁶ To judge from McIntosh’s diary entries and the report of the garden donations, students were provided with fresh specimens at almost every lecture and were allowed to take the specimens with them at the classes’ end, “down at garden after 7 looking at plants. Got a good many after lecture”.⁶⁷ Balfour also used fresh specimens in his public lectures as revealed in an account of his lecture to the

Ladies Educational Association: “the summer session of the botany classes commenced on Tuesday morning. The first lecture was given in the classroom, Royal Botanic Gardens, at eight o’clock, and the large attendance of students testified to the great popularity of Professor Balfour. The room was beautifully decorated with plants, illustrating the forms of vegetable life in different parts of the globe. At half-past eleven the Professor delivered the first of a course of lectures to the members of the Edinburgh Ladies Educational Association”.⁶⁸

The use of living specimens, either shown in the garden or brought into the classroom, was thus one of the teaching technologies employed by Balfour. Such “knowledge carriers” had an epistemic value different to the diagrams and models.⁶⁹ Where the diagrams and models were drawn and constructed to show an ideal form, the living and herbarium specimens were used to teach the variability of nature, practical observation, dissection and the basis of identification.

Teaching Through Specimens: Herbarium Material

Balfour’s use of herbarium specimens in his teaching drew upon his class herbarium which comprised over 14,000 specimens collected at various times between 1765 and 1873: the majority of specimens were collected between 1821–1862.⁷⁰ In 1880, the year following his retirement, Balfour presented his herbarium to the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society.⁷¹ Now housed in the Perth Museum and Art Gallery, the herbarium collection has undergone minimal modern curation and although removed from its classroom cabinet, the original order is thought to be intact. The teaching herbarium can be considered under two broad categories: a taxonomic herbarium, with specimen sheets arranged according to genus and family,

and a morphological herbarium consisting of herbarium sheets arranged by character and morphology.

Study of the herbarium, together with material in Balfour's lecture notes and university records, reveals how it was used in his teaching. In contrast to the pedagogical goals of the diagrams and models, the herbarium specimens, like the living specimens, were used to demonstrate nature's variability. Few records exist of visual teaching objects being made specifically to show imperfections.⁷² Specimen sheets within the herbarium show diseased plants which allowed students to distinguish between blighted and healthy plants. One such herbarium sheet shows a blighted specimen of *Avena sativa* (oat), infected with the fungal disease *Ustilaginomycetes* (smut). Onto this specimen sheet Balfour has written, "specimens of smutted oat plants in the first stage of the disease" (Figure 5.18).

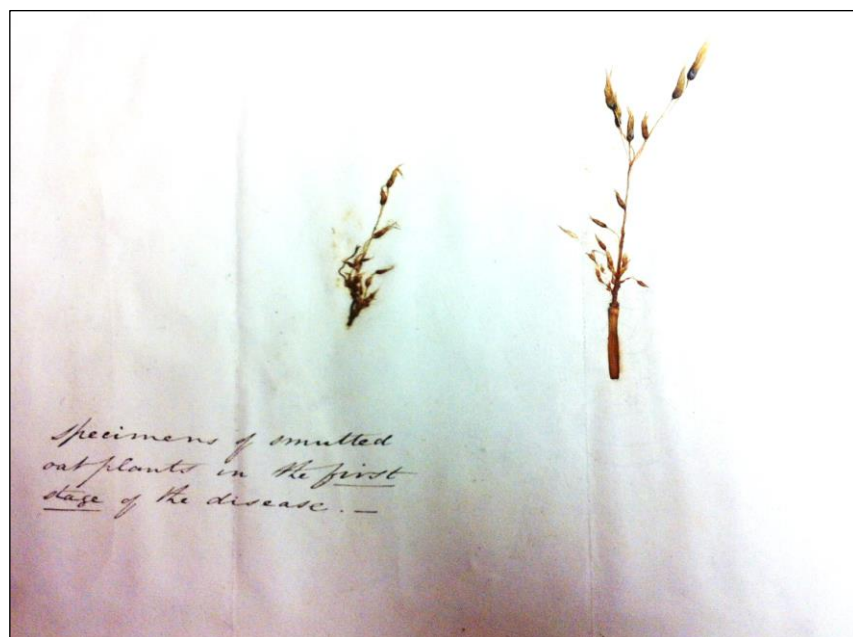


Figure 5.18 - Annotated specimen sheet showing diseased *Avena sativa*. (PERGM: Balfour Herbarium PERGM: 2005 27. 9723)

In the section of the *Class Book of Botany* principally addressing plant disease, reference is made to smut in oat crops, “another disease called Smut or Dust-brand is caused by a fungus called *Uredo segetum*...The fungus then consumes the whole of this fleshy mass, and at length appears between the chaff scales in the form of a black soot-like powder....Smut is rare in wheat, it is common in Barley and more so in Oats”.⁷³ During a lecture as part of the agriculture course at the UoE, further reference is made to smut in oat crops and, in a note intended for his personal use, Balfour details how he intends to demonstrate the effects to the class, “[by] specimens in museum at garden and models”⁷⁴ (Figure 5.19). Here we can see Balfour’s combined approach: no fewer than four different visual aids could be “pressed into service” to illustrate his point.

Class Book 680-682

Diseases.

1. Soil, light, air, heat, moisture
2. Careful. Fungi
3. Prun. in soil & air.
4. Injuring 5 units _____

Acclimatizing -
 Influence of climate - fruit.
 also - atmosphere loaded with of gases -
 ammonia & sulphuric acid -
 sulph. Hydrogen
 Warden cases
 Fungi. Med. falcid. - Bunt. wheat
 Ind. system. Insects - Bunt & oat. Museum
 H. Oubye rest. (Specimen in Museum
 at several models.)
 Steep frame. Sulphate of Copper $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb &
~~about 17 lb of sulphate of copper & 22 lb of water for a quantity of water~~
~~fulfilling of water~~

Egypt. Cudgumps perfume
 Chalk disease. Blythe's method
 Dying potatoes midwint. temp. 80-100

Figure 5.19 - Lecture titled 'Agricultural Course on Botany January 1857' in which his methods of demonstration are indicated. (RBGEA JHB/2/1/14/n.p).

The taxonomic section of the class herbarium was compiled from many sources.

Several specimen sheets are from the BSE herbarium: they show the Society's label.

These specimens are well mounted with details given of collection location,

collector, and species name. Other specimens are from Balfour's own herbarium (Figure 5.20), of which some appear to have been student competition entries (Figure 5.21).



Figure 5.20 - A specimen sheet in the teaching herbarium collected by Balfour. (PERGM: Balfour Herbarium PGRM: 2005. 27. 9085)



Figure 5.21 - A specimen sheet in the teaching herbarium probably produced by a student as a class competition entry. (PERGM: Balfour Herbarium PRGM: 2005. 27. 10393)

In some cases, it is possible to detect the removal of specimens from their original sheet and their subsequent reattachment to another sheet: no reason is given for this. Other sheets indicate a focus on morphology where several specimens of the same species, but from different geographical locations, are all mounted on one sheet.

The class herbarium appears to have been arranged with a focus on morphology and plant structure, with less consideration given to collector, location, or range of species: some specimen sheets have no written information on them. The object of the class herbarium does not appear to have been to train students in the necessary skills of creating and maintaining a herbarium. Rather, the focus on morphology and on classification indicates that its intended use was, like the diagrams, models and living specimens, to train students in the skill of observing plant characteristics.

The Botanic Garden as a Teaching Space

Balfour regularly took students into the garden, teaching through reference to the planting arrangement of the ‘order beds’ which were planted to reflect de Jussieu’s natural order system, the same system adopted by Balfour in his textbooks (Figure 5.22 showing the ‘General Collection of Natural Orders’ at the heart of the garden).

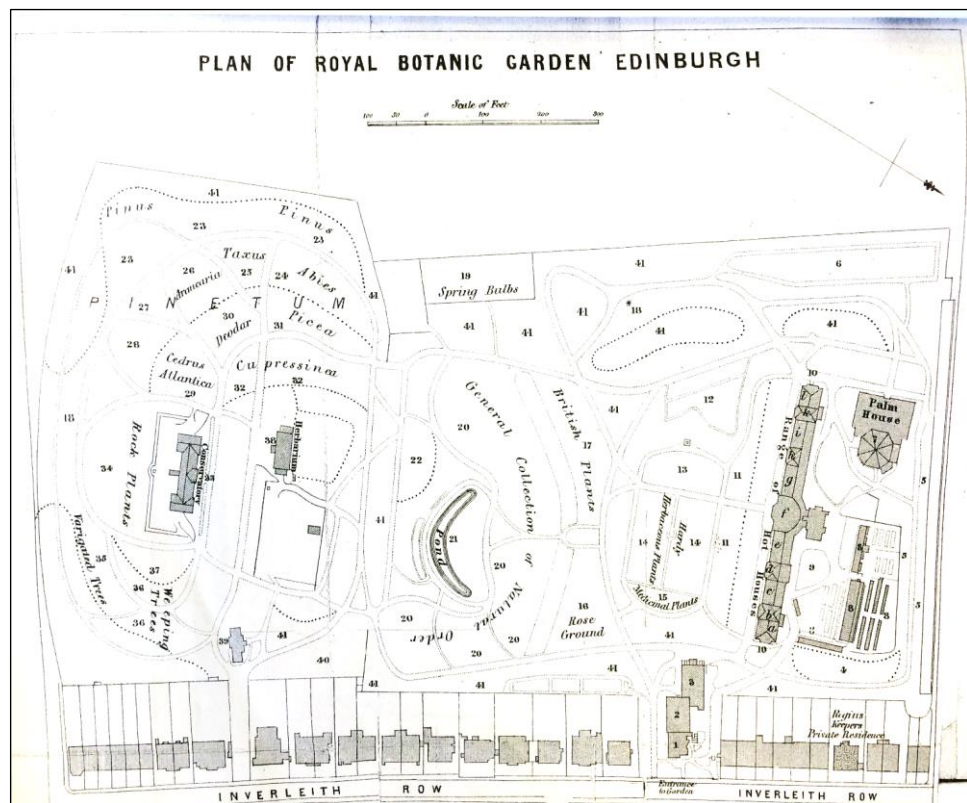


Figure 5.22 - Plan of RBGE c.1873. (*Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh RBGEL4 BAL aa*).

There is evidence to suggest that – as William Carmichael McIntosh noted – Balfour made efforts to “point out the most important features of the place – [he] pointed to the fact that the branches of the birch close to the trunk came off at an acute angle – that the ends of the branches went the opposite way and hung down – he pointed out the arrangement of the natural orders ... and the old Yew which was transplanted 3 times”.⁷⁵ The garden therefore was not a fixed space. Balfour used it to illustrate what he saw as appropriate. His use of the gardens as a teaching space was, however, not particular to RBGE. During his time as professor of botany in Glasgow his recognition of the garden as a site of teaching and wellbeing was made clear in a newspaper article:

I cannot omit the opportunity of impressing upon you the importance of a garden in the prosecution of botanical studies...In Glasgow you possess a Botanic Garden which has occupied a distinguished place among others of a similar kind. Nothing can do more importance to the health and wellbeing of a densely populated town than having a garden worked to the formation of public gardens to which they have easy access. Nothing in my opinion can tend more to prevent the spread of epidemic disease.⁷⁶

At the culmination of the 1846 summer session in RBGE, Balfour noted the successful realisation of 65 lectures, 12 examinations, 12 trips and 12 demonstrations in the garden. In 1860, Balfour reported “demonstrations are given on the Natural Orders, in the open ground of the garden; on the preparations in the Museum of Economic Botany; and on the plants in the Hot-houses. In visiting the latter, pupils are taken in parties of about a dozen at a time. The demonstrations are given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 9 to 10am”.⁷⁷ The Garden was a heterotopic space, able in one site to illustrate several aspects of the curriculum.⁷⁸

In 1873 Balfour produced a *Guide to Edinburgh Botanic Garden* in which attention was directed to specific buildings and to discrete areas of planting.⁷⁹ *The Guide* also acted as a promotional tool, describing the glasshouses and the planting in the garden, thus highlighting RBGE’s position as a site for making botanical knowledge. In one instance *The Guide* was used by Balfour in an effort to persuade the Treasury into releasing further funding:

The Botanic Garden of Edinburgh is the only Royal Garden in Scotland. It extends to about 14½ English acres, and contains a valuable collection of plants from all parts of the world. It is open to the public from 6am to 6pm in Summer, and from daylight till dusk in winter. The number of visitors from 1st October 1852 to 30th September 1853 amounted to 39,300 and from 1st October 1853 to 30th September 1854 to 41,876. The

Botanical Class of the University meets in the class room at the Garden and the number of pupils last summer was 226. In addition to lectures in the class room demonstrations are given daily during the session in the open ground of the Garden, as well as in the hothouses, and by this means the plants are made fully available for the purpose of instruction. Plants are also supplied to the pupils of the School of Design.⁸⁰

With this description Balfour promoted the work of the Garden while at the same time emphasising how the garden had developed and grown, in terms of teaching space and facilities, during his keepership.

The layout of botanic gardens was significant in nineteenth-century botanical training. In the eighteenth century, observation was “an essential and ubiquitous scientific practice”.⁸¹ For Balfour, this was no less the case for the nineteenth century. The display of nature in the garden was imperative to Balfour’s botanical teaching. The layout of the garden was an indication of Balfour’s style of botany.⁸² The upkeep and maintenance of the garden may also be viewed as indicators of Balfour’s, and, therefore, Edinburgh’s position amongst other botanic gardens of the UK. Johnson describes botanic gardens as “biogeographical spaces, metaphorical maps of plant diversity”.⁸³ In order to maintain their role as metaphorical maps of plant diversity botanic gardens were everywhere turning to ‘standard’ forms of cultivation and instrumental exchange.⁸⁴ Glasshouses were engineering feats to marvel at, and places in which tropical nature could be trained and understood. Balfour’s restoration of and extension of the glasshouse range in RBGE was part of a wider set of practices and methods centred around developing ideas of the tropical world and the distribution of plants. Through the garden and through the BSE there developed a thriving culture of exchange – in terms of actual plant specimens and of botanical knowledge. Edinburgh became a repository of botanical knowledge

through correspondence, the exchange of specimens and knowledge and the education and training of ‘philosophical botanists’. The botanical knowledge and skill developed in Edinburgh was shared far and wide through the field excursions by exchange of *Transactions*, and through Balfour’s teaching and public lectures. During these excursions, Balfour made face-to-face contact with other botanically-minded people, amateur and professional alike, and in so doing gained new knowledge for and extended the reach of the garden. For Johnson, “at botanical gardens, collecting, displaying and juxtaposing plant specimens involved a whole series of interrelated biographies from the people curating a garden, the natural history discourse they drew upon, the objects they had at their disposal to display, the networks through which these objects were acquired and the infrastructural setting in which they were being placed”.⁸⁵ Johnston’s description in this way of the complex nature of the botanic garden is an accurate description of the ‘doing’ of botany. These interrelated practices made RBGE a calculative site of scientific training and practice. Balfour’s hand in shaping collections and in organising display, the discourses he promoted, and the networks he created all played a part in shaping RBGE as a place in the promotion and teaching of Balfour’s brand of botanical science.

Microscopy as a Pedagogical Tool

Balfour’s interest and skill in microscopy was developed in France where he visited on graduating from medical school in Edinburgh. In travelling to the Paris in the 1830s – a centre of microscopic enterprise – Balfour was taking part in an exciting movement of knowledge and skill. It was not uncommon for medical graduates to

choose to further their study in Paris and/or some German university medical facilities in order to gain additional skills, among them, the skill of working with the new microscopes developed to be free of these optical defects which had plagued their earlier use.⁸⁶ Because on return to their own countries and institutions, these individuals commonly offered their services as medical teachers, microscopy was in these ways, introduced to British medical teaching.⁸⁷ Use of microscopes was considered by some as the only way to attain professional and observational excellence in science: “the microscope was identified as an emblem of those who aspired to constitute a true elite within the profession – an aristocracy based not on wealth and connection but on scientific attainment”.⁸⁸ Some even saw the use of microscopes as a symbol of medical modernity. Microscopy required the instructor to adopt a different and modern teaching approach. In contrast to traditional methods, microscopy demanded greater intimacy, more akin to the style of teaching adopted during field excursions. It demanded training of the eye, a recognition of the power of vision and an understanding that the world of nature was not always visible: authority in one’s science lay in trusting technology to render nature visible.⁸⁹

Edinburgh was at the forefront of the introduction of microscopy in the teaching of medicine. Two lecturers in particular made microscopy central to their pedagogy in the mid nineteenth century: John Goodsir (1814–1867) in his role as Professor of Anatomy, and John Hughes Bennett (1812–1875), Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.⁹⁰ As presidents of the student-led Royal Medical Society (though some years apart), Balfour and Bennett would have gained access to one of the few microscopes then available to students in Edinburgh. Their exposure to microscopy was continued when both (five years apart) travelled to Paris to further

their medical education. In the 1830s, microscopy was more widely practised on the continent than in the UK. As a result, both men received training in the practices and techniques of microscopy while in France. Upon return to Edinburgh, both sought to bring their expertise to bear upon teaching in the UoE. As Dean of the Medical Faculty, Balfour would have been aware of microscopy's inclusion by some of the professors of the medical faculty. By 1852, he was making enquiries about equipping his botanical classes with microscopical equipment.⁹¹ Correspondence with the French instrument maker, Alfred Nachet, between 1853 and 1855 indicates that Balfour ordered between 25-30 microscopes to a total cost of 2000 francs, a considerable sum (£75,000 in modern equivalence). The microscopes were set up in a room specifically allocated for the "prosecution of microscopical research".⁹² The room, above the classroom and Balfour's retiring room, could accommodate 50 pupils and was fitted with microscopes, tables and dissecting equipment. In addition to Balfour giving students access to the microscopes, he incorporated microscope use into his lessons. The 1858 summer session commenced on Monday 2 May; microscopy was first introduced on Thursday 5 May. From McIntosh's diaries we learn that microscopy was used in teaching throughout the course, including lessons on the equipment of a botanist, the integumentary system, exogenous and endogenous (that is monocot and dicot) stems, and the structure of leaves.⁹³ From Warren and Paterson we learn that microscopes were also a feature of fieldwork. During an excursion to the Braemar district, the object of which was to collect diatoms, Balfour took pocket microscopes enabling students to do initial identification of specimens before the party's return to the classroom and their use there of the higher magnification microscopes.⁹⁴

In his use of microscopy, Balfour was positioning himself amongst then modern thinkers: “speculation and hypothesis had been banished; only rigid demonstrative accuracy was valued”.⁹⁵ Microscopes were an embodiment of this new way of thinking. Balfour’s belief that microscopy should occupy a legitimate place among the tools of the botanist was also apparent in his textbooks. In the texts intended for younger audiences, he included diagrams of microscopic preparations to introduce readers to cell structure. As the textbooks became more detailed, the level of expertise required in the use of microscopes increased to a point where, in the *Class Book of Botany*, microscopy was comprehensively discussed in a section titled ‘On the Use of the Microscope in the Examination of Vegetable Tissue’.⁹⁶ Balfour described the different types of microscope (simple and compound) and their respective functions, the different makers of microscope and which instruments his students of botany ought to purchase. In 1860, Balfour published *The Botanist’s Companion: Directions for the Use of the Microscope, and for the Collection and Preservation of Plants*.⁹⁷ This was intended to help students in the use of microscopes, in their prosecution of vegetable histology, and in their collection and preparation of specimens in forming a herbarium. Compiled from the relevant sections in the *Manual of Botany* and the *Class Book of Botany*, Balfour considered the separate publication necessary given the “essential” place microscopy occupied in the study of botanical science.⁹⁸

The Museum of Economic Botany

For Samuel Alberti, museums as sites of knowledge are the products of the relations between people, place and things; a combination which gave museums as civic

spaces their credibility.⁹⁹ In 1846, a year before Kew's Museum of Economic Botany was opened, Balfour proposed a museum for RBGE. For Alberti, the mid-nineteenth century represented the zenith of museums as sites for the production and consumption of knowledge in such sites. The RBGE museum was to occupy his predecessor's classroom space, and a new classroom was built to accommodate the increased student numbers. On 1 January 1852, Balfour opened the Museum of Economic Botany to the public: 6,000 people visited it on the first day. Balfour and James McNab, Curator of the Museum, donated the core of the museum's collections, and, over time, donations were received from students and members of the public: "From Dr McVitie, dress worn by the Natives of South Sea Islands, from Mrs MacKay, 3 Toll Cross, Edinburgh, a group of wax flowers, from Dr Cleghorn, Madras, Seeds of *Aleurites triloba*, Plamunjel, a fungus found growing on the Jack tree, considered an efficacious cattle medicine, from Mr Thomas C. Archer, Cheshire, Chinese mat made of rush, used extensively to cover tea chests".¹⁰⁰

Unfortunately, little remains of the museum today. The museum was closed during the Regius Keepership of Harold Roy Fletcher (Regius Keeper 1956-1970) and the collections either donated to other museums, (such as Kew), removed to the UoE, or destroyed. Extant donation lists give some information of what the museum contained.¹⁰¹ There are no known images of the museum but Balfour described the arrangement of the museum in his *Guide*. In the centre of the room stood seven glass display tables, three containing cones and articles made from cone-bearing trees, two containing fossil plants and coals, one a series of dried specimens and drawings illustrating the plants of scripture. The final table displayed miscellaneous items. The models were arranged along one window in six glass cases. Medicinal and economic

products such as tea, coffee, sugar and chocolate were contained in glass jars and arranged in natural order. Around the gallery of the museum, drawings of flower, grass and lichen dissections were hung, drawn by former botanical pupils.¹⁰² Not all visitors appreciated the layout of the museum:

The cases in which the specimens are persevered seems to us to be much too heavy. They want a certain airyness and lightness which they ought to have had for such a purpose. In these days, when the Great Exhibition building has given us a lesson on the cheapness of glass, we think larger panes and less wood work should have been employed, when the whole would not have appeared so heavy, and the specimens would have been better exhibited. The windows on the side of the building also are reflected on the glass of the cases, which often renders it impossible for the eye to penetrate into the interior. Had the hall been lighted from above, instead of from the sides, this defect would have been obviated, and much more room would also have been afforded for the numerous and still increasing objects of interest. Perhaps when the museum is more crowded, the authorities may yet be tempted to make their alterations, and then it will be considerably and profitably improved.¹⁰³

For the public, the layout of the museum and its perceived function was as important as the science behind the objects. As Sophie Forgan points out, civic culture had always to be taken into consideration.¹⁰⁴ If some modern commentators see nineteenth-century museums as “Cathedrals of Science”, their grand design perceived to lend their collections a moral authority it is, arguably, the case that the Museum of Economic Botany at RBGE was not a ‘Cathedral of Science’, and not to be viewed with awe and reverence, but was, rather, a space that was part of Balfour’s broader “exhibitory complex” created in order to make the botanic garden a place for the construction and circulation of botanical knowledge.¹⁰⁵ The museum was open 6 am to 6pm “every lawful day” (Monday to Saturday) and was to appeal to the public as

much as the students. For Caroline Cornish, the object of the museum was to make “knowledge available to ‘all the world’ ... by providing missing knowledge and specimens”.¹⁰⁶ The RBGE museum brought together, space, people, objects and text and in so doing became an accessible source of botanical knowledge.

Conclusion

According to Otto Schmeil, a nineteenth-century German school-teacher, “nothing is in the understanding that has not before been in the senses! ... Only through diligent observation, personal viewing and personal investigation, is it possible to banish the worst enemy of any formative teaching: verbalism”.¹⁰⁷ Schmeil’s belief that true understanding could only be achieved through direct personal engagement with objects which appeal to the senses is not dissimilar to that of Balfour. As this chapter has shown, Balfour brought together a suite of investigative techniques, tactile objects and different spaces to form a teaching space which we may identify as his botanical classroom. Balfour created an “exhibitory complex” to communicate and secure the lessons in students’ minds.

Through Balfour’s use of diagrams and models it is possible to observe a consistency in teaching objectives – their combined aim being to educate students in observation, to hone their botanical eye. These ‘ideal’ objects were aimed at helping students recognise the characters discussed through the textbooks and lectures, and apply that knowledge when attempting to identify living specimens. Their aim was not to introduce students to the variability of nature. That was the role of the living and herbarium specimens. Balfour incorporated these tools in his teaching to complement the pedagogic role left by the models and diagrams. The specimens

were the opposite, in terms of their teaching function, to the models and diagrams. They were used to show how it really was in nature. The garden in turn took the students out into an ordered nature – to the beds and the planting in the garden. Here Balfour drew on the variability, teaching what the garden presented in terms of planting and seasons.

Balfour's use of microscopy as a demonstrative tool and as a student-led technique of investigation is evidence of his progressive style of teaching; his teaching of physiology is further evidence still. As understood by the quote from Bayley Balfour, Balfour was keen to "absorb the new for presentation to his pupils".

Through an attention to Balfour's objects, spaces and practices of teaching, rather than government or university reports, this chapter has shown the 'climate' of the classroom by revealing the mundane everyday practices and objects employed in botanical education. I suggest that study of the original teaching material is key to understanding the classroom because the objects themselves are the "knowledge carriers": knowing what they were and how they were used is central to knowing how Balfour constructed and used his botanical curriculum.

It was not just within the RBGE that Balfour taught botanical science. The 'field' – Scotland's countryside – was also a critical site in the making and teaching of botanical science. From the classroom Balfour could teach a book-centred botanical science. In 'the field', he educated students in the skills of practical botany and the variability of habitat and form, while drawing on the lessons learnt in the classroom. It is to the field and to Balfour's fieldwork practices that I turn in the next chapter.

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Chapter Six

The Field: The Pedagogic Construction of Place

This chapter draws on archival material together with work whose focus is space and place, and ‘the field’, in order to explain how and why collecting and instruction in nature were vital components to Balfour’s construction of ‘the field’ of botanical science and to consider his view of fieldwork in shaping that subject. Much existing research on field practices focuses on eighteenth-century collecting, and that which exists for the nineteenth century is largely concerned with amateur naturalists.¹ My focus here is on how one nineteenth-century professional scientist went about collecting. That is, my concern is with the processes rather than the collections themselves and their subsequent display and civic utility. Specifically, through examining Balfour’s field practices, this chapter aims to circumscribe ‘the field’ as he constructed it through fieldwork. My use of the term ‘the field’ – developed in what follows – includes preparatory actions before leaving *for* ‘the field’, as the outdoors, all observing, recording and collecting while *in* ‘the field’, and all related actions which occur on return *from* ‘the field’.

The source material for this section are Balfour’s own excursion diaries. For Bayley Balfour, these ‘diaries’ consisted of “no more than a mere jotting down in the evening after the excursion, or perhaps on a following day, of the names of the chief plants that occurred to the writer as having been seen during the excursion”.² However, I aim to show how these “mere jotting[s] down” provide important insights into the practices of collecting and fieldwork. I also make use of the diaries and notebooks of two of Balfour’s students, George Skelton Stephenson (writing under

the pseudonym ‘Alisma’), and Charles Roger who, respectively, wrote of their time as Edinburgh students in the 1870s, and their experiences of botanical excursions with Balfour. Both writers capture the social and cultural experiences of the botanical excursions. The final source of evidence from which we can interrogate the purpose and content of the botanical excursions are the published excursion accounts in the *TBSE*, together with individual reprints in periodicals and local newspapers.

Scholars such as Anne Secord and Marie-Noëlle Bourguet put considerable weight upon such sources of nature evidencing. For them, such materials show the detail of botanical practice and the ability of knowledge ‘made’ in one place to travel to others.

Balfour’s Botanical Excursions: Their Purpose and Duration

Botanical excursions were an established feature of the botanical curriculum in Scottish universities and were understood in this context years before Balfour’s activities in this respect.³ The first record of organised field excursions were “herbarizings” arranged by the Society of Apothecaries.⁴ In order to make sure apprentices recognised the simples (medicinal plants) they were using, they would be taken on “Simpling Days” – excursions into the field led by a senior member of the Society and latterly by a “Demonstrator of Plants”.⁵ The aim of these days was to increase patient safety by ensuring apprentices knew (in a botanical sense) what they were prescribing. To Allen, such ‘Grand Herbarizing’ was a major influence towards the establishment of those field-based empirical traditions which form the core of modern natural history.⁶

One of the earliest Edinburgh references to excursions concerns James Sutherland, the first professor of botany at Edinburgh, who published his *Catalogue of Plants in the Physic Garden at Edinburgh* in 1683. In his *Catalogue* he wrote that “by many painful Journeys in all seasons of the year”, he sought to “recover whatever this Kingdom possesseth of Variety and cultivate and preserve all of them with possible Diligence”.¹⁰ In Sutherland’s time the primary aim of excursions was the collection of specimens for cultivation in the Physic Garden (then located near Holyrood House).

By the early nineteenth century the objectives of botanical excursions had been extended to recognise the pedagogic utility of practical student instruction in Scotland’s vegetation and flora, and in collecting specimens for cultivation in the garden as well as for the herbarium. Balfour’s own teacher and antecedent Regius Professor and Keeper of RBGE, Robert Graham, also considered excursions to be integral to the botanical curriculum. It was under Graham that Balfour had his first formal teaching and experience of botanical fieldwork.¹¹

The purposes behind Balfour’s botanical excursions may be considered from several perspectives. In introducing his account of a field excursion in 1846, Balfour described fieldwork as the “life of the botanist”. Work in the field provided him with the raw material of his science, and functioned as a source of mental, physical, and moral succour.¹² Balfour’s personal commitment to the outdoor ‘field’ as a site, offering “healthful and spirit-stirring recreation” is further evident in the fact that his family holidays were regularly taken at the end of student excursions, with, on occasion, family members joining the preceding botanical excursion.¹³ For Balfour, fieldwork was of professional and personal importance. It was necessary as a means

of providing the empirical data for research, *and* as an activity supportive of his Christian principles and beliefs in which God was regarded as the “almighty creator”.¹⁴

In addition to the personal gains afforded by fieldwork, Balfour’s commitment to fieldwork may be further examined through the pedagogical aims achieved via instruction in and through ‘the field’. For Balfour, fieldwork met and satisfied several pedagogic goals: student instruction in practical botany, the collection of living specimens for cultivation in the botanic garden, and the collection of specimens, to be dried and pressed, and added to the herbarium. If, reasonably, we may understand fieldwork as part of Balfour’s botanical curriculum from his early days of teaching, we can consider his view of fieldwork as integral to his students’ botanical instruction. For Balfour, fieldwork was not an additional extra, neither was it intended only to facilitate scientific learning. For him, botanical excursions fostered a philosophical attitude towards the study of botany. The specimens gathered were of importance but so, too, were the friendships and memories created and the experiences enjoyed. Writing in 1875 of the experience of field excursions Balfour noted:

He who has visited the Scottish Highlands with a botanical party, knows well the feelings of delight connected with such a ramble – feelings by no means of an evanescent nature, but lasting during life, and at once recalled by the sight of the specimens which were collected ... It is not indeed a matter of surprise that those who have lived and walked for weeks together in a Highland ramble, who have met in sunshine and in tempest, who have climbed together the misty summits, and have slept in the miserable shieling should have such scenes indelibly impressed on their memory.¹⁵

For biologist and philosopher William Ritter, “the idea of learning biology proper in a laboratory or a museum [was] as preposterous as the idea of learning navigation from a toy ship on a mill pond”.¹⁶ In a view similar to Balfour’s, Ritter believed that to immerse oneself in nature through fieldwork was essential to becoming a biologist. David Allen considers the authority secured as a result of enduring hardship while conducting fieldwork. Meagre rations, arduous long climbs, uncomfortable accommodation, and daring actions, all meant that collecting in the field contributed to a sense of authority through exploration, even risk.¹⁷ Several of Balfour’s diary entries recount episodes of discomfort and risk: “The summits of most of the mountains here are very rocky and stony and walking on them is very painful and fatiguing especially on a hot and sultry day”; “after much exertion and some risk we secured a specimen in fruit and Mr Ivory got one in flower”.¹⁸ Charles Roger emphasised the educational and aesthetic aspects of fieldwork when he wrote how “The excursions were not only pleasant but instructive ... every walk was an endless source of gratification”.¹⁹

For Driver, the field is always in the process of being constructed. Driver argues that it is produced locally by “spatial practices of fieldwork” and discursively through the written word.²⁰ Knowledge, in Driver’s case geographical knowledge, is constructed through embodied practices including seeing, travelling, collecting, mapping and narrating. Using Driver’s explanation it is possible to interpret Balfour’s actions of travelling to the field site by train and on foot, collecting specimens, discussing the specimens, writing about the expedition in his diary, turning his diary notes into papers to read before the BSE and publishing them in their *Transactions*, as the field practices which in turn constructed his botanical field.

Botanical fieldwork, specimen collecting, even mapping in the field with a view to establishing floral assemblages, was a piece with the rise of fieldwork in the natural sciences as a form of epistemic culture that required direct observation, measurement, and first-hand empirical encounter.²¹ Dorinda Outram describes the culture of fieldwork by describing the differences between ‘bookish’ Couvier and ‘heroic’ Humboldt.²² Balfour’s approach to fieldwork was somewhere in between these two explorers. He created his field by spending time walking the paths, collecting specimens and recording events in his diary but, as much time as was spent in the field was spent in the herbarium and the classroom of RBGE discussing, preparing and classifying the specimens collected.

Knowing something of Balfour’s sense of fieldwork and why he saw its inclusion as vital to botanical education is helpful in examining the different forms of fieldwork constructed and practised by Balfour. It is possible to group and study the excursions in relation to Balfour’s personal and pedagogic goals. I have here categorised them by duration. This more clearly identifies the different epistemological practices involved *and* illustrates how these practices achieved the various goals of fieldwork. In such a typology, the excursions fall into three categories: one-day Saturday excursions, the end-of-summer excursion of intermediate length, and the extended end-of-class excursion (Appendix 6). I present them here in this sequence and then draw out common themes.

Saturday Excursions

On each Saturday of each summer session (May to the end of July), Balfour conducted day-long botanical excursions to various locations in Scotland and, occasionally, into northern England. It was common for Balfour to be accompanied by between 25 and 200 students. The student body consisted largely of pupils from Balfour's botanical classes but students and botanical staff were regularly accompanied by students from the University's natural history and geology departments, students from the School of Design, members of amateur natural history societies, members of the BSE, and, on occasion, by RBGE garden staff. Later in the century, as the rail network developed, these day-long excursions relied on rail to transport the botanical parties, often at a discounted fare. On the provision of discounted rail tickets, Charles Roger reflected: "The party met at the appointed time, and each student handing in his calling card to the assistant Professor, received from Professor Balfour a blue ticket, which, on presentation at the railway ticket office enabled the possessor thereof to obtain a return ticket"²³ (Figure 6.1). Rail only took the group so far; most travel was still done on foot. Single excursion days were often long and occasionally arduous; on one occasion Balfour conceded that he may have expected too much of the students as he wrote: "Day oppressively hot, walk very long (18-20 miles) too much attempted in a short space of time. The examination of Lomond's, Benarty and Loch Leven require four trips".²⁴ Reminiscing on the Saturday excursions and his thoughts towards Balfour, George Skelton wrote:

He [Balfour] was at all times kindly and sympathetic toward me, and on our Saturday's botanical excursions he spread

before us not only the profoundest knowledge of his science but showed us the principal geological features of the country as we passed along in other words the grand old man, the man who really and truly was a ‘very flaming wreath of fire’ of philosophy, deep wisdom and of sound religious enthusiasm, gave many of us a love not only of the science of botany but he prepared for himself a very warm corner of our hearts where his memory has remained ever since. The names of every plant gathered by every student from root to flowering stem were instantly given to us by the professor, and in certain cases some special peculiarities of the specimen were demonstrated. For instance, the flower and root of the *Orchis mascula* or *maculata* would be most carefully pointed out and a pointed lead pencil would be inserted into the corolla and the pollen masses brought out sticking to the pencil, just as would have happened to a bee or any other insect that had pushed his proboscis in search of nectar.²⁵

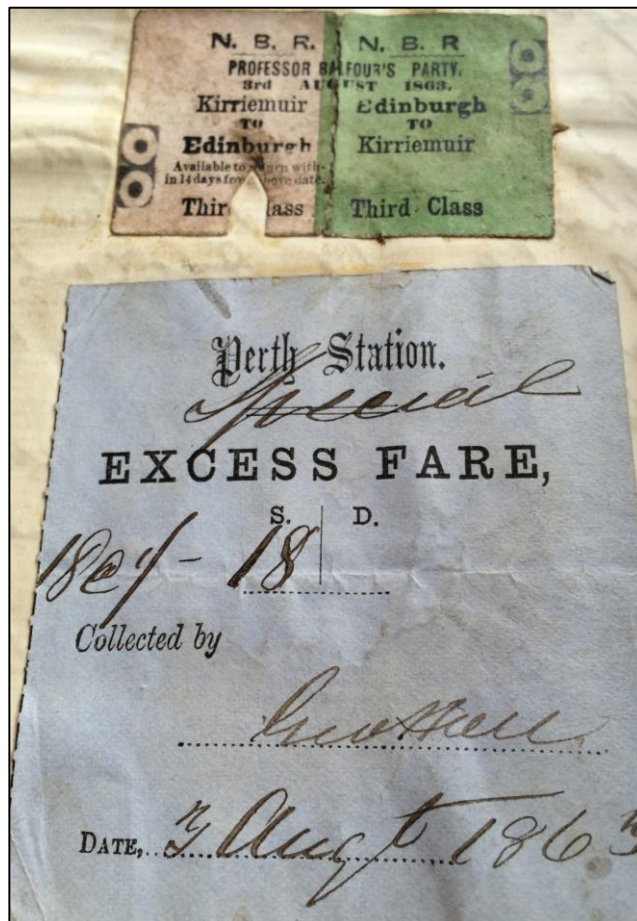


Figure 6.1 – Specially printed rail tickets for ‘Professor Balfour’s Party’. (RBGE Special Collections: Excursion Diary MMS 2 of 2, 181).

Intermediate Excursions

Towards the end of the summer session, after the Saturday excursions had ceased, an excursion of longer duration (approximately three days) would be undertaken.

Typically, around thirty students would accompany Balfour to locations such as Glen Clova, the Isle of Arran and Loch Lomond. These trips included the practices of observation and collection, much like the Saturday excursions, but also an overnight stay. In reference to the standard of accommodation, in 1850 Balfour noted thus in his diary: "Reached Clova at 11pm. Had tea at Clova and were accommodated with straw beds on the floor of the large hall lately built for the games which are held in Clova in August. Twenty five slept on the floor, the remainder in the old inn, partly on beds and partly on the floor. Sleep much disturbed in the hall by noisy and restless members of the party, some had scarcely two hours' sleep".²⁶

Of particular note as a short duration was an excursion to the region of Braemar in August 1847. On 21 August the Duke of Atholl and several of his men angrily confronted Balfour and several students while they returned to their lodgings through Glen Tilt, land the Duke considered private property. This confrontation, which later became known as the 'Battle of Glen Tilt', was pursued as far as the House of Lords, and in finding against the Duke, was and still is recognised as a key event in the development of statutory rights to roam in Scotland.²⁷

Extended Excursions

During the month of August an excursion of extended duration would be conducted with Balfour and a few students, on average numbering no more than fifteen, and occasionally with the company of friends and relations of Balfour's family.

Frequently combined with Balfour's summer holiday, such excursions lasted between ten days and several weeks. The botanical party would engage in exploring botanically rich areas of the Scottish Highlands such as the Angus Glens, and locations around Braemar. On two notable occasions trips were taken abroad – Switzerland in 1858 and Northern Italy in 1861.

Balfour's Construction of 'The Field'

Prior to deeper discussion of Balfour's specific 'field' practices, it is helpful to outline what we understand of 'the field' as considered by Balfour. Through reading the diaries and published accounts, and, careful examination of specimens collected by Balfour (extant in the herbarium of RBGE), it is possible to identify overall trends and consistencies relating to the planning of excursions, the locations visited, and the specimens collected. It is evident that Balfour's sense of 'the field', and his associated practices of fieldwork, were based on first-hand experience and familiarity of the locations visited, and of the specimens recorded and collected. I argue that Balfour taught in, and through, a carefully constructed epistemic 'field' – one with which he was biogeographically familiar. For Balfour the object of fieldwork was not to botanise un-trodden botanical paths or to only collect specimens (although that may have co-incidentally occurred), but to teach students the skills of practical botany and specimen collection in an environment so suitably wild as to be epistemologically legitimate as a place of fieldwork, yet domestic enough as to be a site through which pedagogic control of the expedition remained firmly within his control.

The physical and botanical geography involved in constructing Balfour's 'field' may be examined through study of some of the specimens he collected. In such an examination the parameters of study may be widened to include a survey of the specimens collected by Balfour during all fieldwork. The collection of specimens served several purposes; it provided material for the herbarium, living plants for cultivation in the garden, and was a means of educating students in the skills of plant collection and record keeping necessary in the preparation of herbaria. Specimens were representations of 'the field' and were used as evidence against which future claims made might be proved.

Through examination of surviving herbarium specimens, we see that Balfour did not restrict his field collections to any specific habitat or species. Specimens in the herbarium show collections to have been made by him from lowland and highland habitats (Figures 6.2 and 6.3); specimens which were habitat specific and those unrestricted to location (Figures 6.4 and 6.5); and the collection of common and rare species (Figures 6.6 and 6.7).

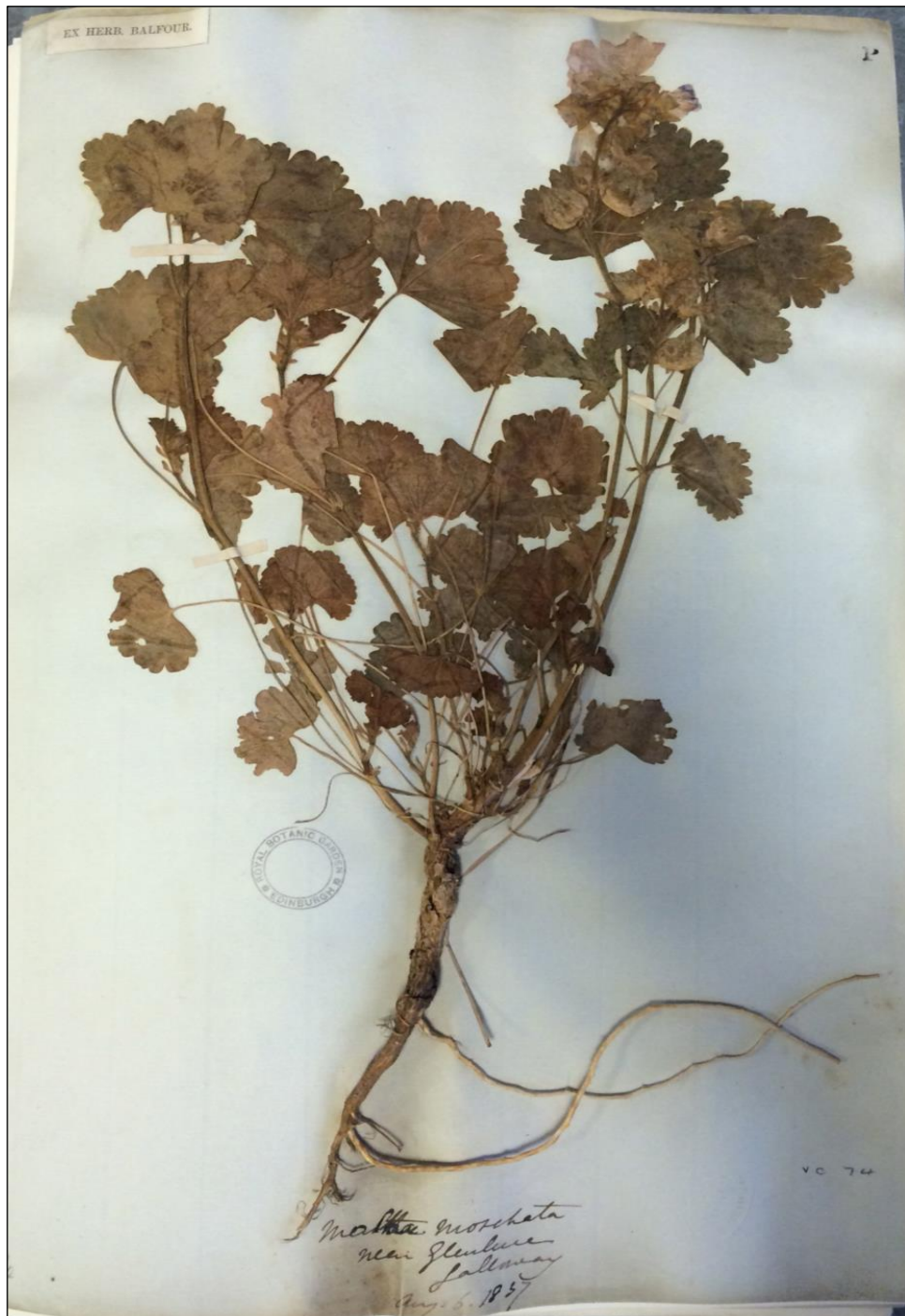


Figure 6.2 - *Malva moschata* example of a lowland species. RBGE Herbarium Balfour, Glenluce, 5 August 1857.



Figure 6.3 - *Lychnis alpina* example of a highland species. *RBGE Herbarium*
Balfour, Glen Isla, 11 August 1854.

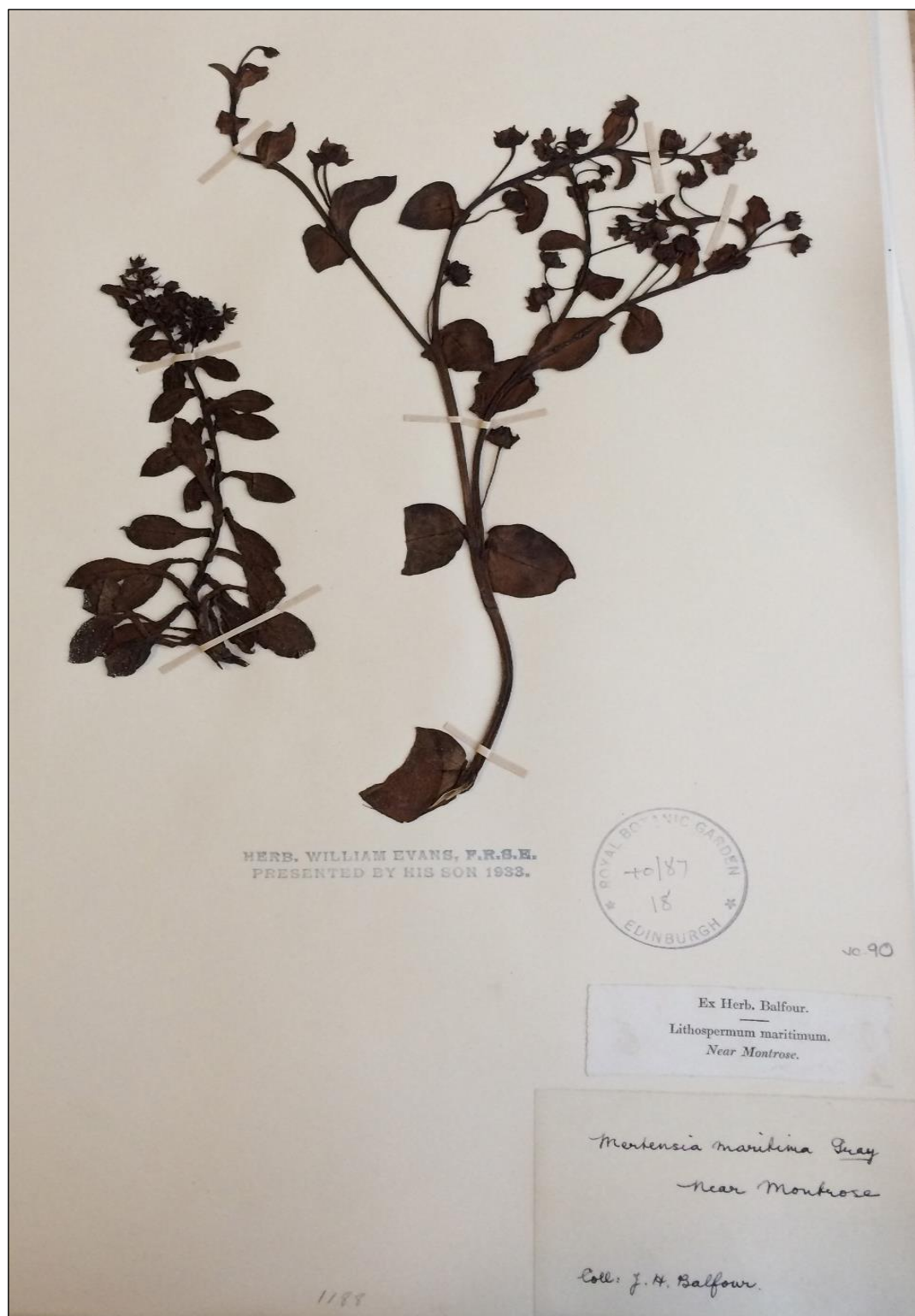


Figure 6.4 - *Mertensia maritima* a species restricted to coastal areas *RBGE*
Herbarium Balfour, Montrose.



Figure 6.5 - *Inula helenium* example of a medicinal species. RBGE Herbarium Balfour, Gatehouse of Fleet, 17 August 1843.

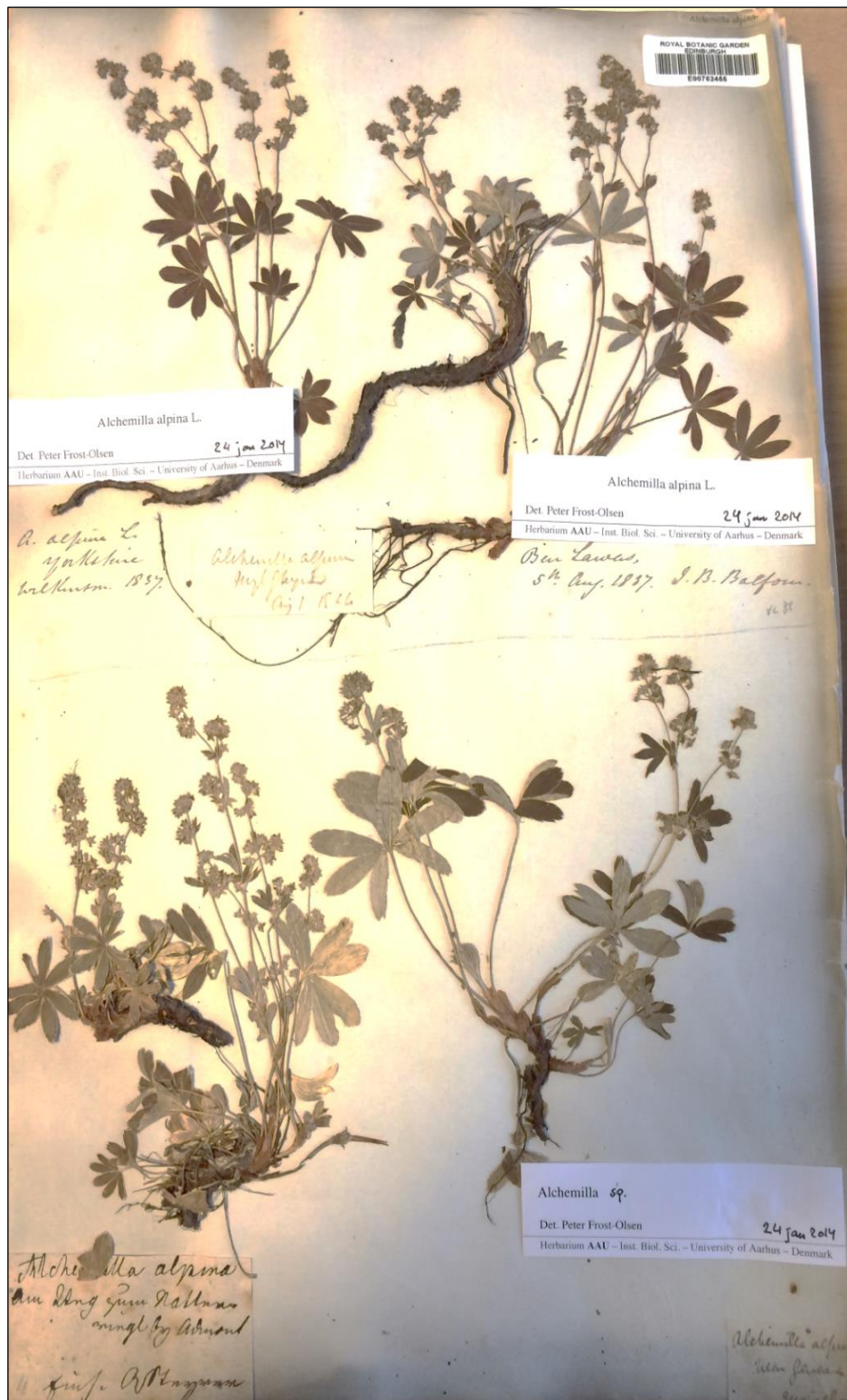


Figure 6.6 - *Alchemilla alpina*, example of a common montane species. RBGE Herbarium E00762455.

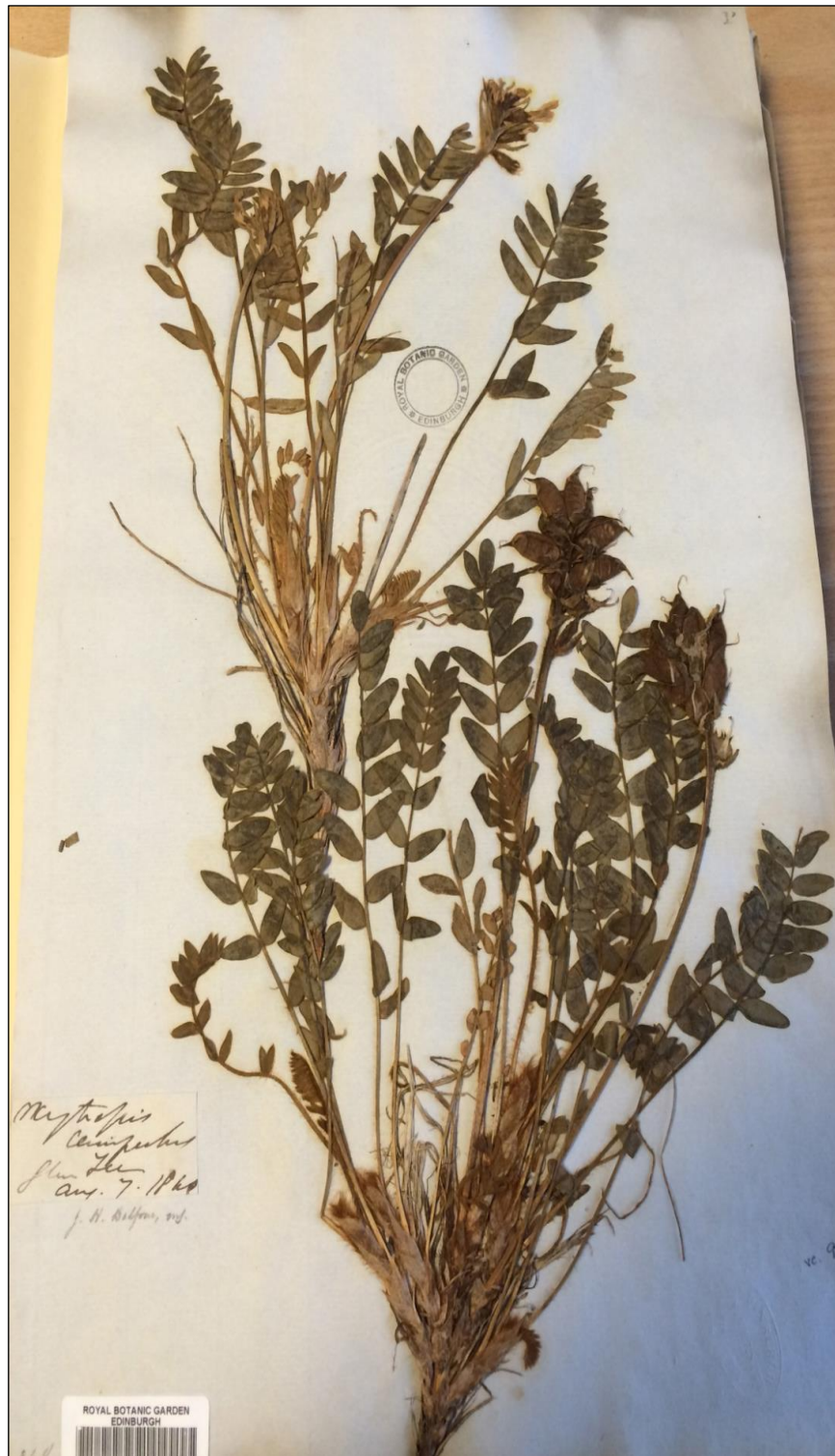


Figure 6.7 - *Oxytropis campestris*, example of a rare montane species.
RBGE Herbarium E00776614.

From Balfour's herbarium it would appear that certain locations were repeatedly visited and, at each location, collections undertaken. In some cases, the same species was repeatedly collected. For example, *Mertensia maritima* was collected on the Isle of Arran in August 1836, and collected again, fourteen years later in September 1850.²⁸ On other occasions, specific locations became the site of repeated visits with the collection of several different species. For example, the Angus Glens – Glen Clova, Glen Doll, Glen Fee and Glen Isla – were visited frequently over the decades from the early 1830s to the 1870s, with collections extending to the alpine bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, collected in Glen Clova in August 1834, August 1837 and again in April 1869, *Atragalus alpinus* from Glen Doll in August 1847, 1857, and again in August 1872, *Oxytropis campestris* from Glen Fee collected in August 1836, August 1837, August 1840 and August 1872, and from Glen Clova in August 1834 and 1835.²⁹ These examples show a repetitive pattern of practice in which the landscape and biogeography became known sites; Balfour took groups to these sites knowing what could be collected, and from where, before the party arrived at the site. In terms of 'the field' as a teaching site, certain places were as familiar to Balfour as his classroom, as were the objects to be found there (the plants) through which he taught. The unfamiliar was made familiar through visitation.

In considering his repeat visits Balfour's interest in monitoring ecological change is apparent. Although the term 'ecology' was not part of nineteenth-century vocabulary, Balfour was, in effect, making and recording ecological observations and collections during his excursions. This interest in geographical distribution has been discussed in relation to Balfour's textbooks above (Chapter 4). The ecological monitoring performed outdoors was a practical continuation of the book-based

biogeographical knowledge taught through his textbooks in the classroom. In this example, during an excursion to Glen Clova with pupils in April 1869, Balfour observed, taught, and recorded ecological, botanical and geological change:

Dr Balfour stated that as the Highland mountains were seldom visited by botanists in spring, he thought that it might be useful to take an excursion to Clova before the commencement of the summer session [...] There were few flowering plants to be seen. Those noticed were *Saxifraga oppositifolia* in full flower, *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *Luzula campestris* (small form). [...] On the 23d they paid a visit to Glen Fee, and collected the following species:- *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Pyrola media*, *Eriophorum nigrum*, *Viola sylvatica*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Draba incana*, *D. verna*, *Caltha palustris*, *Lycopodium clavatum*, *alpinum*, *Selago selaginoides*, and *Woodsia hyperborea*. They also met with old specimens of *Oxytropis campestris*. The day was remarkably fine, and the views from the hills were extensive. Snow was lying in large quantity on all the hills. On the 24th they proceeded to Loch Wharral, and examined the rocks around the loch. Here *Saxifraga oppositifolia* adorned the rocks with its gorgeous pink blossoms. From Loch Wharral the party passed along the top of the mountains to Loch Brandy and the corrie beyond it, collecting by the way *Azalea procumbens*, some willows coming into flower, and several good mosses. They examined the land-slip which has been taking place gradually in the mountain range to the east of Loch Brandy. The rent at the summit is becoming more extensive, and ere long there may be enormous rupture of the rocks, which by their fall will fill up a large portion of the loch.³⁰

This quote provides clear evidence of Balfour's recognition of what, more recently, we might see as ecological change. Balfour botanically and geographically 'knew' specific areas well – as well he might given repeated visits. He knew flowering species by location and, having traversed the landscape over many years, was well placed to make observations on changes to the physical landscape.

Bringing 'The Field' Home: Observing, Recording and Collecting

For Bruno Latour, understanding place means understanding the processes of knowledge making constructed in and through place.³¹ For Tim Cresswell and John Agnew, and Doreen Massey, place represents the junction of the flows and the connections of practice, rather than a specific location in any Euclidean sense.³² From the perspective of these and other scholars, in order to study fieldwork in place it is helpful to address the interrelated practices, flows and connections undertaken that, together, constitutes a place as the coming together of relationships and phenomenon. Following Cresswell, Agnew, and Massey, we may discuss the practice and utility of recording as it helped constitute place through an examination of Balfour's excursion diaries and his written detail relating to collecting. My attention to these issues is then followed by examining the mobility of the knowledge collected and constructed across 'the field' to see how such locally created knowledge became nationally and globally received and accepted.

Written Field Notes

For Balfour record keeping whilst in the field, in the form of specimen collection and note taking, was of great importance. It represented a means of securing empirical material for research and because field notes, as Bourguet recognises, "function[ed] as a mobile portable field, a space of knowledge standing for the real terrain visited".³³ In Balfour's own words:

We cannot too strongly impress upon all naturalists the importance of accurately recording at the time facts which may have been brought under their notice, however insignificant they may appear. It is only by the conjoint exertions of many

labourers, both small and great, that the superstructure of science can be reared upon a sound and secure basis.³⁴

According to Bourguet, recording observations in the field guarded against both “unruly observation in the field and an unreliable memory”.³⁵ As an aide-memoire Balfour’s field ‘diaries’ had a two-fold function: as a source of material knowledge for the organisation of future excursions, and as a mnemonic tool from which observations and experiences could be recalled.

Balfour’s excursion ‘diaries’ are an accumulation of handwritten notes (some written in ink, others in pencil), accommodation receipts (detailing the cost of what each individual consumed and where they slept), used rail tickets (specially printed for Balfour’s botanical party: see Figure 6.1), and correspondence from landowners and factors granting permission and offering members of their staff as guides across their land (Figure 6.8). The letters incorporated are of particular interest as access to land was not always easily gained or welcomed by landowners or other land users. Although the ‘Battle of Glen Tilt’ in 1847 was the most famous of the several encounters with hostile landowners, it was by no means an isolated event. Writing in 1847 to William Hooker at Royal Botanic Garden Kew, Balfour lamented botanists’ reduced access to the Highlands due to deer-stalking. Deer-stalkers, he wrote, “shut up the Highlands, Glens and Mountains. I have been stopped in Ben Na MacDhui by the Duke of Leeds, in Clova! by a Captain Fielder, in Glen Isla by Lord Ogilvy and in Glen Tilt by the Duke of Atholl”.³⁶

Professor Balfour
Royal Botanic Garden Rockdale Cottage.
Edinburgh. Perth 5th June 1860.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your
note of the 1st inst, and I have much pleasure
in the absence of Lord Gray in granting
you permission along with your students
to visit the grounds of Kinfauns on Saturday
the 16th inst. -

If you let me know about what
time you expect to be here I will be happy
to send some one to shew you over the
grounds. -

I am,

Sir
Yours most obt. Servt.
Henry T. Bell

Figure 6.8 - Letter from the factor of Kinfauns Estate granting permission, on behalf of the landowner, for the botanical party to access the land. (RBGEA 'Excursion Arrangement MMS' 1855-1877, 84).

My reference to Balfour's 'diary' is in parenthesis because it is not clear when, during the fieldwork process, Balfour made his notes and attached the additional material. Indeed, we may question as to whether 'diary' is the correct term for the two volumes. They have been rebound in recent times (but remain in the form originally made by Balfour or his son) but even so the pages are carefully written and free from soil stains casting doubt on the idea that the notes were made while collecting outside. It is more likely, as suggested by Bayley Balfour, that the notes were made in the evenings after an excursion, and that additional material (such as tickets and receipts) were added into the 'diary' on Balfour's return to Edinburgh.

As an aid to planning future excursions, the usefulness of the 'diary' is demonstrated by an accommodation receipt. Written on the receipt from the Douglas Arms Inn, Banchory, in Balfour's own hand, are the words, "A shocking overcharge – avoid this hotel" (Figure 6.9).

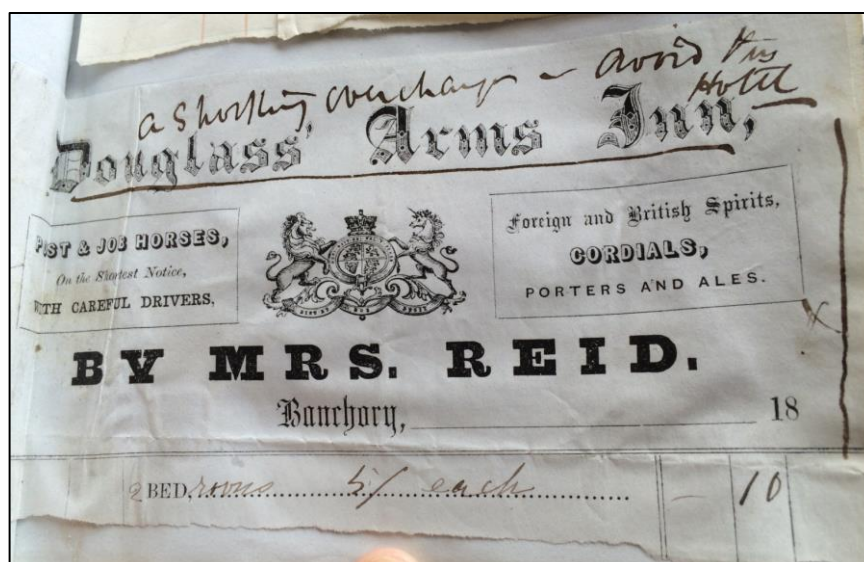


Figure 6.9 - A Receipt from the Douglas Arms Inn, Banchory. (RBGE Special Collections 'Excursion Diaries MMS' 1 of 2, 247).

The inclusion of this receipt into the ‘diary’ indicates Balfour’s use of the volume as a planning aid. There would be little point in retaining this information were Balfour not to consult past records when planning future excursions.

We may also interrogate the ‘diaries’ written content with specific reference to the choice of language, style of discourse, and the form of note taking practised. For Bourguet, the “style of data recording depended on [an individual’s] personality, their scientific agenda, and the private or public purpose their notes were to serve”.³⁷ Bourguet describes the field notes of André Michaux, a French botanist, as “brief and dry”.³⁸ In content, Michaux’s notes are not dissimilar to those recorded by Balfour: these meteorological observations, notable botanical findings, geographical details, and distances walked and or conducted by train or other forms of transport. The content may be described as “dry” but it nonetheless served a specific purpose – that of reminding the author of the collections and events of each individual day spent in geographically similar terrain resided in over several consecutive days.

Balfour’s purpose in recording the observations was in part to function as a ‘memory’ for himself, but the observations also acted as the beginnings of new truth claims. From these ‘field’ notes, Balfour wrote up excursion accounts which were subsequently published. Balfour’s ‘diaries’ – these so-called “technolog[ies] of distance” – allowed knowledge to travel accurately “throughout time and space” and from a present audience of a few to a potential and more distant audience of many.³⁹ Balfour’s notes may have been “dry” but he captured biological and environmental information which was crucial as data for scientific analysis, and formed the basis of new knowledge claims.

Specimen Collection

The collection of specimens was perhaps the dominant aim of the excursions. Their physical presence in the herbarium was critical to the preservation of the ‘memory’ of the excursion, to the transfer of knowledge via their role in teaching, and to the creation of new knowledge claims.

For Robert Kohler, the processes attached to collecting act as the precursor to knowing. For him collecting specimens is not just an exercise in “fact gathering”. It is, rather, an essential aspect involved in the process of making botanical knowledge; botany is essentially a collecting science.⁴⁰ Specimen collection as an act of record keeping occupied a different epistemic niche to that of the diary or notebook. In contrast to the ‘diary’ entries, the specimens in their original, un-manipulated form, *were* intended for instruction and display, in the museum and in the classroom. In addition to collecting as an act of ‘bringing the field back’, the practices involved in collecting offered specific teaching opportunities; the teaching of practical botany; the making of herbaria; and the opportunity to consider botany in the philosophical hierarchy of nature. Further, we learn from Kohler and Anne Secord that collecting should not be considered a “simple act of gathering but as an unusually complex social and cultural practice”.⁴¹ Kohler encourages scholars to consider these social and cultural interactions to be as much a practice of fieldwork as the recording of scientific notes and the collection of specimens, as, without the logistical support and additional cultural history given by the interaction with local people, the objects collected lacked the necessary scientific rigour or credibility to give them meaning. Specimens without provenance ought not to be considered ‘facts’. In her study of

nineteenth-century botanical collecting practices, Secord shows how communal customs gave collecting a distinctive cultural meaning.⁴²

In Balfour's excursions we observe similar communal customs existing within the group, and between the group and local residents. The singing of songs, some about Balfour himself, the sharing of close quarters at night, and the frequent use of a large tin kettle to prepare tea – dedicated to Balfour and his party during an excursion to Ben na Mac Dhui in 1854 during a night sleeping under the 'shelter stone' – may be considered as communal customs, which provided botanical collecting with a sense of social camaraderie.⁴³ A further entry to this effect reinforces this point about the social function of fieldwork:

The party amounted to 114 including all our party and Mr Christie's also Mr Barclay, the Sheriff-Clerk of Cupar, Mr Howden and the Rev Mr McDuff, minister of Falkland, Mr Gilland, Mr Cruikshank the schoolmaster and Mr Laing from Cupar. Dr Balfour was Chairman and Mr Barclay croupier. In front of the chairman was placed the huge tin kettle which had been used on the botanical party (of which Mr Barclay was one) who visited Ben na Mac Dhui last year, and who slept for a night under the shelter-stone. The kettle had an inscription on it to the following effect 'Professor Balfour's Botanical party to Ben na Muich Dhui, August 1854'.⁴⁴

The relationship Balfour fostered with local people, most well versed in the knowledge of their landscape, can also be seen through the collection of specimens. During an excursion to Ireland in August 1852, Balfour employed the services of a local man to lead him to the rare fern, *Trichomanes brevisetum*. Balfour reports that the man was uncomfortable at being asked to perform this task and, whether for the "one dozen specimens and a root for the botanic garden" or for the risk he had taken

in showing a stranger this secret site, Balfour reports that the man “demanded 15/” for his service.⁴⁵

Specimen collection, similar to note taking, was a complicated activity. It included practices of a scientific nature alongside those considered more cultural. Recording and collecting in the field functioned as a personal memory aid, as a scientific record, and as a pedagogical tool.

By careful observation and record keeping, ‘the field’ – or at least those observations notable enough to be recorded – were ‘brought back’ to socially recognised epistemologically secure scientific institutions or places of study in order that detailed observations, connections and conclusions might be drawn. By bringing the outdoor ‘field’ ‘home’, prolonged hours of comparison, consideration and discussion could be pursued in scholarly seclusion within the academic institution. Considering the ‘diaries’ and specimens in this manner echoes the Latourian concept of ‘centres of calculation’.

A Field of References

For Latour, the raw material involved in developing ‘centres of calculation’ moves through ‘cycles of accumulation’ and is inscribed as new knowledge by processes of circulating reference. Using reference from the Latin *referre* “to bring back”, Latour points to the ways in which knowledge is collected, stabilised and integrated with existing understanding in a so-called ‘centre of calculation’ where facts are made, mobilised and acted upon. In his Amazonian pedagogical-cum-anthropological study Latour urges the reader to consider the botanical and soil samples collected during fieldwork not as end products themselves but, rather, as steps in a series of

transformations, each of which rely on the stage before, to build upon one another and so result in new scientific knowledge. For Latour, “knowledge is derived from movement”, the movement across time and space of physical samples and of notes and markings made while in the field.⁴⁶ Drawing upon Latour, the specimens, written notes, verbal discussions and memories collected and created during Balfour’s field excursion may in turn be considered ‘references’. The circulation of these between Balfour’s classroom, among his students in the herbarium, in meetings of the BSE, in papers written and even in the Garden itself produced traceable networks of botanical making and exchange. I suggest in what happens that my interpretation of the field extends also to the preparations carried out before the expedition, not just to the activities and actions undertaken in the field and the work carried out while ‘home’. For Latour there are significant gains in those taking references ‘out’ of the field (taking that term to mean a distant study site): the specimens and notes may be examined and interpreted in comfort; living specimens may be dried and made comparable and combinable with existing living or dried (herbarium) specimens; written notes and herbarium specimens may be ‘moved’, re-classified, into different taxa. In the herbarium, we might see evidence of specimens collected, dried, pressed and secured to one specimen sheet only to be removed and later attached to a different specimen sheet, with a different pedagogical aim. Similarly, written notes could be cut from the page or removed from the ‘diary’ and re-purposed elsewhere to support a different claim: chronology cedes to different needs. We learn from Bourguet that on Humboldt’s return from excursions, he frequently manipulated his field notes to support different aspects of research: cutting pages to reposition them thereby re-focusing his thoughts and, from that, advancing new claims to

knowledge.⁴⁷ Whether Balfour manipulated his notes in the same manner is not clear – the modern binding of his diaries has resulted in the loss of their original archival integrity, and *respect des fonds* – in places, the original pencil notes have been retraced in ink indicating at least some re-working of the original. The stabilisation of field material is evident, for example, in the diary entries of Charles Roger; as he wrote of the collected herbarium specimens: “On the Monday following [the excursion], the nature, peculiarities, properties, affinities, uses and abuses of the gatherings were commented on in the lecture room (the more industrious of the students had begun to dry or otherwise prepare their stock of plants)”.⁴⁸ It is anachronistic to see Balfour or his students as Latourian: it is helpful nevertheless to see in their work, and in their assemblage of botanical facts from different sources, that same sense of practical scientific production and mobility that drives Latour’s theoretical work.

Extension is the final of Latour’s three processes. To become a fact, knowledge is required to travel beyond the bounds of its local circumstances of production. Only when new material is disseminated and validated through its use by others, does a new fact become widely accepted as knowledge. Knowledge from the field was extended through a process of specimens being brought ‘home’, re-packaged through stabilisation, and disseminated via teaching, papers and publications of the BSE, and in re-prints or articles in other periodicals.

We see, therefore, that record keeping and collecting – written notes and specimens – were critical to the making of new meaning in botanical knowledge. There may be no new knowledge claims without first collecting raw data.

The Production and Mobility of (Botanical) Space and Knowledge

Latour's concepts of stabilisation and extension refer to the application of the diaries and specimens distant from the field site and the new role they assume in the production and dissemination of knowledge.

Upon Balfour's return from the field, the utility of the diaries and specimens changes. They are 'transformed' from being a record of observations to a site from which knowledge claims may be retrieved and shaped. The pages of the 'diary' and the paper-pressed specimens are a combined representation of the outdoor 'field'. For Latour, we understand it is impossible and unrealistic to think the entire field may be brought home, therefore, a sample is brought as reference of what the researcher observed and to act as guarantor for future knowledge claims made.⁵⁴ Together the specimens represent the correspondence which took place prior to the excursion, the planning of transport arrangements, the organisation of equipment, and the written and collected proof of what was observed. In sum, they represent the "nature" of fieldwork.⁵⁵ In effect collections are truth objects; the specimens existing as proof of what was recorded in the diary. As Bourguet notes of the Swiss botanist Dominique Villars' practice of recording observations in his diary: "When [he] returned home, [he] read over and methodically collated them with [his] books and [his] herbarium".⁵⁶ Villars' practices highlight the mobility that knowledge gathered in note form possessed. Thus note-taking and knowledge-making continued on return from the outdoor field site, to be conducted in the study or in the academic institution. We can therefore understand that the laboratory/field divide is an artificial facet of knowledge's making. For Withers, "understanding science's claim to

knowledge is thus a matter of understanding its mobility of travel between places not just the epistemic practice in place”.⁵⁷

It is possible in these ways to consider the making of knowledge as a matter of communicative action.⁵⁸ In this case the excursion was itself an act of communication. There are notable parallels between Secord’s perspective on the communication of knowledge and Cresswell’s interpretation of the production of place. Secord stresses that science in written form must be narrated to emphasise that the ‘doing’ of science is a form of making *and* communication. To illustrate this, we may compare what Balfour recorded in his diary with initial recordings subsequently published as excursion accounts. Balfour’s appreciation of the crucial link between knowledge and communication is recorded in a lecture dated 1 May 1850: “In the educational days it is of great importance that knowledge should be purposely communicated”.⁵⁹

Several of the published accounts in the *TBSE* appear on first inspection to be similar to his diary entries. Upon closer reading, however, it becomes apparent that the published versions included only detail directly relevant to the doing of fieldwork. On Tuesday 4 August 1868, for example, Balfour wrote an account of a botanical excursion to Gatehouse of Fleet and Kirkcudbright.⁶⁰ Balfour’s ‘diary’ entry starts with a list of those who attended, continuing to detail the railway company they travelled with, their departure time, the route taken and the stations at which more members joined the party. Other than the name of the railway company – The Caledonian Railway, and the departure time, 1.10pm, none of the ancillary information was reproduced in the publication. Other than a comment about reaching their comfortable accommodation, the supporting detail was (it would seem) not

deemed necessary for inclusion.⁶¹ No mention was made of the pre-excursion arrangements known to have taken place. In his diary, Balfour noted “Dr Balfour, with Mr Astley and Mr Coore, walked to Ardwell (distant two miles) to call on Mr Walter Macculloch and to get from him information as to the country”.⁶² This detail is not in the published account.

What these examples demonstrate is that the detail of any preparatory or facilitatory practices was not reproduced in published accounts. The reason for this is not clear. It is possible that nineteenth-century conceptions of accepted fieldwork accounts did not include information of the mundane. Organising the logistics would have been common to all those persons conducting excursions and, therefore, perhaps considered too obvious in their nature to include. The meticulous degree to which Balfour recorded the mundane indicates that his personal records were made for reasons greater than organisation; that the minutiae of the excursions was perhaps recorded because, as Balfour saw them, they were vital aspects of fieldwork practice.

Balfour meticulously recorded all stages, aspects and events of his excursions including correspondence, sights, feelings, humorous and informative anecdotes, botanical findings, hours walked, forms of transportation taken, meteorological observations and geographic curiosities. For Balfour, these seemingly mundane observations were not supplementary to the practice of botanical science in the field, but integral elements of it. For Steven Shapin, these disparate, seemingly unscientific “truthing” processes, are in fact the making of science: “scientific knowledge is made by and through the mundane – and locally varying – modes of social and cultural interactions”.⁶³

In a large, leather bound volume entitled *Balfour Excursion Arrangements*, Balfour compiled arrangement information additional to that of his diaries. The type of material was broadly similar: letters from railway companies and hoteliers, maps of regions, letters from land owners and those of acquaintances with suggestions of botanically curious areas to visit. The material in this volume may be considered a written record saved for later visits. On 20 May 1857, William Lauder Lindsay wrote to Balfour from Murray's Royal Asylum in Perth replying to an enquiry Balfour had made about the suitability of Perth as a destination for a class excursion. Lindsay replied, confirming his belief in Perth's suitability before going on to offer a few logistical suggestions:

You could leave Edinburgh at 6.30: be in Perth at 10am: and leave again at 6.30pm., giving you a long day here. If you take a special train you would have a still longer time. You might spend the day in various ways. For instance you could come by Scott. Central Train at 6.30am to Forteviot within 6 or 7 miles of Perth walk to Invermay 1½ miles – see the falls of the celebrated “Birks of Invermay” in a most beautiful scene and a good botanical field: walk onto Moncrieff Hill – ascend it: walk on to Perth, ascend Kinoull Hill and another good botanical field.⁶⁴

On Saturday 4 July 1857, Balfour, accompanied by Lindsay and two other men, conducted forty students on an excursion to Forteviot, Invermay Woods, Pitkeathly, Moncrieff Hill, Kinnoull Hill and Perth. The party left Edinburgh at 6.30am from the Scottish Central Railway Station proceeding to Forteviot, and returning from Perth at 6.27 pm to arrive in Edinburgh around 9 pm.⁶⁵ The original communication from Lindsay (a respected botanical authority) evidently provided enough information and detail to satisfy Balfour over its suitability as an excursion destination. Yet nothing of the original correspondence is mentioned in the subsequent journal publication.

consider the ‘diary’ in a full sense, including the correspondence, tickets and maps as ‘the field’ between pages. The diary contained evidence of the necessary preparations before leaving for the outdoor ‘field’, the actions carried out *ex situ*, and formed the basis for what became the published excursion accounts, thereby linking the actions of *ex situ* practice, the geographic location and the communication of results. For Anne Secord, the “micro-space of the botanical book” of which Balfour’s ‘diary’ may reasonably be considered an example, “show that such practices are not only as significant as the global scale cycles of communication, but also integral to them”.⁶⁸

From Balfour’s perspective, botanical fieldwork was more than the specimens collected. Some specimens in their dried state were so changed from their living form as to be of little use in research: the ‘diary’ entry, knowledge in a ready form, accessible to all who read it, was as useful, if not more so. This is not to suggest that one form of documentation or recording was of more scientific utility than the other. Rather, it is to emphasise that ‘the field’ constitutes the whole botanical arena. Botanists were always in the field, whether they were outdoors or within the walls of an institution.

Conclusion

This chapter has assessed Balfour’s sense of the botanical ‘field’ and examined his associated practices of fieldwork. For David Livingstone and others, the field does not exist as an epistemologically secure site of itself: rather, “it is constituted as *the field* by the activities of the scientific investigator”.⁶⁹ This chapter has used this sense of the in-place activities as proposed by Livingstone to examine the practices pursued by Balfour in the prosecution of botanical fieldwork.

In an effort to examine why Balfour valued and undertook fieldwork in the ways and to the extent he did, this chapter has sought to show that fieldwork served several professional and personal objectives. Professionally Balfour taught students the practical skills of botany through fieldwork. Fieldwork served as a source for the collection of living and herbarium material for the garden. Fieldwork also chimed with Balfour's Christian beliefs and principles, allowing him to immerse himself in God's nature whilst studying the flora scientifically.

Balfour's construction of 'the field' was careful and deliberate. It was based on familiarity of location, experience of working in the field, and an extensive knowledge of the geographical distribution of plants in Scotland and allied to his texts and others' sense of what botany encompassed. Within the outdoor 'field', Balfour constructed a familiar teaching space. Links between the style of classroom teaching and that of the outdoors may be observed not simply through continuity with the class curriculum but through pedagogic methods in which 'the field' was brought to order, even 're-placed' by being brought back for study. The philosophy of nature taught through Balfour's approach to classification in the classroom was furthered by his field techniques and through educating his students in the benefits of natural philosophy. As Balfour's assistant John Sadler recorded:

The mere attendance on lectures and reading of books will never make a scientific man, although these are certainly very useful helps. The student must handle and examine the objects for himself. The botanist must go to the fields and woods, with his box on his back and his 'spud' in his belt, and see and collect the living plants in their native habitats, in order that the structural and physiological lessons which he had received may be impressed on his mind: hence it is that the Saturday excursions are made part – and a very important part – of the University botanical course. All who have joined in these pleasant rambles

will allow that they are highly instructive; but they have other uses – they give physical exertion, which is health and real recreation to the mind. The green and flowery fields invigorate and delight the eye and diffuse a cheerful gaiety through the spirits. All this then tends to revive and stimulate the student, wearied he may be of lectures and text books and enables him to start afresh full of life and energy.⁷⁰

The boundaries of ‘the field’ were also shown to be fluid, as ‘the field’ was brought home between the pages of the ‘diary’ and as specimens between sheets of drying paper. Fieldwork objectives were never simply the collection of specimens. For Balfour, through fieldwork, as much as through other methods and sites of teaching, a philosophical approach to the prosecution of botany was to be fostered. What may be considered the mundane nature of fieldwork – the planning, transport, correspondence, accommodation and conversations between individuals – was the exacting detail by and through which fieldwork was constructed.

Lastly, through an attention to Latour’s circulating references theory, I have tried to demonstrate the journey that ‘references’ collected in the distant field travel in order to become new claims to knoweldeg. In the case of the ‘diaries’ especially, they then occupied a different pedagogical niche to that observed in ‘the field’. Instead of being a repository for memories, the ‘diary’ became a source site of new claims to knowledge, ratified in relation to the specimens collected and the material in the herbarium and library.

The pedagogies of fieldwork as constructed by Balfour are consistent with his pedagogies of teaching observed across his textbooks, and in the classroom (see Chapters 4 and 5). Across all his teaching sites, it is possible to identify a consistency of theory to the teaching of botanical science, a perspective in which

botany was considered part of a wider nature and consequently its study should be comprehensive in nature.

The links between fieldwork and the BSE are varied and many. Field excursions provided source material for the Society's herbarium, a key component of the Society's work. Material from fieldwork was critical for the existence of the BSE and its programme of public lectures: it gave the Society and its members the raw material of botanical science.

¹For work on eighteenth-century fieldwork, see: Secord, A. (1994) 'Science in the Pub: Artisan Botanists in Early Nineteenth-Century England'. *History of Science*. 32, 269-315; Jardine, N., Secord, J.A., Spary, E.C. (1996) (Editors) *Cultures of Natural History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; and for nineteenth-century fieldwork see Allen, D.E. (1976) *The Naturalist In Britain: A Social History*. London: Penguin Books Limited; Allen, D.E. (2010) *Books and Naturalists*. London: Harper Collins; Outram, D. (1996) 'New Spaces in Natural History'. In: Jardine, N; Secord, J.A; Spary, E. C. (1996) (Editors) *Cultures of Natural History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (249-264), and Secord, A. (2011) 'Pressed into Service: Specimens, Space, and Seeing in Botanical Practice. In: Livingstone, D.N. and Withers, C.W.J. (2011) (Editors) *Geographies of Nineteenth-Century Science*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (283-311).

²RBGE Special Collections: F/82. Balfour, I.B. (1902) *History of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. Botanical Excursions Made by Professor John Hutton Balfour in the Years From 1846 to 1878 Inclusively*. Edinburgh: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.

³Allen, D.E. (1976) *The Naturalist in Britain. A Social History*. London: Allen Lane.

⁴Allen, D.E. (1976) *The Naturalist in Britain. A Social History*. 7.

⁵Allen, D.E. (1976) *The Naturalist in Britain. A Social History*. 7 and 8.

⁶Allen, D.E. (1976) *The Naturalist in Britain. A Social History*. London. Allen Lane. 9.

¹⁰Sutherland, J. (1683) *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis or Catalogue of Plants in the Physic Garden at Edinburgh: Containing Their Most Proper English and Latin Names; With an English Alphabetical Index*. Edinburgh: Heir of Andrew Anderson. Dedication.

¹¹Balfour, I.B. (1902) *History of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. Botanical Excursions Made by Professor John Hutton Balfour in the Years From 1846 to 1878 Inclusively*.

¹²Balfour, J.H. (1848) 'Notes of a Botanical Excursion, with Pupils, to the Mountains of Braemar, Glenisla, and Clova, and to Benlawers, in August 1847'. *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*. 45, 122.

¹³Balfour, J.H. (1848) 'Notes of a Botanical Excursion, with Pupils, to the Mountains of Braemar, Glenisla, and Clova, and to Benlawers, in August 1847'. 122.

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- ¹⁴Balfour, J.H. (1882) *Botany and Religion or Illustrations of the Works of God in the Structure, Functions, Arrangement, and General Distribution of Plants*. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier. viii.
- ¹⁵Balfour, J.H. (1875) *The Manual of Botany. Being An Introduction to The Study of the Structure, Physiology, Physiology and Classification of Plants*. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. xvi.
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- ¹⁷For further interpretation of the culture of fieldwork see Driver, F. (2004) 'Distance and Disturbance: Travel, Exploration and Knowledge in the Nineteenth Century'. *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*. 14, 73-92.
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Chapter Seven

Botanical Science In The Public Sphere

Science and the Public Sphere

Science in the public sphere has been the object of considerable study. Several scholars have considered the connections from a social, class-based perspective. Anne Secord's study of the practices of working class Lancashire artisan botanists and their use of the local pub as a botanical forum draws attention to the work of artisan scientists reinforcing the view that reliable science could be, and was, produced in non-formal institutions.¹ Martyn Walker and Thomas Kelly considered science in the public sphere through their work on the Mechanics' Institution. Highlighting the Institution's educational role, Walker and Kelly draw attention to the supportive role it played to the emerging UK library movement.² David Allen's now classic 1976 social history of British natural history examines the several ways in which nineteenth-century culture shaped natural history practices such as fieldwork, the craze for fern and shell collection, the rise of field clubs, marine biology and the study of mycology.³ Charles Withers and Diarmid Finnegan focused on natural history societies. They argued that local societies contributed to the civic identity of local areas.⁴

In their study of natural history societies, Withers and Finnegan consider the amateur/professional boundary. Amateur, it should be noted, was and still is in the main a definition of social standing, not a reflection of the scientific standard of the work produced. Arguably, the term amateur has unfairly developed negative

connotations. As Endersby makes clear, Joseph Hooker, in 1858, during communication with Asa Gray discussed George Bentham's suitability in becoming a member of the American Academy of Science. Hooker described the distinguished Bentham as "essentially an amateur" albeit "a stunning one".⁵ Bentham's amateur status was of concern to the 'professional' Hooker. Discussion of amateur and professional returns us, in part, to the question of the 'philosophical botanist'. There is a direct correlation between professional and philosophical and amateur and what was considered unprofessional or unscientific. This is consistent with what Finnegan, for example, has shown about natural history and outdoor culture in Scotland's civic culture in the nineteenth century and with Naylor's examination of how Cornwall was revealed. – to the Cornish and to others – through epistemic cultures that embraced natural enquiry with a love of the outdoors, science with sociability and an element of spiritual uplift.⁶ In his examination of the mid-Victorian X-Club, Adrian Desmond reviews the work of others to consider the professional/amateur boundary within the club. As Ruth Barton described, the club included 'amateur' members such as William Spottiswoode the Queens printer who sat comfortably alongside 'professional' members.⁷ The X-Club, as Desmond highlights was a "social coalition".⁸ They eschewed professional qualifications in search of those who valued naturalistic science, research and reform through a commitment to experimentation rather than professionalisation *per se*. In this way a "professional gloss" was applied to country-house "disinterested" science.⁹ The labels of 'amateur' and 'professional' were lost to the more valued commitment to naturalistic science. Joseph Hooker was a member of the X-Club and has been described by many as an 'professional'. For Richard Bellon, the focus of Hooker 'professionalisation' was to build a community

of individuals' work "dedicated to the good of science".¹⁰ As Bellon suggests, the term 'professional' is less than clear. The 'professional' referred to by Hooker and his fellow X-clubbers refers to a high-Victorian culture. Through Endersby's work we also understand that 'professional' may be considered synonymous with scientific. As Desmond suggests, the term 'professional' is becoming *the* problem in the history of biology.¹¹ In his work describing the actions of 'amateurs and 'professionals' in late-Victorian Yorkshire, Sam Alberti re-evaluates the descriptions applied to 'amateur' and 'professionals' in the life sciences. Alberti dispels the notion that amateur necessarily meant 'hobbyist' and that professional had to mean professor as two ends of a spectrum. Rather, he suggests that the work of the 'amateurs' contributed to the success of the 'professional' academic community.¹²

Roger Cooter and Stephen Pumfrey highlight myriad ways in which popular science in the public domain has not been recognised as an area of study. They observe and comment on the failure of the history of science to identify science popularisation from either a commercial, ideological, educational or entertainment perspective. They highlight dangers associated with the use of the umbrella term 'popularization'. They advise that 'popularizing science' is not necessarily the same as 'popular science', and, moreover, 'popular science' has connotations of simplified work, which was not always the case. For them, only through an examination of practices, audience members and location can 'the style' of science be categorised by type.¹³ Joel Schwartz's account of science's popularisation in the work of Robert Chambers and Thomas Henry Huxley examines the religious, political and cultural conflicts arising from the popularisation of science and its integration into the public domain.¹⁴ Echoing Cooter and Pumfrey's attention to practice, Schwartz concludes

that comparison of these two individuals is of interest because of the contrast in locations (Edinburgh and London) and the significant cultural differences existing between the two. As Cooter and Pumfrey highlight, the popularisation of science in the public sphere took on many forms. Alison Griffiths studies the desire of the nineteenth-century public to see a “visual spectacle” through “interactive display techniques”.¹⁵

Pondering the relationship between entertainment and public lectures, Ian Inkster raises the question ‘at what stage does entertainment become education?’¹⁶ Inkster’s work on speech and public lectures is motivated by a concern that readers take a more “sympathetic attitude to the very concept of education”.¹⁷ For Inkster, the educational value of public lectures requires the historian to delve more deeply into the understanding of what education was and of its purpose. David Livingstone, Diarmid Finnegan, and Robert Bud focus on public lectures as “spaces of speech”.¹⁸ Concentrating on the reception of Darwinism in Ireland and the southern USA, Livingstone draws attention to the relationship between “location and locution”, and how attention to site is crucial to understanding how knowledge was made in place and circulated between public arenas.¹⁹ Finnegan’s work on the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution meetings draws attention to the rules of speech-making as dictated by the building and the institutional space in which they were heard, and how, in turn, the content and delivery of the speeches helped redefine the reputation of the institution.²⁰

This chapter examines Balfour’s construction of a public sphere through his botanical work. It aims to explain how and why Balfour created botanical knowledge in environments outside the university. The chapter also examines the issue of

Balfour's audience in civic society. In order to study these connections two aspects of Balfour's botanical public life have been selected for examination: his involvement in the founding and running of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (BSE), and his delivery of lectures to the public. By examining elements of his public life we are able to study the public sphere from several angles. Through study of the practices of the BSE I aim to show how new knowledge claims were made locally in the city by Balfour and others. Examination of the content, style and location of the lectures Balfour delivered to the public allows us to analyse to whom Balfour was lecturing and on what. This is of interest not least because the term 'public' is, I shall suggest, perhaps too broad a term to be informative. Through study of his public lectures, I will try to show how Balfour used the relationship between space and speech to lecture to a variety of audiences in several locations.

This chapter as a whole aims to study Balfour's construction of a botanical public sphere through assessment of two public aspects of his botanical life. When read together they provide insight into his involvement in the public promotion of botanical science in nineteenth-century Scotland.

The Botanical Society of Edinburgh: A Site of Botanical Practice

This section examines the establishment of the BSE to illustrate how the Society fulfilled its intention of promoting and advancing botanical science. Of particular interest is the extent to which Balfour shaped its work. His involvement is considered in respect of the Society's meetings, the reading of papers, and the national and global exchange of its published *Transactions*.

The Origins and Establishment of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

On 8 February 1836, twelve men mutually engaged in the pursuit of science met at Balfour's home, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh, to establish "A well regulated association [which] would tend materially to promote the advancement of the Science [of botany]".²¹ These men were: Robert Graham, William Hunter Campbell, William Brand, James McNab, Gilbert McNab, Edward Forbes, Giles Munby, Nicholas Tyacke, Richard Chandler Alexander, Richard Parnell, Edward Charleton and George Charles Wallich. As a result of the gathering a meeting on 17 March 1836 was attended by a further five men (Robert Kaye Greville, Martin Barry, Patrick Neill, George Arnott Walker-Arnott, and Hugh Falconer), each engaged in the field of botany, in order to constitute an Edinburgh society for the advancement of botanical science. During the meeting, this time held in the university classroom of Robert Graham, Professor of Botany and Keeper of RBGE, the suggestion was made that the society be known as the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

The desirability of a body such as the BSE was evident to Balfour as seen in a speech he made to the BSE during his time as President:

One of the earliest chairs in the university was that of botany which was occupied by Sutherland in 1676. The botanic garden as shown by Sutherland's *Hortus Edinburgensis* contained a large and valuable collection of specimens at the period. Edinburgh presented great facilities for the promotion of the natural history sciences. It was situated in a locality famed alike in geology and botany and it contained museums and gardens well stocked with illustrative specimens. The recent appointment of Prof. E. Forbes to the Chair of Natural History would tend in no small degree to keep up the reputation of the city as a school of science. The botanical society was one of the institutions, which had also been useful in promoting the study of botany. It had been founded by the young botanists of Edinburgh and it embraced among its members many who were eminent in

science, as well as those who were entering on scientific studies with zeal and enthusiasm. The contributions of junior members would always be encouraged. Natural science was of vast importance as a part of a liberal education. It had been formally too much restricted to medical students, but the day seemed to be approaching when it would enter the curriculum of study required for students of literature, law and divinity. No science was better fitted to draw out the observing powers of young. It was fitted for all classes of the community. Natural history formed as essential part of the preliminary studies of the medical student. It trained the mind to correctness of observation to careful diagnosis and comparison and to accuracy and consciousness of description. These qualities were of great value to the medical man in his after studies and in the practical prosecution of his profession. The president in conclusion, expressed a hope that the session would be distinguished by many valuable communications, and congratulated the society on the presence of many zealous young naturalists who promised to attain eminence in botany.²²

Though they were altered slightly over time, the principal objectives of the Society remained as follows: to hold periodical meetings; to engage in British and overseas correspondence; to form a herbarium and library; and to effect specimen exchange in Britain and overseas.

The Objectives of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Society meetings were held on the second Thursday of each month, from November to July. Routinely, the Council or Committee of Management would meet first and in private, to discuss applications for admission and to ballot the admission of new Fellows, either resident in Edinburgh or non-resident or as Associates (this last a recognition of a contribution to the society without the status of membership). The meeting of Council was followed by the public meeting of eligible Society members, during which the minutes of the previous public meeting were read, papers and

communications for the next meeting announced, and donations and specimens presented. No restrictions were placed on who could communicate papers to the Society. Members of all types were welcomed, with new members actively encouraged to present and share knowledge with the Society.

An early priority of the society was its plan to publish a *Catalogue of the British Flora*. A subcommittee consisting of Balfour, Forbes and Campbell initially undertook this task. Aside from its primary function as a modern record of the flora of the British Isles, the Society intended that the *Catalogue* should facilitate correspondence between Society members throughout the British Isles.

Correspondence between Hewett Cottrell Watson (a phrenologist, botanist and evolutionally theorist), and the Secretary of the BSE, Campbell, is indicative of the communication prompted by the production of the *Catalogue*; “*Alyssum calycinum* has been discovered in Leicestershire by the Rev. A. Bloxam, who was unaware that it had been found in Scotland. With this he sent a specimen of *Asperla taurina* from a garden root, but which root he was told has been dug up wild in the same country. These dubious hearsay authorities are dubious enough, although it is not a very unlikely plant for England”.²³

During the first ordinary meeting of 17 March 1836, Walker-Arnott (who went on to become Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow following Balfour’s departure to the UoE in 1845), and Patrick Neill (Fellow of the RSE, and a printer to trade) became the first of an extensive list of members and non-members to offer specimens from their personal collections in order to form the core of the Society’s herbarium.

The last objective of the Society – to establish a system of specimen exchange in Britain and overseas – was “a peculiar feature in the constitution of the Society [in which] provision [was] made for supplying the desiderata of its Members, in accordance with certain fixed regulations”.²⁴ The fixed regulations, which refer to the Laws of the Society, stated that:

To entitle a Resident Fellow to a share of the Society’s British duplicates, at any of the annual distributions, it is requisite that he shall not be in arrear, and shall have transmitted to the Society, on or before the 1st March, not less than fifty species of Plants, with as many duplicate specimens of each as possible. He must also communicate to the Secretary at the same time, a signed list of his desiderata. The same regulation shall also apply to Non-Resident Fellows, Life Members, and Associates. Foreign Members must, subsequent to the year of their admission annually transmit, previous to the 1st March, 300 specimens, including at least 50 species, in order to entitle them to a share of the Society’s duplicates.²⁵

Election to Fellowship

Candidates for admission as Resident Fellows were required to be recommended by at least two Resident Fellows. On a successful ballot at the next Ordinary meeting, the newly-elected Resident Fellow would pay the sum of 12 shillings and 6 pence, a sum which was then paid annually. Any person not living in Edinburgh and desirous of membership could apply to become a Non-Resident Fellow. On recommendation from two members of a scientific or literary society, and on paying the single payment of three guineas, candidates would be granted Non-Resident fellowship.

In addition to the election of Resident and Non-Resident fellows, for those who had a claim on the Society, as a result of sending specimens or communicating papers, but who did not wish full membership, the Society could elect them

Associates. Associates did not have the privilege of receiving duplicate specimens; nor did they receive the *TBSE* unless they paid a fee. Associates could attend the public meetings but not the private business ones. Ladies, whether resident or non-resident in Edinburgh, were permitted to become a Member for life on payment of a single contribution of two guineas.

Although application for membership to the Society was formal, there was a keen desire to increase numbers irrespective of candidates' botanical qualifications. In the minutes of the meeting of 8 November 1838, it was noted that "In reply to an enquiry from Mr Ball, local secretary in Dublin, the secretary was desired to state that it would be deemed beneficial to the society, that he should obtain as many eligible members as he could, without reference to their qualifications as botanists".²⁶ This suggests a concern that the BSE was democratic in its vision for those who would be its constituents.

Promotion of the Society

It was the aim of the Society that annually it would publish *Transactions* and *Proceedings* which would be sent to all members (paid for in their annual subscription) and which could be purchased by non-members. Whether the *Transactions* were published annually in parts is not clear. In the RBGE copies, they are bound several years together, it is not known whether this was how they were printed or just how they were bound. The first volume of *Transactions* was published (or perhaps collected) in 1844, eight years after the Society began. They were printed and published jointly in Edinburgh by Maclachlan, Stewart and Co, and in London, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris and Leipzig. Subsequent volumes were however, publishe

only in Edinburgh. The *Transactions*, according to Babington, were “for the convenience of the members”, more specifically, they were for the convenience of the members who were not at the meetings, or for those who wanted to refer back to papers read and discussions held.²⁷

The Society exchanged *Transactions* with British universities and other naturalists’ societies. This exchange, and the publication of meeting accounts aimed at non-scientific audiences, as well as specialised ones, indicates how the Society opted to promote itself. Read in a letter to the Society during the meeting of 14 April 1836, William Hooker, William Jardine and David Brewster agreed in writing to insert a notice about the Society in their respective journals: *Companion to Curtis’ Botanical Magazine*, the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany* and the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*.²⁸ As the Society became more established, accounts of Society meetings were published in regional newspapers: *The Gardners’ Chronicle*; *The Farmer*; the *Transactions of The Meteorological Society*; *The Annals of Natural History*; the *TRSE*; the *Companion to Curtis’ Botanical Magazine*; and *The Magazine of Zoology and Botany*. The *Durham Advertiser* reported meetings of the Society in its Horticulture section.²⁹ Reports detailed the donations made and communications read to the Society, and the specimens flowering in RBGE. Meetings were also reported in *The Scotsman*.³⁰ On occasion, specific papers were published separately from the meeting minutes. *The Garden*, on 20 January 1877, published a paper by James McNab on the ‘Effects of Late Moist Autumn on Early Rhododendrons’, a paper which was read before the Society on 11 January 1877.³¹ Balfour’s paper ‘Observations on temperature in connection with vegetation, having special reference to the frost of December 1860. Including a detailed account of the

effects of the plants in RBGE by James McNab, Superintendent of the Garden' was published in both the *TBSE* and in the *ENPJ*.³² In addition, the substance of the article was reproduced in the *Transactions of the Meteorological Society*, and then printed for the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* on Friday 18 January 1861. The *ENPJ* published the proceedings of several Edinburgh scientific societies, including the RSE the Royal Physical Society, in addition to the BSE.

Distribution of the Society's *Transactions* did however cause some problems amongst the reading public. It was possible for non-members to obtain copies from booksellers but, recognising a potential for difficulty, Charles Babington wrote to Balfour that non-members of the BSE were obtaining copies of the *Transactions* and, as a result, cancelling their subscription to "*Annals*" (*The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, edited by Babington and Balfour). He went on to advise Balfour that the current situation was politically (within the botanical world) unwise and that the *Transactions* should only be available to Society members.³³

Form of the Minutes

Before 12 November 1840, communications of the Society were handwritten into the minute ledgers. After November 1840, printed accounts of the communications were attached. From the variable style of typesetting, and the weight and colour of paper it would appear that these printed accounts were from more than one source. Some accounts show evidence of a process of editing, indicating reworking and reviewing of the minutes.³⁴ Some pages appear to have been roughly torn leaving only the communications section. The precise mechanism by which meetings were held and the printed accounts typed and attached into the Society minute books is not clear.

Few of the printed accounts detail their source. The account of 13 March 1845 is embossed with the stamp of the *United Gardeners' Journal* and therefore appears to have been added to the minute book after the meeting. The printed account of the meeting of 10 May 1855 shows evidence of the subsequent attachment of notes as, handwritten along the top it reads, "Tack in at page 1 of Minutes of Botanical Society of 10 May 1855".³⁵ The minutes of 13 January 1855 have attached to them several pages from *The Scottish Gardener*, which account for the donations received, the specimens exhibited, and the communications read. Examination of the cuttings books containing RBGE related newspaper and journal accounts, which James McNab maintained, suggests that many printed accounts were reprinted from the periodical *The Farmer* which was published in London, Dublin and in the India Buildings, Edinburgh.

The minutes of the meeting of 8 March 1877 are entirely handwritten with only a synopsis of the communications given. To the handwritten minutes a small, printed excerpt from *The Gardeners' Chronicle* has been attached detailing the specimens exhibited by Robert Christison and Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan. There were links between the BSE and the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Maxwell Tylden Masters edited the *Gardners' Chronicle* from 1865 to 1907 and frequently wrote communications for the Society, though he was never a member. The printed accounts of the BSE meetings published in the *Gardners' Chronicle* glued into the minute books must have been sent to the Society by Masters as in some cases – such as that of the meeting of 12 February 1880, published in the edition of 28 February – it is a galley proof. In this case the minute book copy has a manuscript correction, but as this was not incorporated into the published text, the proof was almost

certainly sent to Edinburgh after, rather than before, publication.³⁶ *The Scotsman* and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* reported the same meeting of the Society on 10 July 1873, however, although very similar, *The Scotsman* did not report a verbal disagreement between Balfour and Alexander Craig-Christie which had the result that the latter “put on his hat and walked out of the room”.³⁷

Discrepancies in content are evident between what was recorded in the minute ledgers and that of the published *Transactions*. For example, the announcements of donations to the museum, herbarium and library, although recorded monthly in the minutes, are not included in the published *Transactions*. As an example may be taken the public meeting of 14 January 1841: the minutes describe Greville remarking on the health of the President – Falconer, and Graham then taking the Chair to remind the Society of the history to its foundation. A notice and acknowledgement of the plant specimens and library donations made to the Society was then heard. There follows a printed account of the communications heard. One of the communications, that of Edward Kelaart on ‘Observations on the Cultivation, &c. of the *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*’, was reported in considerable detail in the minutes where, only a synopsis and comments were provided for the other paper, by Thomas Edmondston, on ‘The Native Dyes of the Shetland Islands’.³⁸ In the published *Transactions* for the same meeting, only the communications are reported, and what was reported was different from the minutes. The first part of Kelaart’s paper was not reported in the *Transactions*. The sections that were reported were summarised, excluding the detail included in the original.³⁹ In contrast to Kelaart’s paper, the paper by Edmondston on the ‘Dyes of the Shetland Islands’ was published in considerably more detail than what was reported in the minutes.⁴⁰ In

concluding the private business of the meeting Graham stated his “desire that papers similar to those read this evening by Mr Kelaart and Mr Edmonston should be brought before the society more frequently, as they afford much valuable practical information of a kind which the society has repeatedly expressed itself desirous of obtaining”.⁴¹ Given Graham’s comment as to the valuable nature of the communications (which both deal with economic botanical subjects) it appears surprising that papers were not reproduced verbatim in the *Transactions*.

After 1840 a more organised approach to the recording of Society events is evident. The addition of printed reports to the minutes indicates that the Society was taking a more formal view of record keeping, but also that the events of the meetings were being reported elsewhere and that the Society used such accounts as a record of their own meetings.

Balfour remained actively involved in the BSE for 48 years. Such was the degree to which he organised the running of the Society that it is possible to consider the BSE as a further site in which he shaped botanical knowledge.

Balfour’s Role in the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

As one of the original members of the Society, and host of the February 1836 meeting, Balfour was intimately involved in the Society from its conception until the end of his life. He was an office-bearer in forty-five of the forty-eight years he was involved in the Society (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 - The positions of office held by Balfour in the BSE

Position	Dates Held
President	1845, 1849, 1851, 1853-1855, 1864,

Vice-President	1836-1838, 1846-1848, 1850, 1852, 1856-1863, 1865,
Foreign Secretary	1839
Corresponding Secretary	1840-1841
Honorary Secretary	1866-1884
No Position Held (JHB in Glasgow)	1842-1844

The positions did not each come with the same, or even significant, workloads. The Laws indicate that when occupying the Chair it was the responsibility of the President and Vice-Presidents to conduct the meetings and enforce the Laws. As President or Vice-President, Balfour frequently chaired meetings. As Foreign Secretary, he was responsible for all incoming and outgoing foreign correspondence, a task for which he was well suited given the correspondence associated with his role as Professor of Botany. In his speech of 12 November 1863, Douglas Maclagan, BSE President and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the UoE, stated why, given the number of overseas students with whom he continued to correspond, Balfour was a suitable candidate to fulfil the role of Foreign Secretary: “We may, I am sure, ascribe to Professor Balfour, indirectly, many of those contributions by foreign members who have been stimulated to botanical study by their zealous and energetic teacher”.⁴²

Balfour maintained a comprehensive correspondence network (see Appendix 7), which proved highly advantageous to the Society. The principal reasoning behind the necessity of the roles of Foreign, Corresponding and Honorary Secretaries was to help manage the workload of the Society’s Secretary. Maclagan made clear the contribution Balfour made to the Society in this capacity:

I am sure, however that with perfect unanimity you will pardon me if I make one exception as to assigning merit to our

contributors, by expressing in my own name, and I am sure I may say in yours, how much both individually and collectively we are indebted to my colleague Professor Balfour, to whom the society owes its existence, and who has never for a moment wavered in his zeal and industry in laying hold on every side and collecting from every quarter, whatever he thought would interest and inform us. Besides many interesting bits of botanical information culled by him from his extensive correspondence and his notices of the flowering of *Pandanus odoratissimus*, and his description of the fruit and seed of the brilliant *Clerodendron Thomsonae*.⁴³

Connections between the style of botany taught in the classroom and that produced and discussed in the Society are evident through an examination of the papers read during meetings. Describing the communications, Balfour reported that: “papers have been read on structural, physiological, systematic, economic and fossil botany, accounts have been given of botanical excursions and additions to the Flora of Edinburgh, and records have been kept on the state of vegetation in the Botanic Garden”.⁴⁴

There are clear similarities between what Balfour was teaching to students of botany in the classroom and the knowledge that was being heard and shared at the meetings of the Society.

Comparison of the first five years of papers read to the BSE and the order of Balfour’s teaching texts, the *Manual of Botany* and subsequently the *Class Book of Botany*, reveals clear continuity of taught knowledge across these sites. The papers read fell into several categories: taxonomic, excursion accounts, accounts of historical botany, biogeographical, cryptogamic, organographic, physiological and paleobotanical. As shown in Chapter 4 here, the *Manual of Botany* and the *Class Book of Botany* follow the order: Part I structural and morphological botany; Part II physiological botany, Part III taxological botany and classification of plants, Part IV

geographical botany and Part V paleontological botany – a structure which demonstrates clear similarities to the knowledge shared in the Society and one which changed little over Balfour's teaching career.

In the nineteenth century it became common for taxonomic study to be underpinned with the belief that every species of plant and animal consisted of a group of individuals, which, to a greater extent adhered to the ideal image in God's mind. According to Philip Rehbock, nineteenth-century Edinburgh became a British stronghold for the theories of form, unity of design, and transcendental idealism. The BSE in particular was one of the primary sites for the discussion of ideal plant morphology.⁴⁵ During the first decade following its establishment, the Society heard several papers on idealism. In April 1837 William Carpenter, a physician who subscribed to the idea of transcendental morphology and the unity of function, read a paper to the Society on organs of respiration in different classes of plants and at different periods of growth. Carpenter described the analogies between organs of respiration in plants and the bronchial apparatus in animals, drawing on the theory of unity of design and an ideal system observable across kingdoms.⁴⁶ Balfour and a Mr Arthur of North Berwick highlighted the concept of transience in the ideal form, exhibiting examples of vegetable monstrosities.⁴⁷ Balfour read a paper in February 1847 in which he endeavoured to show that there existed an intermediate form between *Carex saxatilis* L. and *Carex Grahmi* Boott, indicating his views on transient forms and ideal morphology.⁴⁸

Balfour's belief in an 'ideal nature', created by the hand of an 'Intelligent Creator', formed the foundation for all that he taught and promoted, whether in the classroom, the field or the meeting room of the BSE. A fundamental guiding

principle of his scientific idealism was a paramount belief in God the Creator. To conceive of a world where God was not the intelligent creator of all nature was “neither palatable or convenient”.⁴⁹ For Balfour, to guess or question God’s mind was not the privilege of the natural historian: rather, he believed their role was to trust in and fully participate in learning, teaching and promoting the physical manifestations of God’s mind. Balfour used his presidential address in November 1864 to promote such opinions to the Society:

All our researches in science, while they tend to foster a spirit of general friendship, are at the same time well fitted to enlarge our views of the wondrous plan of creation, and when prosecuted in the right way, to lead us to complete the infinite wisdom, power and goodness of Him who is not only the Lord of Creation, but the God of all grace; and who, in His works as well as in His words shows himself to be the wonder-working Jehovah, fashioning all things according to the council of His own will, and making all subservient to His own glory and to the well being of those who see alike His wondrous works and the wondrous things of His law. Let us ever cultivate science in this spirit – a spirit which does not in any way fetter the discoveries of science as some have thought, but which gives them enlarged bearings as regards the creature and the Creator. The more we labour in our search after truth, the more we shall see that true science and religion are in perfect accordance and that the light of the one reflected on the other brings out the more fully the beauty and harmony of both.⁵⁰

We can further examine Balfour’s role in the Society by looking at his participation in its monthly meetings. In addition to his role as office bearer, Balfour was repeatedly appointed chair or a member of various sub-committees, such as that formed by Balfour and Robert Kaye Greville in 1837 to design and organise the manufacture of a diploma and seal for the Society. Balfour made considerable contributions to the organisation and content of all but a few meetings (notably those in the decade 1860-70). We may discover all that Balfour wrote, read and undertook for the Society, by

consulting both the *TBSE* and the manuscript minutes from the monthly meetings. Consultation of both is necessary as, towards the end of Balfour's lifetime, the Society encountered financial difficulties resulting in a need to limit the number of papers published in the *TBSE*. A decision was made to print only the more 'prominent' papers, with the result that many of the later papers read to the Society were not published in the *TBSE* (definition as to what constituted 'prominent' is not given in the minutes). Balfour read 120 papers to the Society, of which a total of seventy were papers he both authored and read, and fifty being papers written by others and communicated by Balfour (see Appendix 8 for full list). On average, Balfour communicated one paper per monthly meeting over each year of his 48-year involvement, sometimes more than one. On 10 June 1858, for example, Balfour read or communicated three of the seven papers at the meeting. In addition, he exhibited recent donations made to the museum. During the meeting of 18 April 1858 Balfour read two of the three papers heard: one a description of *Narthex Asafoetida* and one under the heading 'Botanical Intelligence' (the name the Society gave to recent botanical developments). He also chaired the meeting in his role as a Vice-President.

Balfour thus shaped the structure and ethos of the Society through his correspondence, his scientific papers, through the promotion of his core religious and philosophical beliefs – an element consistent across all of Balfour's work, and by influencing the daily functioning of the Society. He achieved this by chairing sub-committees related to the structure of the Society, and through managing the scientific content of the Society through the many papers he read and communicated.

During the meeting of 12 March 1868, Mr Jenner proposed the institution of an Alpine Botanical Club based on those found in some German universities. Jenner

suggested that two competent young botanists be sent out, at the expense of the Club, to an appropriate upland part of the Scottish Highlands in order to collect new or rare cryptogamic or phanerogamic specimens. The Scottish Alpine Botanical Club (also known as the Scottish Alpine Naturalists Club) was not formally instituted until 10 August 1870 when, Balfour sat at the top of Ben Lawers, and in the evening in Lochay Inn in Killin. One catalyst for the formation of the club lay in the rescue of Sophia Jex Blake and her sister, Caroline. The two ladies had become lost on Ben Lawers on 8 August 1870 during misty conditions and required the assistance of the all-male botanical party to escort them to safety. For Balfour, “the adventures of the last three days (8th, 9th, 10th) led to the formation of the Scottish Naturalists Alpine Club to consist of naturalists who are in the habit of visiting alpine districts in Scotland for the sake of natural science.”⁵¹ Several rules were established: the Club was restricted to 21 members (amateur and professional), and membership only open to those who had proved themselves by “ascending on foot to the summit of three Scottish Mountains not less than 3300 feet above the level of the sea”.⁵² In addition to the ‘scientific’ pursuits of the club, was the camaraderie of mountain fieldwork shared between members. Positions of office included minstrel and chaplain and their excursions were frequently remembered in songs. The pursuit for new species was always to the fore and as the club minstrel, Andrew Peebles Aitken, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Dick Veterinary College, noted in his song, The Howrie:

What is the surest plan to secure immortal fame
Tis to gather some new species and label’t wi yer name.
And label’t wi yer name, and label’t wi yer name
Get Hooker bricht to describe it and label’t wi yer name.⁵³

The Botanical Society of Edinburgh as a Centre of Accumulation

As we saw in Chapter 6, Latour identifies three processes as being crucial to the foundation of ‘centres of calculation and accumulation’ and the movement of knowledge over space. Firstly, the mobilization of knowledge – knowledge must be in a mobile and stable form. Secondly, the knowledge claims must be stabilized in relation to an authoritative body of knowledge. Thirdly, knowledge must be extendable, which may be achieved through networks or printed forms of dissemination.⁵⁴

In Latourian terms the herbarium and the library of the BSE may be interpreted as an authoritative body against which other material was verified and stabilized. A founding objective of the Society was to establish a herbarium and library for the use of its members, providing them with reference material against which they could verify their researches. The collection of specimens for the purpose of verification was an established botanical practice. We can consider how the Society did this by attention to the global distribution of Society members: a sample of non-UK contributors sending material to the BSE is given in Table 7.2.

Objects sent to the BSE came in a variety of ways: through correspondence, as herbarium specimens, as books, papers, living specimens or as culturally significant objects. As an example of such objects, the minutes of 13 April 1854 record, “From Mrs Miller Edinburgh Castle, Specimen of native cloth from the Fiji islands, cordage made from coconut fibres, fans made from palm leaves two from the madras presidency and one from Friendly Islands, handkerchief made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, fifteen kinds of wood from New Zealand”.⁵⁵ Objects of a

cultural nature were commonly sent to the Society as gifts, but on occasion they accompanied requests for help - frequently over the identification of specimens. Key to the whole operation was the mobile and stable state of the objects; a critical aspect given that objects were frequently sent from overseas. On 11 June 1863 Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, acknowledged in writing the safe arrival in good order of rose cuttings which had been shipped from Edinburgh packed in wet sphagnum moss to ensure their survival during the passage.⁵⁶

Table 7.2 - The locations from which herbarium, library and museum material was sent to the BSE between November 1846 and November 1848.

Date of BSE Meeting	Country of Donor	Date of BSE Meeting	Country of Donor
November 1846	England	November 1847	Jamaica
	France		Gibraltar
	Germany	December 1847	Germany
	North America		Denmark
	Netherlands		Scotland
December 1846	Scotland	January 1848	Germany
	France		Jamaica
January 1847	Scotland		Society Islands
	England	February 1848	Malaysia
	Ireland		Australia
February 1847	North America		Scotland
March 1847	England	March 1848	Scotland
	Scotland	April 1848	Jamaica
April 1847	France		England
	Belgium		Scotland
	England	May 1848	England
May 1847	Switzerland		Ireland
	Mauritius	June 1848	Germany
June 1847	No donations recorded	July 1848	Canada
July 1847	Denmark		Malaysia
	North America		England

The movement of knowledge was made possible through the networks established by the Society, principally through Balfour. Over his career Balfour taught

approximately 8,000 students and although not every student maintained correspondence with him, many did.⁵⁷ Several such students went on to become members of the BSE with some contributing to the Society through papers, correspondence and by sending objects for research. In the decade 1846-1856 (chosen as an example), thirty botanical class students went on to become members of the BSE (see Appendix 9 for full list). Many letters in Balfour's correspondence archive suggest links between his BSE involvements and that of his teaching.

William Balfour Baikie, a student of Balfour's in the summer session of 1846, and a member of the BSE from 1854, wrote to Balfour in June 1856 with material from Central Africa which he thought might be useful for class illustration. In May 1877, a Mrs Ayrton sent a paper to the Society on the topic of the 'Plants used in Japanese New Year Celebrations'. The minutes record that Mrs Ayrton sent the paper to the Society because her interest in botany stemmed from the botanical tuition she received from Balfour whilst a medical student at the University of Edinburgh.⁵⁸ The November 1856 minutes record a paper presented by 'W.C. Maingay' on the microscopical preparations of the reproductive organs of cryptogamic plants, which illustrated his prize essay. Maingay was in all likelihood Alexander Carroll Maingay (a transposition of W for A occurring at some point), a medical student at the University of Edinburgh between 1854-1858, who joined the Society in 1855. During his time as a medical student, Maingay examined and rearranged a large part of the algal herbarium at the University. He was awarded a gold medal for his thesis 'A monograph of the British Parmeliaceae' which was illustrated with hundreds of drawings. Maingay was appointed superintendent of the prison in Rangoon (now

Yangon) where he was killed attempting to stop a mutiny. At the time of his death he was engaged in investigating the flora of Burma.⁵⁹

Several medical students from Balfour's botanical classes became attached to expeditions as medical officers and communicated frequently with the Society. During the meeting of 8 July 1858, the Society were read letters from Balfour Baikie, John Kirk and James Hector who were attached to the Niger Expedition, the Livingstone Expedition to Central Africa, and to Pallisier's North American Expeditions respectively.⁶⁰ A non-resident member of the BSE, John Kirk maintained a correspondence with Balfour, letters which Balfour then chose to communicate to the Society.⁶¹

Private individuals also became members of the Society as a result of corresponding with Balfour. The well-known designer Christopher Dresser wrote to Balfour requesting membership of the Society.⁶²

We may, in general terms, think of the BSE as a centre of botanical accumulation – its function in this regard was due to the in-flow of numerous specimens from botanists beyond Edinburgh and overseas, amateurs and professionals alike.

Patterns of Membership and the Movement of Knowledge

Overseas Membership

In the decade 1846–1856, there were thirty-four foreign Society members. Each had an interest or career in botany but only nine worked in botanic gardens, herbaria, universities or government institutions (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3 - Foreign BSE Members, 1845-56, with details of their nationality and occupation. Names in bold signify those with a formal position in a university, national herbarium, or botanic garden.

Name of Foreign Member	Nationality and Occupation
R. H.W. Arderne	Garden owner in Cape Town
Astfalck	German botanist, Berlin
F. Marius Barneoud	French advocate in Paris
K.T. Beilschmied	German botanist author and apothecary
Count Friedrich von Berchtold	German physician and botanist
Axel Blytt	Norwegian botanist
A.J.C. Corda	Bohemia botanist and palaeontologist
Hon G.A. Cunninghame	British Army Officer, Mauritius
Franz Xavier Fieber	German entomologist and botanist
Charles Henri Godet	Swiss physiologist, librarian and taxonomist
Carl Moritz Gottsche	German physician and botanist
M. Guthnick	German amateur botanist and plant collector
Oswald Heer	Prof. of Botany Zurich
Herman Hoffmann	German physician and botanist. Director of the BG, Giessen
Jewett Adams	American plant explorer
Johann Frederick Klotzsch	German pharmacist and mycologist
Frederick Traugott Ktzing	Professor of Natural History, Nordhausen
Francois Lagger	Swiss medical doctor and botanical artist
Joseph Karl Maly	Austrian botanist and physician
Charles Frederick Meisner	Professor of Botany, Basle
Giuseppe Meneghini	Professor of Botany, University of Padua
Julianus Hendrick Molkenboer	Dutch bryologist and physician
Charles Morren	Professor of Botany, Liege Belgium
Heinrich Hermann Muller	German botanist and zoologist
Philipp Maximilian Opitz	Austrian taxonomist
Phillippe Parlatore	Director of the Grand Ducal Herbarium, Florence
Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach	German taxonomist, orchidologist,
Carl Rudolph Schumann	German pharmacist
Carl Heinrich Scholtz	German physician, taxonomist and botanist
Nicolas Charles Seringe	Professor of Botany, Lyons

Otto Wilhelm Sonder	German botanist and plant collector
Edward Tuckermann	American lichenologist, plant collector
John Bernhard Wilbrand	Professor of Botany, Giessen

The number of foreign members steadily increased on a yearly basis, reaching ninety-five by 1876. By 1886 numbers had fallen to sixty-nine, forty-three of whom held positions of authority in botanic gardens, herbaria, universities or government institutions (for full list see Appendix 10).

The increase in the number of professional botanists gaining membership is paralleled by a widening global distribution of overseas members (Figure 7.1).

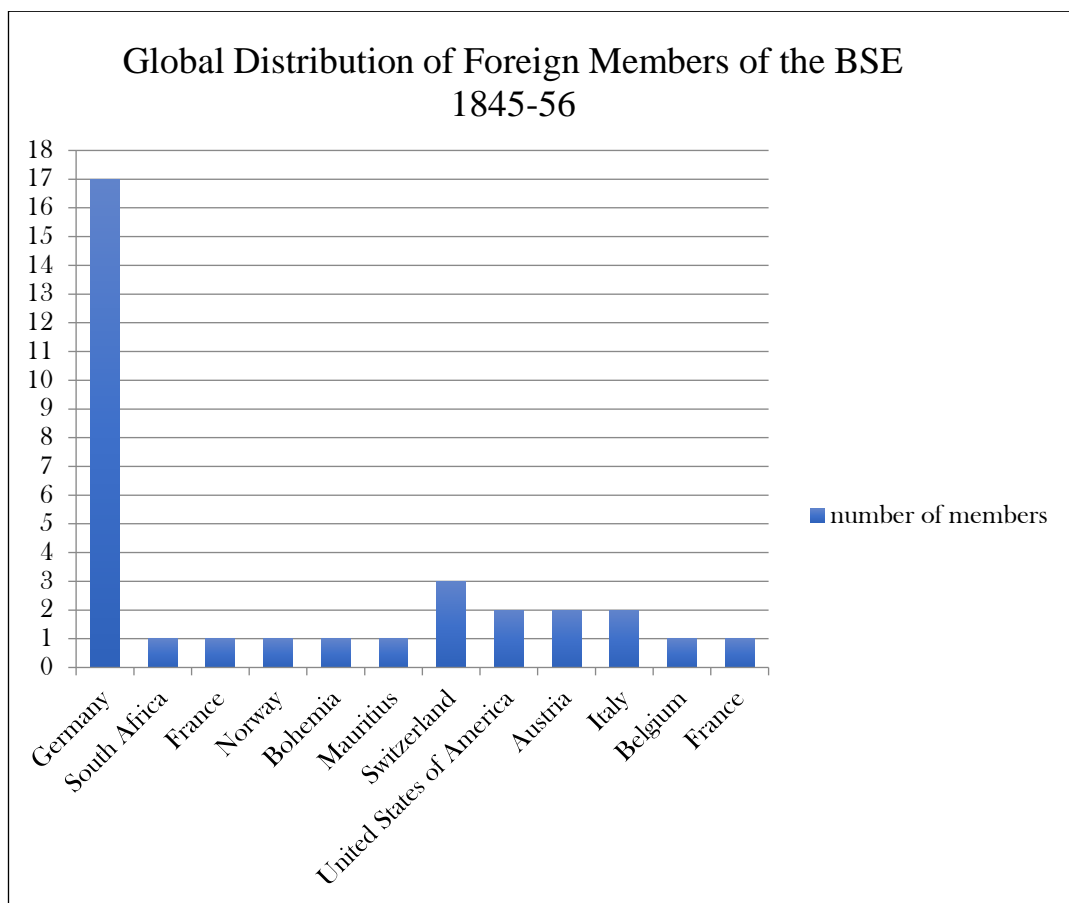


Figure 7.1 - The distribution across the world, by country, of Foreign Members of the BSE, 1845–1856. Figures derived from the published *TBSE*.

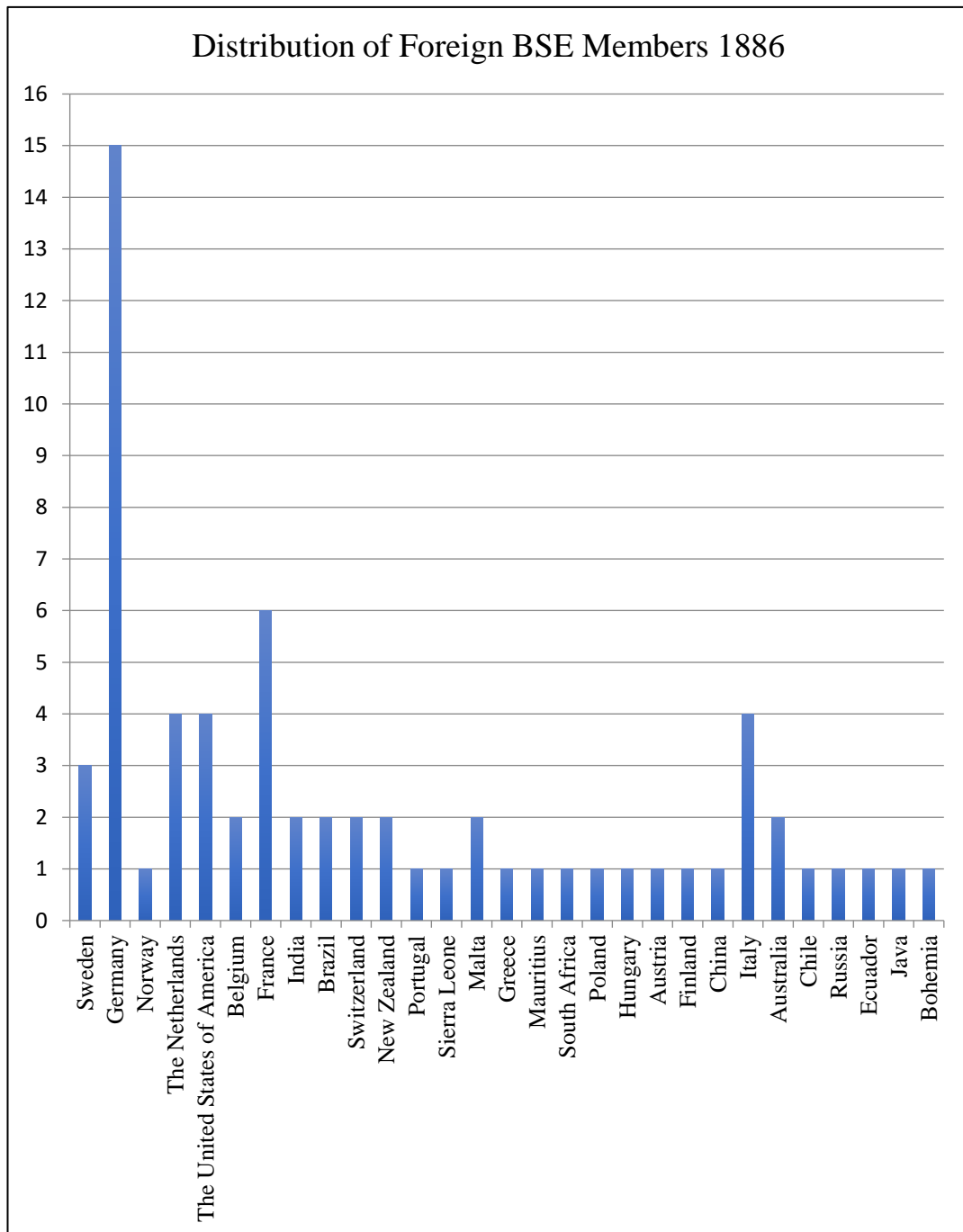


Figure 7.2 - The global distribution of Foreign Members of the BSE in 1886. Figures derived from the published *TBSE*.

The increase in foreign membership may be due to the relocation of people, the appointment of local secretaries and the exchange of the *TBSE*. During the June 1836 meeting it was reported that Robert Shuttleworth (a British botanist and medical

doctor based in Geneva) had offered his services as a local secretary for the Society and to translate its prospectus and publish it in *Florae* and *Linnaeaea*, two of the most prominent botanical periodicals on the continent.⁶³ The translation of the prospectus may help to explain why foreign membership was highest in Germany, a leading nation in nineteenth-century botany. The Society also established a system of exchange of its journal with corresponding universities and societies across the world (see Appendix 11). This exchange with other societies and universities, as well as with individuals, not only facilitated the movement of botanical knowledge, but also meant that the knowledge of the BSE was shared with a large audience. Balfour's international excursions also promoted the Society overseas. During a trip to Switzerland, Balfour reported in his excursion account that the botanical party "called on our Botanical Society member, Mr Shuttleworth, but found that he was in England. M. Guthnick, one of our foreign members, received us courteously, and gave us much assistance as well as valuable hints in reference to our route".⁶⁴

British Membership of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Further to examining British membership geographically, it can be examined through the study of contributions made by British members. Contributions include fresh and dried plant specimens, donations to the Society library, and communications such as letters, catalogues and papers.

I have selected three years in order illustrate British membership patterns (Figures 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5).

The Geography of British Membership

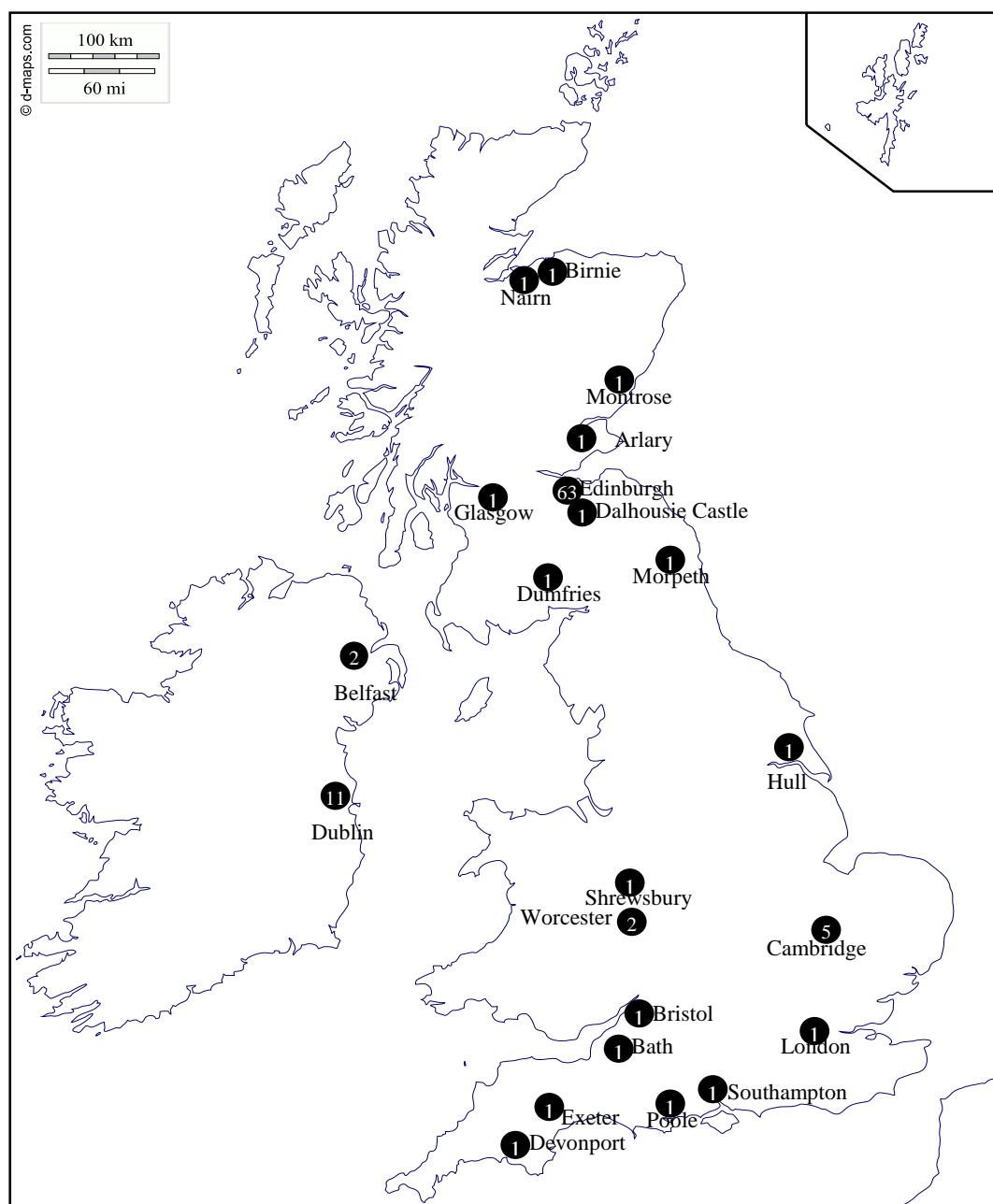


Figure 7.3 - Resident and non-resident BSE membership, 1837, by number of members per location.

All of the eleven Dublin candidates were proposed by Robert Graham and seconded by Campbell. This was unusual and merits closer examination. Simon Foot was a member of the botanical committee of the Royal Dublin Society; Miss Bailey became in her election the first female member of the Society; James Townsend

McKay was the curator of the Botanic Garden at Trinity College, Dublin; Jonathan Osborne and Charles P. Croker were, respectively, past and current presidents of the Royal College of Physicians; Ninian Niven was the late curator of the Royal Dublin Society Garden; and Joseph Ellison Portlock was the president of the Geological Society of Dublin. Although each was connected to science, and all lived in or close to Dublin, there is no reason to suppose they were elected as a group. It is possibly significant that the annual meeting of the BAAS had taken place in Dublin only two years earlier, in 1835. It is also possible that the link to the Society may be traced through the Edinburgh connections of James Townsend McKay, brother of John McKay, principal gardener at RBGE between 1800-1802.

As the Society became more established, further curious patterns of membership may be observed. By 1858 the town of Greenock came behind only Edinburgh, London and Cambridge in the number of individuals joining the Society. One Greenock man, John Edward Errington, joined the Society in November 1843. John Gray, of Greenock, had written to Campbell in May 1843 testifying to Errington's good character and suitability for election. Gray was the first of eight men from Greenock to be elected to the Society over a period of three years.

Explanation of why several individuals from Greenock applied for Society membership may rest with the town's halting attempts to establish and sustain a Mechanics' Institute. It was the objective of the Mechanics' Institute's to provide morally and educationally improving instruction through the provision of classes, lectures and a library. The Greenock institute reportedly suffered from "the blighting influence of the dram-shop" with the result that that it reported poor attendance from both audience members and visiting lecturers.⁶⁵ Its lecture series did not flourish.

Without local provision for those interested in botanical science it is possible that some sought membership of the BSE.

The civic benefits to BSE membership were important. In 1876 William Jolly, President of the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club, argued in favour of the personal and civic improvement which followed membership of a scientific society: the scientific work of a society, he argued, would “make better business men, better parents and better citizens”.⁶⁶ Finnegan draws further on the idea of civic self-improvement by suggesting that members of natural history societies were “votar[ies] of nature and servant[s] of civic society”.⁶⁷

Distribution of British Members

At the national scale, distribution patterns are likewise revealing of the changing character and constitution of the Society (Figures 7.4 and 7.5).

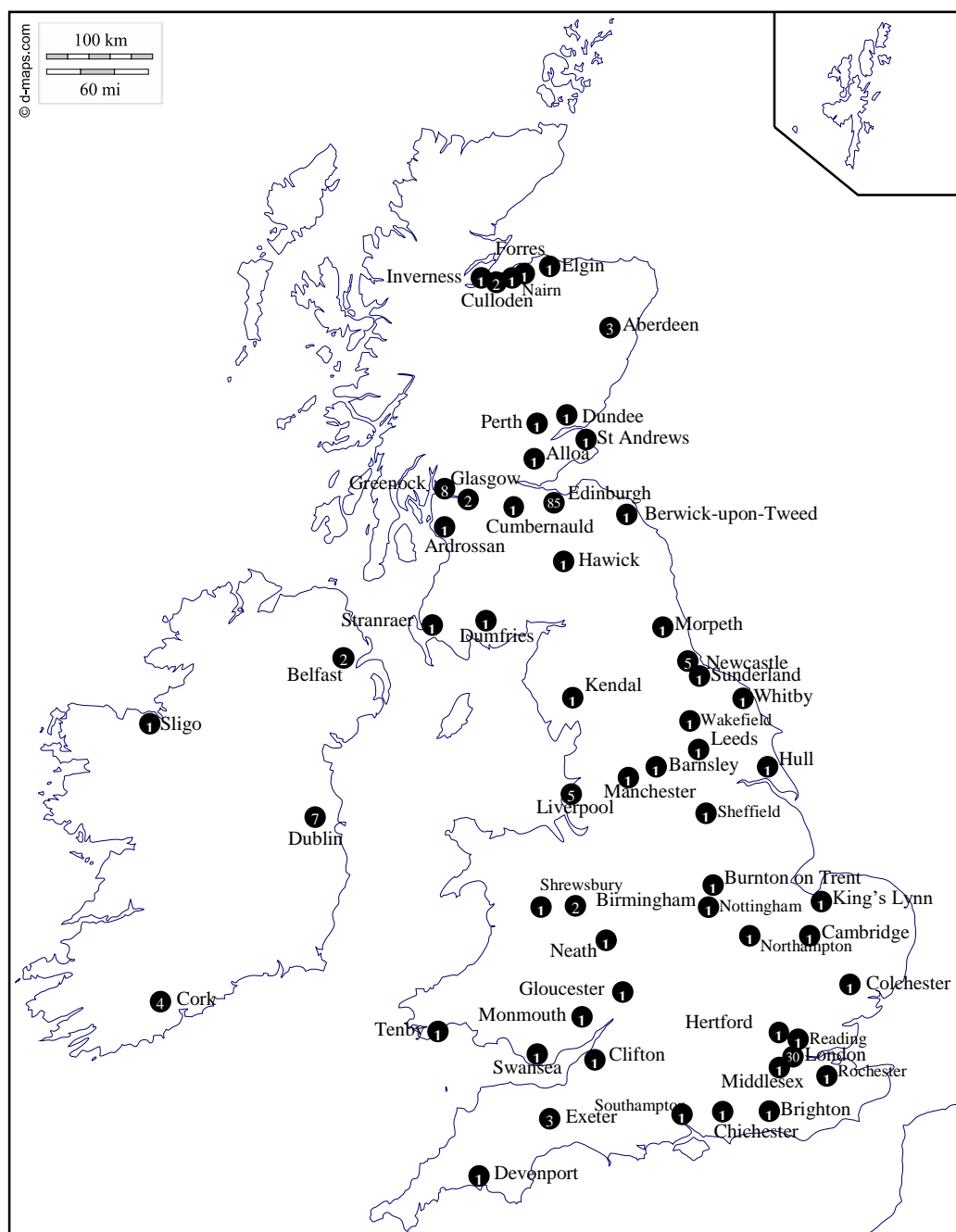


Figure 7.4 - Location of British members of the BSE, 1858. Derived from *TBSE*.

Not Shown	Cornwall	1	Mongomeryshire	2
	Essex	2	Suffolk	1
	Warwickshire	2	Kent	1
	Yorkshire	4	Isle of Wight	3
	Lancashire	4	Hereford	1
	Lincolnshire	1		

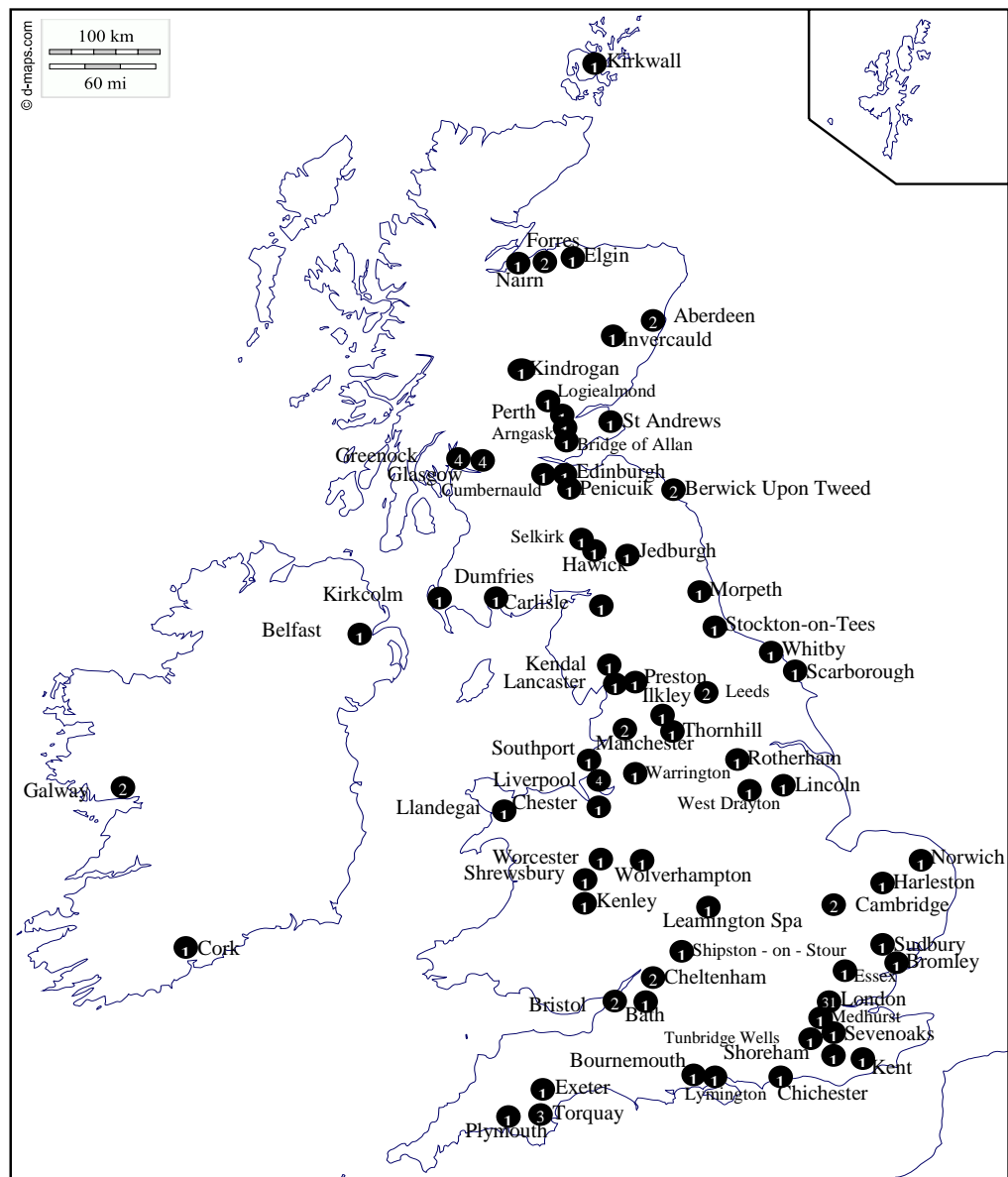


Figure 7.5 - Location of resident and non-resident British members of the BSE, 1886. Derived from the *TBSE*.

In 1837, 58% of the membership was Scottish. By 1858, this percentage had fallen to 37%, however, by 1886, Scottish membership had again increased to 65%. These differences are not easily explained. One possible reason may lie with the influence of local secretaries. Local secretaries enjoyed a recognised role in the society from May 1836, when local secretaries were established in Exeter and Richmond. Prior to 1841, local secretaries were not themselves necessarily members of the Society, but

were individuals who, on approval from the Committee, could act as contacts between local members and the Society. After 1841 the committee agreed that all local secretaries had to be members of the Society. By 1847 there were seventeen local secretaries, eleven of whom were in England. Record of acceptance of members, acting as local secretaries is difficult to trace. By 1886 there were thirty-one local secretaries.

People joined more than just botanical societies. There was a marked and steady increase in the number of natural history societies in Scotland between 1831 and 1900. Many spoke to the interests of members who saw civic society of natural science as a means to self-improvement. The increase in Scottish membership of the BSE by 1886 supports Finnegan's research, which shows a noticeable increase in the number of Scottish natural history societies after 1870.⁶⁸

Contributions to the Society by British Members

We may illustrate the contribution of British-resident members with reference to a period of two sample years. Between March 1838 and March 1840, specimens donated to the herbarium, publications donated to the library and communications read were recorded with the name and location of the donor. Over this two-year period, British members donated 87% of the 126 recorded specimens given to the Society, 71% of the fifty-two library donations, and 87% of the sixty-two forms of communication. From these statistics alone, and before any further examination, the significance of the contributions of British members is evident.

The Society was supported by individuals spanning the class divide, through the supply of material or via communications. Alexander Croall (1804-1885) became

a member of the Society in 1838, after being proposed by Balfour. He was not born to great fortune, working initially as a school teacher in Montrose then as the Keeper of the museum and library in Derby, yet he consistently supported the Society by sending specimens for the herbarium and communicating with Balfour.

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan (1797-1879), 6th Baronet of Nettlecombe in Somerset and Wallington in Northumberland, regularly provided material for the Society in the form of library donations, specimens for the herbarium and communications. The difference in their social status, though noticeable and significant, is a demonstration of the Society's democratic cum meritocratic make-up.

But simply knowing that individuals were sending material and communications to the Society is not itself sufficient if we are to understand fully the role of the British members. In order to do this it is helpful to know more of the content of the communications. In November 1846, Fred Townsend of Warwickshire read a taxonomic paper to the Society on three species of *Glyceria* from Warwickshire and Cambridgeshire. In February 1847, Balfour demonstrated specimens of *Hieracium rigidum*, var. *angustifolium* of Fries from near Inversnaid, Loch Lomond, *H. prenanthoides*, from Habbie's Howe, Pentland Hills and *Mimulus luteus* from the Pentlands Hills. In June 1847, Robert Heddle of Thurso submitted a paper on *Ajuga pyramidalis* in the county of Caithness. Local knowledge was circulated to Edinburgh, and, via the *Transactions*, more widely.

This observation of the type of botanical knowledge being made and sent to the Society provides an indication of the kind of botanists joining the Society. Many members were active in the field, botanising in their local area in their pursuit of new

knowledge. This observation is in line with the ethos of natural history societies of the nineteenth century which sought to avoid any image of their members as “carpet naturalists” or “drawing room amateurs”.⁶⁹ Knowing how knowledge was made helps in our understanding of Balfour’s *Catalogue of British Plants*. Production of *the Catalogue of British Plants*, updated and published intermittently as a record of the flora of the British Isles, drew upon this local knowledge supplied by Society members. Submitting knowledge in this manner meant that Britain’s flora was mapped at a national level and the bio-geographies of individual species could be studied.

In November 1847 Miss Kirby of Market Harborough sent the Society (and, it would seem possible, to Charles Babington as well) living specimens of *Anacharis alsinastrum* (Figure 7.6). Significantly, believing this to be a new species native to Britain. Babington, on 9 December 1847, wrote a paper to be read to the BSE, announcing the potentially new British species. On the 2 February 1848, it was published in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*: ‘On Anacharis Alsinastrum, a Supposed New British Plant’.⁷⁰ In November 1848, from a letter sent by Babington, it was reported that although he had been in possession of a specimen of *A. alsinastrum* since July 1842 (sent by George Johnstone), but, from the want of flower or fruit, neither he nor Johnstone had been able to identify it. Herbarium specimens and correspondence help to further explain the history of the species. Professor MacLagan in 1848 sent, from Canada, specimens of what appeared to be *A. alsinastrum* (Figure 7.7). However, Maglagan determined that the species was called *Elodea canadensis*. In 1850, he wrote, sending specimens along with a small pencil drawing of the species. Through the BSE reports and the herbarium specimens it is

possible to recognise that this species represents one of the earliest documented cases of a British invasive species.

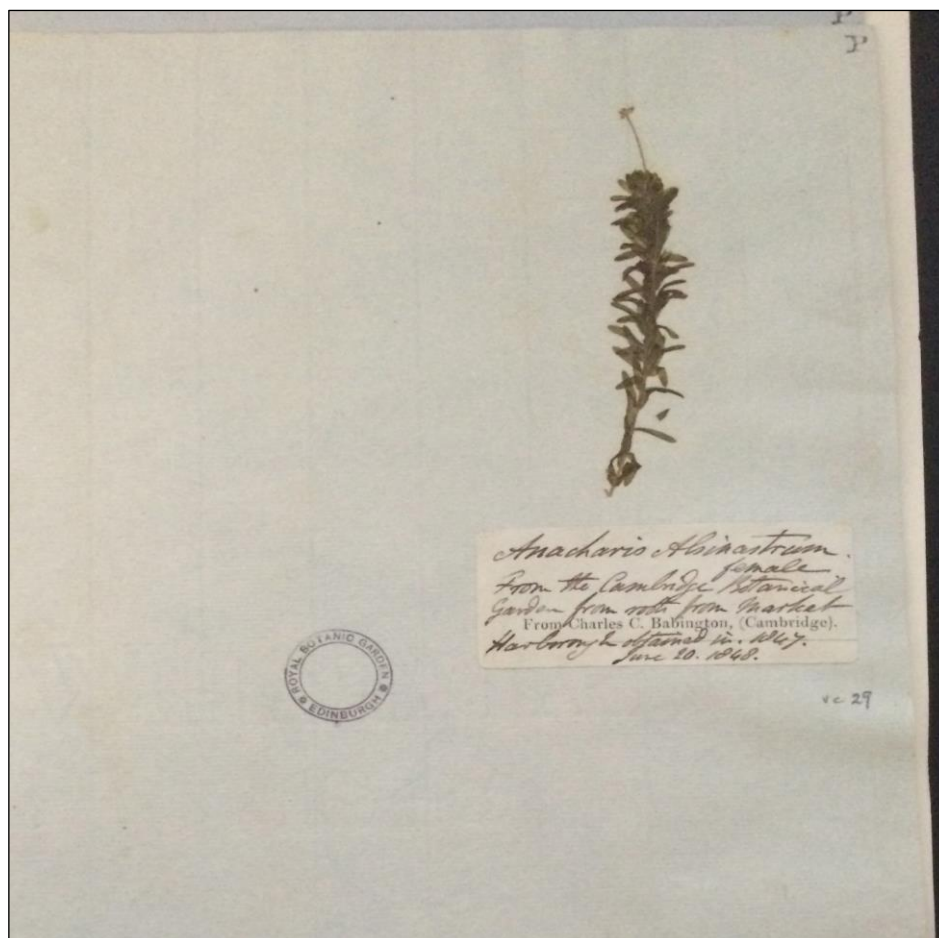


Figure 7.6 - Specimen of *Anacharis alsinastrum* from the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Obtained from Market Harborough in 1847. (RBGE Herbarium E00698262).

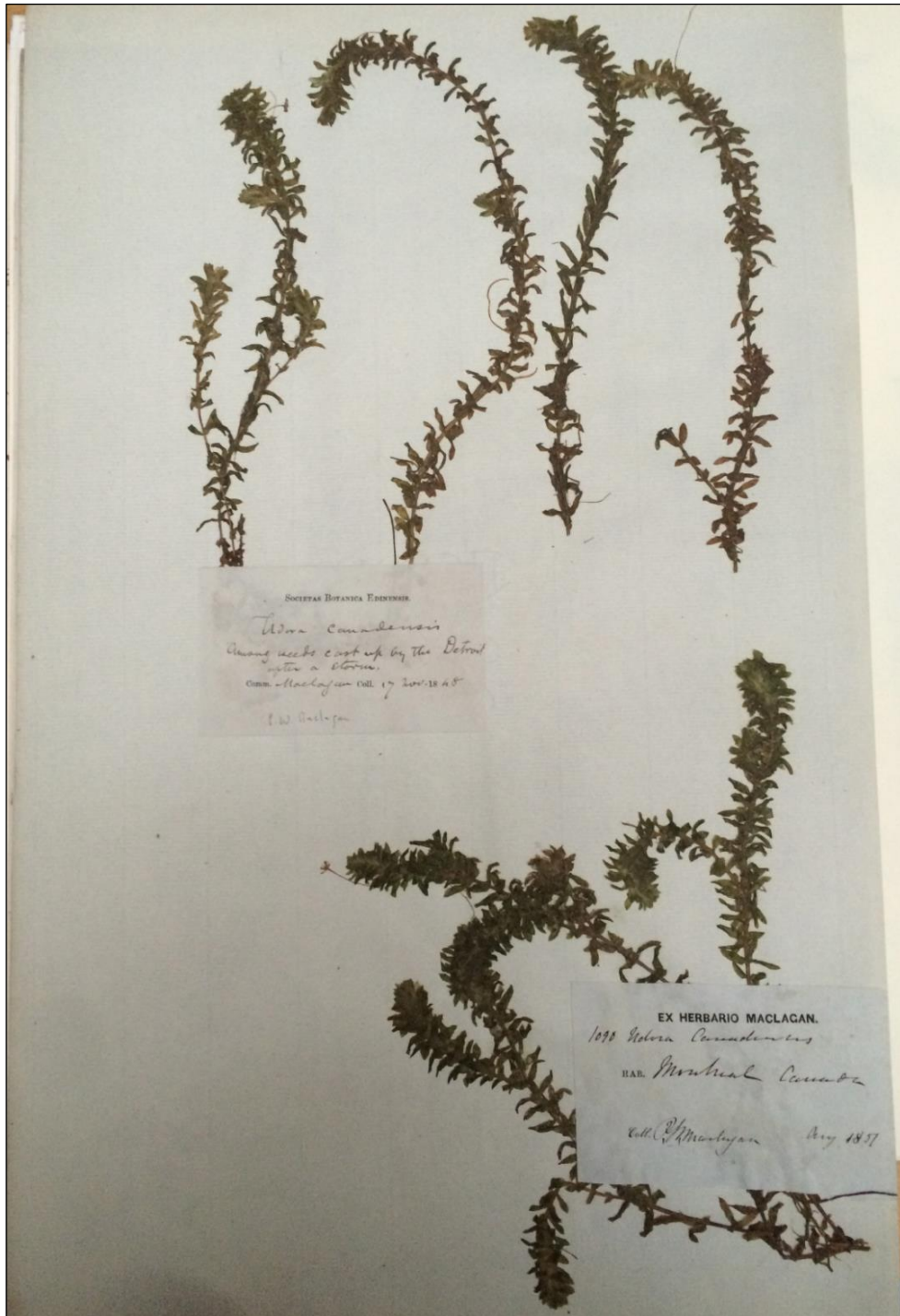


Figure 7.7 - Canadian specimens of *Elodea canadensis* sent by Douglas MacLagan from Canada. (RBGE Herbarium MacLagan, Detroit River, Canada, 17 November 1848).

Society members also contributed to the work of papers heard elsewhere. In January 1847 George Wilson delivered a paper to the Society on 'The Origin of Fairy Rings'.

Wilson's communication built on a paper delivered by Professor Way of Cirencester College to the Southampton meeting of the BAAS in 1846. Professors Way's paper had, in turn, built on the 1807 work of W.H. Wollaston.⁷¹ Other papers either read to the Society or published in the *TBSE*, were subsequently published in other periodicals. Charles Babington sent Balfour part of his 'Synopsis of British Rubi' to be read to the Society in December 1846. The synopsis was then published in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.⁷²

Although the distribution maps (Figures 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5) demonstrate the relative numbers of members by location, the reasons for this distribution are more difficult to discern. As already noted the influence of local secretaries is one possible explanation as noted, but the degree by which they were important to explaining membership patterns requires further research. It is possible that the presence in these locations of a botanical garden (Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Oxford), or the failure of other bodies (such as in Greenock) may have informed membership. What is clear is how members, though geographically distant, influenced the nature and business of the Society. I have demonstrated the position of the resident British members to the running of the Society by showing their involvement in the collection of specimens, in authoring publications, and in submitting and reading papers. The content of several papers demonstrates the local nature of the botanical interests of members, but their engagement with the Society's wider remit show how with local knowledge also came national importance.

Balfour, the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and the University of Edinburgh

Connections between the BSE and the UoE (known locally as ‘The College’) were strong from the outset. The links were created through membership, the provision of accommodation for meetings, and through the Society’s herbarium. The meeting of 17 March 1836 was held in Graham’s room at the College. At the meeting of 10 November 1836, Graham again offered his rooms, on this occasion on a semi-permanent basis stating, “until more suitable accommodation could be obtained he welcomed the Society in using his classroom as well as the use of another room in the college which may be used as a temporary solution to the arranging and distributing the Society’s specimens”.⁷³ Furthermore, the UoE had historically maintained a herbarium, as did the Society. On 30 July 1838, a petition was presented by the Society to the patrons of the university requesting that the two be brought together. The BSE argued that the university herbarium was in a state of disarray and, therefore, inadequate for its intended purpose. They proposed that the collection be given to the Society and that they be allowed the permanent use of the university apartments in which the collection was housed. In return, the collections would be amalgamated to form a general herbarium, which would be known as the ‘University Herbarium’, of which the Society would be the perpetual curators. The decision was approved by the patrons and, subsequently, by the Senatus Academicus; “The committee have to notice with particular satisfaction the union which has taken place with the college herbarium, the whole of which, along with the use of the apartments and cabinets in which it is contained, has been conveyed over to the

society as the perpetual curators of it, with permission to arrange the specimens and distribute the duplicates as they think proper”.⁷⁴

As Dean of the Medical Faculty, Balfour effected further associations between the University and the Society. His position on the board of the Senatus Academicus meant that he had considerable influence: “Dr Balfour mentioned that he intended to bring the subject of the University herbarium under the notice of the Senatus and that he hoped some allowance would be made for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with it”.⁷⁵ At a meeting of the Town Council, Balfour applied for permission to alter the Patrons’ Room in the College for the purpose of accommodating the herbarium.⁷⁶ Although the College Committee agreed that better accommodation was required, there was disagreement as to whether the proposed alteration to the Patrons’ Rooms was appropriate. Various other rooms were suggested such as the Senate hall, in which the “professors lounged and read the newspapers” and a room used by Professor Lee and known as the “old book shop”. By November 1851, the University stated that they could no longer provide adequate accommodation for the whole collection and, that while they could continue to accommodate the British part of the collection, the foreign specimens would need to be removed to RBGE. The transfer of the foreign specimens was completed in 1863. Maclagan had been allocated the rooms of the Society in order to teach his students and consequently the University was endeavouring to find alternative accommodation for the British herbarium.⁷⁷ On their failure to find suitable accommodation Mr Cameron, the University Janitor, offered rooms in his home suitable for the accommodation and sorting of specimens. This was only a temporary

solution and shortly after it was made the British part of the collection was also removed to RBGE where it remains.⁷⁸

Examination of the BSE reveals Balfour's involvement in the processes of knowledge making and circulation within the public sphere. Knowledge was made locally by Society members and disseminated globally through the objectives of the Society namely, the publication of *Transactions*, the exchange of specimens, and the monthly meetings. The BSE was democratic in its membership, with the Society providing membership options to all social classes. We can understand more of who Balfour's public were through an examination of his public lectures.

Balfour's Public Lectures

Public lecture courses were an established part of the adult educational scene in the nineteenth century. They provided a means by which those otherwise excluded from education could benefit from instruction.⁷⁹ In addition to the educational benefits afforded, the perceived cultural improvement resulting from the large-scale spread of knowledge was evident – the average attendance at Liverpool's Mechanics' Institution in 1843 was 393 people per lecture.⁸⁰

To fully appreciate the significance and working practices of the lecture series it is helpful to consider the importance of the site of practice to the production and circulation of knowledge. For Livingstone spaces must not be considered as "givens" or "containers" inside which life takes place regardless.⁸¹ Rather, spaces should be thought of as social constructions, constituted by social practices. The location of lectures, in both city and the building, and the culture of the society hosting the

lecture, thus merit attention since, as Livingstone has noted, there is a relationship between “location and locution”.⁸²

Here I examine the purpose, style, content and delivery of Balfour’s public lectures, delivered over a 30-year period. I will show how the objectives and rules of the organisations to whom Balfour lectured determined the lectures’ tone, content, and style of delivery. I examine the motives underpinning the lectures to public groups, and, where I can, the reasons why the public attended the lectures. In this regard I can hint at how the lectures’ location determined a tone and audience even before the lecture had been written or advertised. I will suggest that Balfour moderated content and tone to accord with different speech spaces in the city and the associations to whom he was lecturing.

Balfour’s Public Lectures 1844–1870

Extant records of Balfour’s lectures begin in 1844 when he delivered a series of seven lectures to the Liverpool Mechanics’ Institute. The Liverpool lectures constituted the first of several lectures Balfour gave to Mechanics’ Institutes across Scotland and England (for a full list see Appendix 12). He also lectured to Literary and Philosophical Institutions, Young Men’s Christian Associations, artisans’ institutions, farmers clubs, church groups, workings men’s clubs, meetings of the Saturday Half-Holiday Association, and the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society. Balfour’s last lecture (of which there is a record) was delivered in 1870 to the New Greyfriar’s Parish Working Man’s Club.

Balfour not only travelled across Scotland and England to lecture to public institutions, societies and associations, he also delivered botanical lectures to members of the public in his classroom in RBGE.

Those associations, institutions and societies to which Balfour lectured were all established with the objective of their audiences' moral and educational improvement. Mechanics' Institutes, as noted, were established to give mechanics instruction in the theoretical and practical principles underlying their everyday tasks.⁸³ Working men's clubs were places where working men could retire after work to find "amusement and relaxation of an improving character".⁸⁴ In lecturing to such associations Balfour used botany as a tool for educational improvement, and a means to civic morality.

Admittance to the lectures of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute and the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society in 1848 and 1855 respectively cost one shilling to non-members. Entry to members was free (covered by the membership fee). Admittance to the lecture Balfour delivered to the Glasgow Young Man's Christian Association in 1854 cost 4d to non-members. Admittance to his Saturday Half-Holiday Association and The Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society lecture in 1855 cost 1d. Setting the admittance fees low encouraged the attendance of members of the working classes. By contrast, the fee to attend a course of six lectures delivered by Balfour at the Botanic Garden in 1855 was £1 1s for ladies and £2 2s for men. A single payment of two guineas would not have been possible for a working-class man in the mid-nineteenth century. Judging from entry fees, the target audience for Balfour's Botanic Garden lectures was middle class.

To judge from extant archival material, Balfour primarily lectured to groups whose general education he aimed to improve through botanical science. In a lecture to the Dumfries Mechanics' Institute in December 1859, Balfour spoke of his respect for institutions that facilitated the dissemination of knowledge to the labouring classes:

I rejoice in the establishment of such institutions at the point where useful knowledge is brought within the reach of the mechanic. The days when such knowledge was considered dangerous to the working classes, have in this country at least, forever gone by; and the researches of men of science are not confined to the rooms of the learned scientist or to the classroom of universities but have been extended to all classes of the community and there has been a universal diffusion of information.⁸⁵

Balfour's view of botany was as a civic and public science, a scientific discipline that was accessible not only to all classes of society, irrespective of social position or wealth, but also a subject which could improve personal and civic knowledge, culture and morale, and create a sense of cohesive social harmony.⁸⁶

In most cases, members of the host society formed the majority of the audience. It was not uncommon, however, for non-member seats to be advertised. The credibility or celebrity of the speaker often determined the public's interest in the talk and encouraged non-members to attend. Such was the popularity of David Livingstone following his travels to the Zambesi 1858–1863, for example, that his appearance at the 1857 meeting of the BAAS in Dublin attracted huge audiences, many of whom could not see or hear him.⁸⁷

Handbills produced as advertising material show how the various societies advertised Balfour, and the topic of his lecture, to a general public (Figure 7.8).

LOUTH

Mechanics' Institution.

The Committee of the Institution have great pleasure in announcing
THAT A LECTURE ON

BOTANY,

WILL BE DELIVERED

IN THE MANSION-HOUSE,

On THURSDAY, the 30th MARCH Instant,
BY

J. H. BALFOUR, Esq., M.D.,

F. R. S.,
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND REGIUS PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The Lecture will commence at Eight o'Clock precisely.

*** ADMISSION—Front Seats, 1s. each; other Seats—Members free, Non-members 6d. each. TICKETS to be had of Messrs. Jacksons, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Preston, Booksellers. LOUTH, March 23rd, 1854.

The following Newspapers lie regularly upon the Reading-room table:—*The Times*, *Morning Herald* (both on the day of publication), *The Express*, *Illustrated London News*, *The Press*, *Examiner*, *Stanford Mercury*, *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, *Leeds Mercury*, and *Nottingham Guardian*; for the perusal of which, with the use of the Library containing upwards of 2000 volumes, and other advantages, an annual subscription of only 8s. for adults, and 4s. for juveniles is required.

Figure 7.8 - Handbill produced by Louth Mechanics' Institution advertising Balfour's botanical lecture. (RBGEA John Hutton Balfour Ephemera).

LINLITHGOW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

LECTURE IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE COMMITTEE respectfully intimate that they will be honoured with
a Lecture from

PROFESSOR BALFOUR,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

On Wednesday Evening, 1. March, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS :

1. BOTANICAL GEOGRAPHY, or The Distribution of Plants over the Globe.
2. FOSSIL BOTANY, or The Distribution of Extinct Plants, with special reference to the Plants which have formed the different kinds of Coal.

ADMISSIONS.-- Front Seats, 4d; Back Seats, 2d.

A Subscription of 5s a-year constitutes an Honorary Member, and entitles the subscriber to attend the Lectures. Those Honorary Members who subscribe 10s or upwards yearly, are also entitled to the use of the Library.

Parties not Honorary Members can be admitted to read in the Library for a Subscription of 5s a-year, paid in advance to the Librarians. The Library, which now numbers upwards of 700 Volumes, is open every Monday Night, from 8 to 9 o'clock, in the Institute Rooms, Spence's New Buildings, opposite the Cross.

LINLITHGOW, 23d February, 1854.

Waldie, Printer, Linlithgow

Figure 7.9 - Handbill produced by Linlithgow Mechanics' Institute advertising Balfour's lecture. (*RBGEA John Hutton Balfour Ephemera*).

The audience were given assurance of Balfour's entitlement to lecture on the subject by the inclusion of his professional status. For the Linlithgow Mechanics' Institute Balfour's affiliation to the UoE provided the only necessary warrant of his status (Figure 7.9).

The handbill produced by Newcastle Farmers' Club referred to him only as "Professor Balfour" with no explanation of his credentials or authority beyond his title to deliver the lecture (Figure 7.10).

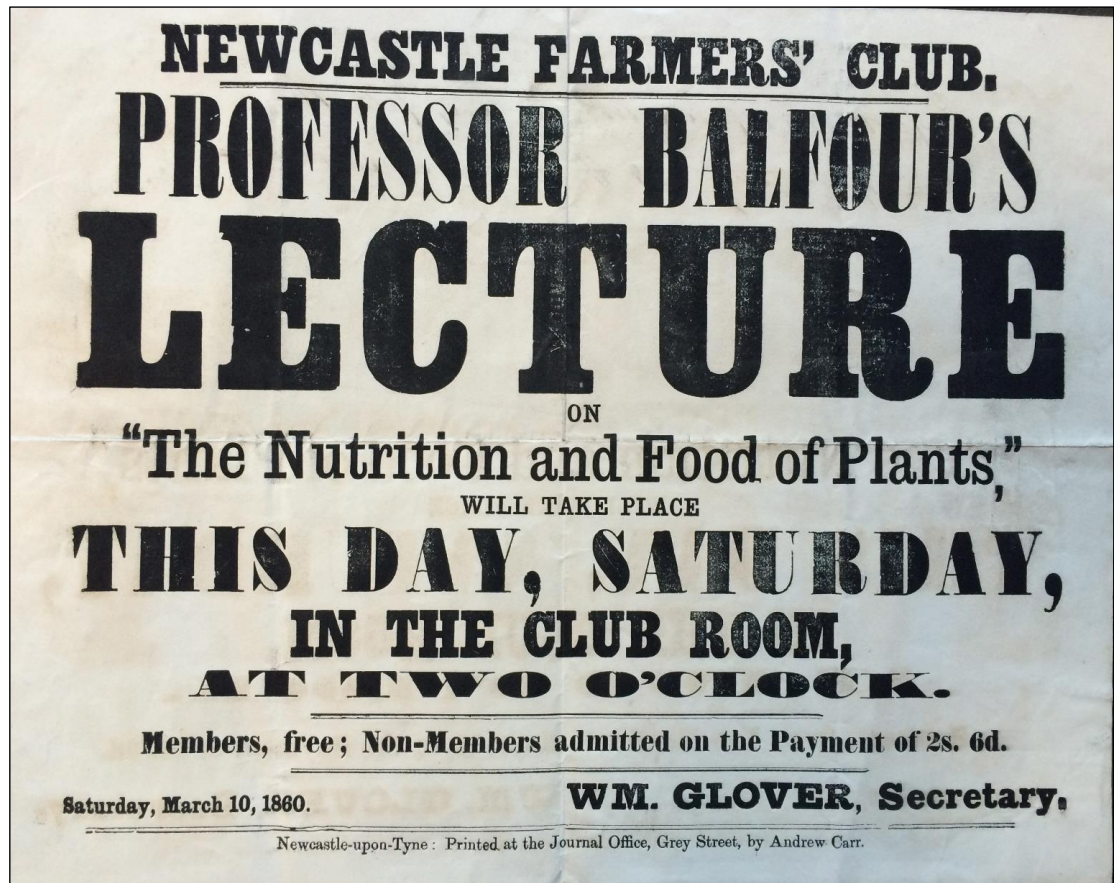


Figure 7.10 - Handbill produced by the Newcastle Farmers' Club showing no detail of Balfour's professional appointments. (*RBGEA John Hutton Balfour Ephemera*).

To the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, Balfour was simply introduced as "Professor Balfour". It is possible that Balfour needed no further introduction, that his botanical reputation preceded him. Alternatively, it is plausible that the lecturer and lecture itself were afforded a level of respect through the reputation of the location and the organisation hosting the lecture. It is arguable that the Newcastle

Farmers' Club and the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society were themselves regarded as suitably learned and authoritative organisations such that their invitation to Balfour was itself sufficient to assure audiences of his credentials.

We may also consider attendance to have been dependent on what the public knew of the qualifications of the lecturer and of the lecture subject. As Ian Inkster argues, the rhetorical style and pedagogic expertise of a lecturer were fundamental to engaging audiences.⁸⁸ A lecture on a practical and accessible subject, which, in addition, was entertaining in content and delivery, was more likely to draw an audience than a theoretical topic delivered in didactic fashion. Inkster suggests that members of the public were interested in the potential practical value of the knowledge contained in lectures, specifically in relation to the current knowledge of the discipline. An advertised lecture topic that reflected 'in vogue' discussions would be likely to encourage a larger audience.⁸⁹ The lecture Balfour delivered to the New Greyfriar's Parish Working-Man's Club, entitled 'The Story of a Seed, Illustrated by Botanical Models and Diagrams' was accessible in subject to the audience, and the inclusion of the visual material in the wording of the title indicated a level of visual instruction-cum-entertainment.

Settings and Spaces

If content was important, so, too, was the social setting. For Livingstone, "the setting sets limits on what can be spoken; the social space conditions what is heard".⁹⁰ It is the "social space", constructed both by the rules of the various associations to whom Balfour lectured and by the building in which the lectures were delivered, that I examine first. I then analyse the related practices of 'platform culture'.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Institute may be taken as one example of an institution that modulated the spoken content of its speakers' lectures in relation to certain social rules concerning the spaces in which they operated. Throughout the early history of the EPI, the society's most prominent feature was its annual lecture series. It provided opportunities for members to attend lectures delivered by some of Edinburgh's intellectually elite men and, later, women. EPI rules dictated that the lectures were to be strictly educational in character, tone and delivery.⁹¹ In March 1858, Balfour delivered a lecture to the EPI titled 'Symmetrical Arrangement Observed in Plants'.⁹² The lecture described the laws by which these arrangements were regulated. This was followed by a discussion of cell types and symmetry described by their scientifically accepted name, and a technical account of the spiral arrangement of organs. In accordance with the rules of the Institution, controversy was avoided by the omission of any political content. In a clear breach of the rules however, Balfour included religious references by attributing the symmetry observed in plants to the "Creator". He continued in this vein, later quoting from Revelations, "He who hath created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created (Rev.iv.11)".⁹³

In his analysis of William Dallinger's lectures, Ciaran Toal describes the effects of place and organisation on lecture content and style of delivery. Toal studied the Canadian meeting of the BAAS (a "neutral" organisation where speeches were to be delivered free from religious rhetoric), which was held in a theological college, and a Methodist church.⁹⁴ On the BAAS stage Dallinger presented his paper free from religious content. When lecturing to audiences at other locations, outwith the rules of the BAAS, Dallinger delivered the same lecture but included religious

references, rhetoric, and connections. There was, then, a geography of speech in nineteenth-century platform culture in relation to science in the public sphere.

Further to the rules of given societies, the purpose of the building, and, even, the culture of the city in which lectures were held, could influence audiences' opinions over the ability of and courtesy due to the lecturer and lecture.

In other circumstances, location could negatively influence lecturers' and audiences' experiences. John Ruskin, in a letter to the secretary of the EPI, refused an invitation to lecture at the Institution stating, "You must please say to the directors that the last time I was in Edinburgh I could not see the Castle from Arthur's Seat for smoke nor hear myself speak then for the rifle shooting, and that it is quite impossible for me, either I could hear myself speak or anybody else hear me, to speak a syllable that would gratify an Edinburgh audience".⁹⁵

Styles of Speech and Visual Communication

For Miles Ogborn, a paradox of the study of speech in its historical setting is that most of the evidence is written.⁹⁶ This is no less true for the study of Balfour's lectures – what we know of Balfour's lecturing style comes largely from contemporary reviews which give detail of both the style of language adopted by Balfour as well as his use of visual aids. Of the lecture that Balfour gave to the Linlithgow Mechanics' Institute in 1851, one reporter wrote:

The lecture was profusely illustrated with beautiful coloured drawings, and the evident enthusiasm of Prof. Balfour in the subject, and the simplicity with which he treated it – not bothering the brains with the leafy profusions of learned words with which the ideas of many regarding the science are

associated, - made this one of the most interesting and instructive lectures we have had the pleasure of listening to this winter.⁹⁷

This view of Balfour's style is consistent with other accounts of his lectures. *The Paisley Herald and Renfrewshire Advertiser* described Balfour's manner as "easy" and "fluent" and his delivery as "lucid and remarkably intelligible".⁹⁸

In his use of clear language, Balfour was contributing to a tradition of academic lecture delivery first advocated by the Royal Society in its emphasis upon the use of plain speech: natural science should be free from "ornaments of speech, treasury of eloquence and such like emptiness".⁹⁹ The Reverend Andrew Wilson agreed, writing on the delivery of scientific lectures he wrote, "[lectures] delivered to a general audience must be what are called popular – in plain language superficial – in order to be intelligible".¹⁰⁰ Contemporary newspaper accounts demonstrate that Balfour's lectures were "plain" in the language employed. Evidence relating to a lecture delivered to the Dumfries Mechanics' Institute in 1859 indicates Balfour's lectures were not however "superficial". In writing about the responsibilities of the lecturer, Balfour stated:

Science in being made popular is not degraded – if its facts and discoveries are truly and correctly given by the teacher. Herein the need of lecturers who prove a thorough appreciation of science are able to communicate information in a correct and at the same time riveting manner. We must not have your Charlatan with a smattering of science who favours popular issues and builds up the empire on a false foundation we must have one who is so well acquainted with the phenomena of nature that he enlightens the public mind, recovers prejudices, calls forth personal efforts and makes his hearers look at nature with a discerning eye. Popular lectures are by no means light matters. It is much easier to read *ex cathedra* a learned scientific oration, than to make the facts of science plain and intelligible to an

ordinary audience. The language of the botanical chair is often of a technical nature, and we glide insensibly into learned modes of expression and not the use of terms which differ from those of ordinary speech. True it is that this is a language, an alphabet so to speak, in all sciences which the student must acquire if he wishes to make progress. But let us not content ourselves with this initiative – and if we can stimulate our audience to examine for themselves – if we can teach them to observe in the fields and to spend a leisure time in study at home – we shall accomplish a great and glorious end. ¹⁰¹

This quote shows that Balfour was aware of the need to communicate appropriately to those hearing or reading his lecture (we know that several newspapers published accounts of the lectures after the event but I have not found evidence of the lectures being published in any other format (such as pamphlets) before or after the lectures were delivered).

Delivering knowledge through appropriate language was only part of the overall performance expected by audiences. They expected entertainment for the eyes as well as the ears. Compared to academic lectures, public lectures tended to offer the audience more in the use of models, diagrams and experiments: “the demonstrative aspect of the public science lectures might be considered fundamental to an estimate of their public worth”. ¹⁰²

Newspaper reviews of Balfour’s public lectures indicate his regular use of diagrams, models, and living material. Many newspaper accounts report that his lectures were “illustrated” by diagrams. An account written for *The Liverpool Mercury* in 1844 described Balfour’s lectures as “being throughout highly interesting and instructive, on account of the clear and luminous exposition given in the lectures – the many diagrams and specimens by which they were illustrated, and the information conveyed to parties among the audience, many of whom remained after

the lectures”.¹⁰³ Similarly, *The Lincolnshire Chronicle, and Northampton, Rutland, and Nottingham Advertiser* reported that the lecture was “illustrated by nearly a hundred splendid coloured illustrations, entirely covering one part of the room”.¹⁰⁴

Parallels can be drawn between Balfour’s use of visual aids in his teaching of botany to the students of the UoE in his classroom, and his use of visual methods in delivering lectures to public groups. However, while there is evidence of how the visual material was used in the classroom setting, little evidence survives as to how the diagrams and living material were used by Balfour in supporting and explaining the content of his public lectures. Use of the word “illustrated” provides little indication of whether Balfour lectured from the diagrams by using them to illustrate specific points, or whether they were used more as aesthetically pleasing images decorating the performance space. A report of the lecture Balfour gave to the Paisley Artisans’ Institution provides some indication of the diagrams’ use. The reporter wrote how Balfour was “assisted by few notes to which he rarely appealed, but trusting mainly as guides to memory of an extensive and well-executed series of illustrations”.¹⁰⁵

In presenting botany and delivering his lectures in this illustrative way Balfour’s actions are perhaps comparable to those who operated a travelling laboratory or museum. For Irina Podgorny, travelling museums “blurred the boundaries between science, commerce and entertainment”.¹⁰⁶ There is some evidence to cast Balfour’s public lectures in the same light. By bringing with him objects from the botany classroom he was able to deliver complex botanical knowledge in accessible and entertaining ways through use of university-level material and diagrams. The use of the visual material helped to engage the audience,

to prompt questions, and even to give the audience an active role. In 1835, the Staines Society for the Promotion of Science noted how:

Science, as applied to the arts and illustrative of its experiments, must be very imperfectly understood without the aid of models, diagrams and lectures. No mere treatises on chemistry, for instance, however clearly written, can possibly do justice to the discoveries revealed by modern research and experiments;- we must not only read or hear of, but actually behold its wonders, before we can arrive at any complete or practical insight.¹⁰⁷

The role of visual material in public lectures was therefore varied: to render the lectures visually entertaining; to provide visual stimulus for the audience; a means through which the lectures' content could be illustrated; and, in association with a particular teaching style, to establish or affirm the lecturer's credibility.

Examination of handbills and newspaper articles helps us to know to whom Balfour lectured, where and why he lectured, why people attended, and how the lectures were delivered. Understanding the objectives and rules of the societies to whom Balfour lectured is critical in this respect. Further, knowledge of the demographic and objectives of the society provides possible motives as to why Balfour lectured to public groups. The large number of civil bodies to whom Balfour lectured indicates a sustained civic purpose behind his decision to lecture. The ways in which science was put on show and his methods of verbal and visual delivery, were all key elements in his understanding of his audience, and, for his audiences, were key means by which Balfour, and his botanical knowledge, were authenticated.

Conclusion

This chapter has shown how Balfour constructed what I have referred to as a ‘public sphere’ of botanical practice. At the outset of the work two questions were proposed: why Balfour saw a need to engage with individuals outwith the recognised institutions, and who was the population referred to during discussions of ‘the public’? These questions, and others, were answered through an examination of the BSE and the public lectures delivered by Balfour.

Analysis of the BSE showed how Society associations resulted in the movement and making of botanical knowledge within Britain and beyond. Balfour’s correspondence network is both the result and facilitator to such movement. Balfour affected the character of the knowledge produced. Echoing his teachings in other sites, the Society was sympathetic, even encouraging to, papers of ‘ideal’ philosophical science. At the papers’ core was an unwavering belief in ‘God the Almighty Creator’. Fellowship of the BSE gave members of the public the opportunity to contribute to the making and dissemination of new botanical knowledge. It allowed individuals outwith the recognised institutions the opportunity to take part in the making and sharing of botanical knowledge. The practices of the BSE provide evidence that botany was not bound by class: the Society making provision for membership across social classes and ranks.

Analysis of the public lectures offers a different perspective as to how Balfour constructed his ‘public sphere’ and how it ‘constructed’ him. Through this examination it became clear that the aim of the public lectures was to educate. Balfour frequently lectured to associations whose objective was to offer educational improvement for its members. In Balfour’s commitment to lecturing to such groups

we recognise a desire to use botany as a morally and educationally improving tool – if perhaps in a somewhat patronising tone. Through these lectures we also see who constituted Balfour’s ‘public sphere’ – all classes of society were eligible who could afford the entry fee. Audiences were attracted both by Balfour’s celebrity and authority, but also through the reputation of the location (city and building) and the host society. Balfour’s lectures received considerable comment over their delivery. Audiences were encouraged to attend by his use of visual material. The use of objects gave audiences an active role in the lectures, encouraging questions and greater engagement. In bringing his classroom to the lecture hall Balfour brought to his audience a sense of entertainment and effective education.

¹Secord, A. (1994) ‘Science in the Pub: Artisan Botanists in Early Nineteenth-Century Lancashire’. *History of Science*. 32, 269-315.

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³Allen, D.E. (1976) *The Naturalist In Britain: A Social History*. London: Allen Lane.

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Chapter 8

Conclusion: John Hutton Balfour, Place and the Making of Botanical Science

On Saturday last week the inhabitants of the quiet city of St Andrews were not a little astonished at the arrival, by the first morning train, of upwards of ninety strangers, some of them with large tin boxes strapped over their shoulders, others with canvas bags, baskets, &c., and many of them with strange-looking weapons, neither altogether hammers nor tomahawks, suspended from belts, and hanging around their loins. The strangers looked not fierce enough for Russian soldiery, and were too indifferently armed to be militiamen. Who could they be, and what could they want in the quiet and unoffending town of St Andrews?¹

The party in question was neither Russian soldiery nor militiamen. They were, rather, a party of botanists – namely John Hutton Balfour and his students, bound for a day's botanising in and around St Andrews. Analysis of the sites, the places – outdoor and indoor – and the site-specific pedagogical methods employed by Balfour in his botanical science has been the central aim of this thesis. This thesis is an examination of the sites and the methods employed by John Hutton Balfour in his authorship, in his teaching in the classroom and in the field and in his promotion of botanical knowledge as a public science in the period 1845-1879.

The thesis is also a contribution to the historical geographies of nineteenth-century science. The subjects of this work are the sites in which Balfour undertook his work, the social settings in which he operated and the books and papers he authored in his teaching and promotion of botany. My aim has been to examine the places and practices of Balfour's teaching, and to advance our understanding of the

relationship between place, pedagogy, publication and the making and dissemination of botanical knowledge. This attention to the everyday and mundane practices, the “truthing processes” – those actions through which knowledge claims were made and disseminated – necessitated an examination of Balfour’s surviving papers in, and beyond, the RBGE.² What follows is a re-examination of the main findings of the thesis, divided into three separate, but related, sections: the ‘Balfour archive’, ‘Balfour the Botanist’ and the ‘Sites, Practices and the Geographies of Nineteenth-Century Science’.

The most significant limitation faced in writing this thesis was time. Such was the richness of the archive that strict criteria and an ordered structure had to be put in place in order to give coherence to the thesis. The required focus of the research questions meant that much material examined would also benefit from being the subject of further specific study. Balfour’s correspondence archive, studied here in order to establish Balfour’s network, could be examined from different perspectives: cognitive content; chronology; geography. In writing this thesis, it was not possible to read all of the 4000 letters. It is noteworthy how many letters were sent by churchmen. Did they, as did Balfour, put the pursuit of botany alongside religious belief? – alongside, not in opposition to it. How far was Balfour’s work facilitated by – or hindered by – changes in the physical fabric of the RBGE: the layout of planting, the public’s access to its educative spaces. Balfour’s life and work – his lives and works – has been revealed here in many spaces and sites: no less biography then geography is crucially about things and lives made in place.

The 'Balfour archive'

There is no 'Balfour archive' in the strictly topological sense. The 'Balfour archive' is a term I have coined to group the material I worked with. The material within this archive is held within several sites, the majority of which is housed in the archive and library collections at RBGE. The RBGE portion of the 'Balfour archive' comprises his correspondence, his textbooks (both manuscript copies and published editions), his lecture notes, models and diagrams, excursion diaries, BSE minutes and *Transactions*, administrative notes relating to the organisation of the Garden, and the Garden itself. The 'Balfour archive' also extends to Edinburgh University Special Collections, in which the material relates to his position as Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor of Medicine and Botany and his role as a member of the *Senatus Academicus*. The Special Collections at St Andrews University contains other relevant information, including the diaries of William Carmichael McIntosh. The Perth Museum and Art Gallery houses the 'Balfour Herbarium', another part of the 'Balfour archive'. The dispersed Balfour archive includes material housed in the collections of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Wellcome Trust and the Linnean Society of London. I pieced the 'Balfour archive' together as I did in order to tell a specific story – that of the sites Balfour shaped, and the practices he employed, in his making, teaching and promotion of botanical science. In several instances, I 'cut across' the archives' existing cataloguing systems in order to construct an account of botanical practice and place. The RBGE institutional archive is organised by Regius Keeper and then alphabetically. In order to create the 'Balfour archive' I consulted

all material in the ‘John Hutton Balfour’ section, but also relevant material shelved in the ‘RBGE administration’ section.

As recognised in Chapter 3, there are several Balfours. He was: a teacher and fieldworker, a society member; an elite scientist; a pioneering botanist; and a critical contributor to a renowned scientific institution. This thesis examines all these Balfours without favouring one above another. It was not my objective in this thesis to promote any one site, style of practice or professional position. Rather, my aim was to examine the settings from which Balfour constructed and circulated his botanical knowledge. As a consequence the Balfour of this thesis incorporates all the ‘biographical Balfours’ examined in Chapter 3 and adds to them a man of botanical practice in several situated domains in addition to insights into Balfour’s religion and philosophy. The ‘Balfour archive’, analysed as it has been here, illustrates how Balfour constructed scientific sites and intellectual practices through which botanical knowledge was made and disseminated.

Although the ‘Balfour archive’ is rich, it is also incomplete. As discussed in Chapter 1, the archive is an assemblage of material, some of which is rooted to a specific site, while other objects and documents may be described as ‘things-in-motion’.

In recognition of this, this conclusion is in two related sections. The first reviews the main findings of John Hutton Balfour’s life and work. The second considers the implications of this work to the history of botany and for the geographies of nineteenth-century science.

Balfour the Botanist

Key to all Balfour's actions as a botanist was his belief that students of all ages and abilities, and readers across all genres, grasped the wider implications of botanical study – understood that “the naming and arranging of plants must be considered merely as a means to an end and must not be reckoned the sole aim of botany”.³ He was aware that for some students this deviation from ‘simple’ taxonomy may have caused them uneasiness. He believed, however, that his students would have a foundation for the study of botany having followed his course and, through its completion, have become philosophical botanists. In this we may recall his 1848 paper in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* where he described the joy of fieldwork, emphasising its role as more than an opportunity for identification and the collection of specimens. It was, in his eyes, a chance for “the various phases of character exhibited, the pleasing incidents that diversified the walk, the jokes that passed, and even the very mishaps or annoyances that occurred, - all become objects of interest, and unite the members of the party by ties of no ordinary kind”.⁴

Balfour's view of botanical science was particular to him and at its core was his religious belief. For Balfour, the world and everything on and in it was the creation of God and it was therefore inconceivable to him to study botany in isolation from all of God's other works. These beliefs underpinned and shaped Balfour's actions across each of the sites, social settings and intellectual productions through which he taught and promoted botany.

My examination of ‘Balfour the Botanist’ began with a consideration of his “text-spaces” – his textbooks, journal articles and newspaper and encyclopaedia entries.⁵ Particular attention was paid to the content, structure and intended audience

in an effort to establish how Balfour made and disseminated botanical knowledge through print. The ‘print’ section of the ‘Balfour archive’ is too rich and extensive to examine in detail everything that Balfour wrote and, as such, the focus of the chapter was his textbooks and journal articles. Several uniting themes became evident through examination of this collective site and intellectual ‘space’: the first was Balfour’s motivation to publish, the second was the construction of knowledge and the third was his readers’ reception.

Balfour’s textbooks were more than words bound together: they were, to use Anne Secord’s phrase, “guides to seeing”.⁶ His textbooks were an expression of the botanical philosophy he followed and the one he wished to promote to others. The sections of the textbooks included what may be considered ‘standard’ botanical knowledge – botanical anatomy and taxonomy. They also introduced knowledge perhaps considered marginal in the nineteenth century such as physiology. His inclusion of paleobotany is indicative of his desire to instil in his students the fact that botany had a history and should be considered as part of the wider history of nature.

A key finding of this chapter was the motivation behind Balfour’s decision to publish. There were financial rewards to publishing, but, as mentioned on page 84, it was not an easy or particularly profitable way to earn a living. Balfour’s primary motivation to publish was his commitment to the promotion of science and his Christian beliefs. According to James Secord there were few science textbooks aimed at school children in the nineteenth century, those that were published aimed to bridge the gap between science and scripture.⁷ This was a significant driver in why

Balfour, a university professor, published textbooks aimed at school children.

Balfour saw that from an early age he could instil in young readers the connection between botany and religion. We should in this context recall his words in the preface to the *Outlines of Botany*:

While the study of Botany and other kindred sciences leads us to admire the works of “Him who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working”, it is at the same time valuable as a means of mental training ... In studying nature, however, let us ever remember that all these earthly things must be viewed in subserviency to the great end of our being, and that science can only be prosecuted aright when it is viewed in the Light of God’s Word.⁸

A further significant finding was the means through which Balfour constructed his textbook and periodical knowledge. Drawing heavily on journal and newspaper articles, Balfour collated clippings and excerpts into a working ‘textbook’, which served as a teaching aid, ‘storage space’ and precursor to future textbook editions. In constructing the textbook we see evidence of links between several sites and methods of practice including Balfour’s writing, teaching methods and his involvement with the meetings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (BSE).

Balfour’s use of visual imagery has also been seen to be important. Scientific images were included to “drill the eye of the beginner and refresh the eye of the old hand”.⁹ The presence of illustrations made the textbook more appealing to read, and also helped to hold readers’ attention. The illustrations were important in imparting specific meaning. The truth-to-nature images favoured by Balfour fulfilled a dual purpose: they captured the readers’ attention while, at the same time, they promoted the lesson that the scientific textbook was not the place for variability. Nature was

allowed variability but science was not. Science, rather, worked with absolutes, such as type specimens. Balfour's inclusion of the 'ideal plant' furthered this belief (see Figure 4.14). The truth-to-nature images represented a *perfect* specimen, and so reaffirmed the belief that scientific literature was not the site for variability – natural variety appeared in the specimens in the teaching herbarium and plants in the field.

Balfour's correspondence was key to the construction, movement and exchange of botanical knowledge. He used his extensive network to gain knowledge, shape it and disseminate it. His 1862 paper "Description of a new species of *Clerodendron* from Old Calabar, which flowered in 1861, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh" is, for example, the culmination of letters exchanged between Balfour and Rev. William Cooper Thomson while he was stationed in Old Calabar, over the period of a few months (though they corresponded with each other for over 12 years). In Latourian terms, this one instance – and his correspondence in general – shows how Balfour gathered information 'at a distance', re-packaged it and disseminated it. If, in this sense, we may consider Balfour to circulate references through sites in Edinburgh in whose botanical settings he promoted a philosophical botany to different audiences, it is also clear that he did so because his was a world of information exchange, specimen swapping and collaborative enquiry maintained over time, and over long distances, with people he never or seldom met.

The thesis has contributed also to an understanding of the reception of Balfour's teaching. It has been possible to gauge reader reception from examining an admittedly small selection of people - from marginalia recorded in a copy of Balfour's *Class Book of Botany*. It is not unusual for readers to leave their opinions but it is not always possible for us to be able to identify authorship.¹⁰ Although the

marginalia represent the views of only a small percentage of total users, the remarks made reflect how some of Balfour's students judged him both as an individual as well commenting on his teaching. Published reviews provide a further clue as to how Balfour and his teaching methods were considered by his colleagues and the public. As shown on page 143, in the review in 1852 of part 1 of the *Class Book of Botany* for *Hooker's Journal of Botany*, the politics of reviews and reviewers are clearly evident. The marginalia and this review are the only contemporary evidence of Balfour as a teacher. If they are insightful in studying Balfour and his teaching, we should also heed Topham's remarks that reviews are products of an 'active reading community' and so reflect one shared view among the several audiences to whom Balfour performed.¹¹

In the classroom, Balfour created an "exhibitory complex" in order to teach a visual language of instruction.¹² His combined use of objects in the classroom – diagrams, models, living and dried specimens, microscopy – was allied to his use of the garden itself and its Museum of Economic Botany in order to teach his students the skills of observation and identification in both the 'ideal type' and real plants. For Kristof Dams, Marc Depaepe and Frank Simon, "the work of the classroom historian, some say, is seriously hampered by a problem with its sources". They suggest that such was the lack of 'real' evidence of the teaching curriculum and class order that what we know is, too often, only an approximation of "how it really was".¹³ Given the extant teaching materials in the RBGE, the diary of Balfour's pupil William Carmichael McIntosh and what we know of Balfour's teaching from his textbooks, it has been possible here to describe rather more fully than is often the case how Balfour used the classroom, and to illustrate more exactly how he combined

diagrams, models, specimens and objects in order to create and teach his botanical curriculum.

Mathew Eddy suggests that diagrams were “accessible packs of information”.¹⁴ I suggest that Balfour considered his class diagrams, both the published sets and the hand-drawn boards, and his articulated models, in a similar way. He used the diagrams and models to make small and delicate structures accessible. He used diagrams and models as objects through which he taught the skills of identification in order to hone his students’ ‘botanical eye’. Just as his textbooks were not the means to exhibit the variability within species (or in his teaching), so the diagrams and models were intended as devices to teach ‘standard’ form in plant structure. Once students knew the ‘ideal type’ by its form, they would be able both to identify a specific family or genus and, where appropriate, to understand variation from that ideal type. The diagrams and the models were designed to use sight in order to see and to grasp new knowledge.

The living specimens and herbarium material which Balfour used in his lectures had a different epistemic value to the textbooks, models and diagrams. This, as well as the Garden and those field sites he visited with students, was a means to teach nature’s variability. Balfour brought the Garden indoors. In 1878 some 47,280 fresh plant specimens were brought in from the garden for use in lectures and demonstrations: this total indicates the extent, for one year, to which the plants of RBGE were employed in students’ education.¹⁵ From McIntosh’s diaries, we know that at the end of the lectures the students took the fresh specimens home. These mobile and, presumably, mutable objects, or, to use Anne Secord’s words, “knowledge carriers”, were employed by Balfour to make and circulate knowledge.¹⁶

The class herbarium was similarly put to work as part of Balfour's teaching programme. Through the specimens from the herbarium Balfour could also teach about plant diseases. It was his belief that no student could truly understand the physiology of a healthy plant if they had not been exposed to the morphological effects of blighted plants.

To judge from the Edinburgh University Calendar for the academic year 1858-1859, the botanical garden was an extension of the classroom.¹⁷ In the garden, Balfour built upon the lessons of the lecture room. Although it was, in part, designed to support the botanical curriculum as shaped by Balfour, the garden was also a 'tamed' natural space. By use of the Garden, Balfour was able to show nature's variability as it was allowed to exist within the boundaries of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. True study of yet greater variability was saved for the field beyond Edinburgh itself.

The Museum of Economic Botany acted to bring together and exemplify the classroom and the garden with other objects of display and instruction open to the public. It supported his classroom teaching and also functioned as a site for the civic promotion of botanical knowledge. As Samuel Alberti has noted if museums are to be considered credible sites of civic interest there needs to exist a relationship between the people, the place and the objects.¹⁸

My examination of the donations to the Museum has illustrated what we may think of as the 'promotional effects' of Balfour's correspondence – that is, his capacity (and that of his correspondents) to seek and send specimens as well as items of news. For example, the Thomas C. Archer mentioned in Chapter 5 as donating objects to the museum was Thomas Croxson Archer, Professor of Botany at Queen's

College Liverpool between 1857 and 1860 and, later, Director of Edinburgh's Museum of Science and Art for twenty-five years from 1860. The Museum, the Garden and, of course, Balfour himself gained credibility by association in these ways. In some cases, as shown, items were donated by former students. William Balfour Baikie, the African explorer, sent material from Central Africa which he thought might be useful to Balfour for illustration in class. As recognised in Balfour's publication efforts, his correspondence network was at the heart of those activities undertaken in the classroom and associated teaching sites.

The thesis has also illuminated Balfour's use of the field as a pedagogic arena in constructing the 'field' that was botanical science as he understood and taught it. We may extend our notion of the field yet further. Consideration of the 'field' included the preparatory actions undertaken before he and others left for the outdoors, the acts of collecting and recording made while outdoors and those processes of pressing, cataloguing and preservation which occurred upon their return 'home'. This range of practices is important to consider since it extends a sense of 'the field' as only those actions which occurred in the outdoors beyond the classroom walls. This thesis follows the work of Tim Cresswell, Jonathan Agnew and Doreen Massey and others, in which the place of fieldwork may be seen not as a specific location but, rather, as a coming together of relationships, phenomena and practices, the connection of things and actions *in situ*.¹⁹ In addition to Balfour's activities *in* the 'field', these 'before' and 'after' activities helped shape his fieldwork: they were part of those "truthing processes" through which Balfour constructed the field of botanical knowledge.²⁰

For Balfour, fieldwork was integral to a student's botanical instruction. The objective of fieldwork as, something moral and communal is clear from study of his work. It is clear, as this thesis has shown (see Chapter 6 in particular), that fieldwork provided further sites and locations in which students could learn and be taught a philosophical attitude towards botany. Collection of specimens was important – paramount in training the observant eye and the skilled hand – as was the opportunity to 'do' practical botany. Yet it is also the case that Balfour treasured and even facilitated the social friendship and memories created during the botanical excursions:

He who has visited the Scottish Highlands with a botanical party, knows well the feelings of delight connected with such a ramble – feelings by no means of an evanescent nature, but lasting during life, and at once recalled by the sight of the specimens which were collected ... It is not indeed a matter of surprise that those who have lived and walked for weeks together in a Highland ramble, who have met in sunshine and in tempest, who have climbed together the misty summits, and have slept in the miserable shieling should have such scenes indelibly impressed on their memory.²¹

There is also a sense in which Balfour immersed himself in fieldwork, almost to take pleasure from the difficulty attached to the pursuit of botanical knowledge: "the summits of most of the mountains here are very rocky and stony and walking on them is very painful and fatiguing especially on a hot and sultry day".²² Botany was all the better for being hard-won. In these terms Balfour was part of wider ideals and 'traditions' of nineteenth-century scientists as fieldworkers. As David Allen, Jan Golinski and Diarmid Finnegan suggest, it was through hardship that authority was gained.²³

Balfour constructed his botanical field through familiarisation, direct encounter and empirical experience. By visiting the same sites year after year he knew what he was going to find and where. His objective in being in the field was not to walk or pioneer new botanical ‘paths’ but, rather, to teach students how to ‘do’ botanical science under his instruction. Just as his teaching aids were put to use in the classroom, so were the plants in the field, either as examples in situ or, upon collection, as specimens to be used elsewhere or placed in the herbarium.

We have also seen how Balfour dried specimens between sheets of paper. Here, as with those notes in his ‘diary’, botanical knowledge was made and communicated in different forms. To use James Secord’s words, fieldwork and all its associated ancillary processes, before and after work in the outdoors, may be thought of as an “act of communication”.²⁴ As Robert Kohler suggests, those processes attached to collecting act as the precursors to knowing. Like those other practices documented here, the collection of specimens and recording of notes was not simply a “fact gathering” exercise but was, rather, an essential step in the process of making botanical knowledge.²⁵

As Kohler argues, the social and cultural interactions surrounding the practice of fieldwork are as much a part of fieldwork as collecting and recording. Without logistical support and, on occasion direct assistance from local people as ‘go-betweens’, what was collected might lack the necessary scientific rigour or credibility to give it meaning.²⁶ Following Kohler’s argument, we may presume that this was part of the reason why Balfour kept such detailed diaries, both as aides memoires with respect to future excursions and as a record of the science integral to each excursion. A further reason for expanding notions of the ‘field’ is that it is not

clear where the lines between the field and the laboratory, the botanical garden or, even the teaching room, should be drawn. The several “technologies of distance” here studied – the specimens, diaries, and recorded notes – allowed Balfour’s knowledge to travel between and among his different sites of practice. The result was to make a strict distinction between the lab and field an artificial one.

The central concerns of Chapter 7 were with the ways in which Balfour constructed his botanical public sphere and, more specifically, how and why Balfour promoted botanical knowledge in situations outwith the university and who his audience were. The Botanical Society of Edinburgh (BSE) has been examined here as one setting in and through which botanical knowledge was created, circulated and discussed. Like those other social-scientific organisations of nineteenth-century Edinburgh and Scotland as a whole, the BSE was an institutional space for the making and movement of natural knowledge.²⁷ For Steven Shapin, “scientific knowledge is made by and through the mundane – and locally varying – modes of social and cultural interactions”.²⁸ My focus upon the practices of the BSE as a nineteenth-century botanical society is not to typify them as mundane in any pejorative sense of that term. Rather, it is to show how knowledge of that society’s daily practices were lent credibility by association with Balfour and his work. The BSE depended upon collaborative work: it was, like other such bodies, science by associational culture. The fact that potential members of the BSE from Britain had to provide 50 species, and that foreign members were required to provide 300 specimens and at least 50 species in addition to the financial outlay, to say nothing of the warrant that came from the required professional recommendation, is evidence of the commitment that aspiring candidates needed to demonstrate in order to become a

fellow. As James Secord has suggested, in order to understand what is being said in science's sites, it is necessary to know "how, where, when and for whom" science was being articulated.²⁹ Balfour was instrumental in establishing the format of the meetings and in determining how who was present contributed materially and intellectually – as authors and specimen providers, for example – in the life of the BSE. The Society's meetings, no less than its publications and the myriad lines of correspondence and specimen exchange that sustained it, were no less forms of action than Balfour's lectures. What was different was the civic context.

As a founding member, Balfour was instrumental in establishing the Society's *Transactions*, and so promoting botanical knowledge as part of a wider civic discourse. The publication of the *Transactions* and *Proceedings* (and their exchange with other societies and universities) allowed scientific and non-scientific audiences alike to obtain accurate and modern botanical knowledge. Such was Balfour's influence over the meetings (and therefore the content of the *Transactions*) that his views were widely circulated through the distribution of the *Transactions*. The BSE also produced and circulated knowledge in other printed forms. One of the Society's objectives was to publish a *Catalogue of the British Flora*. Aside from its primary function as a modern record of the British Isles' flora, the Society intended that this *Catalogue* should facilitate correspondence between Society members throughout the British Isles. It is clear from the activities of the BSE that it acted to coordinate and even stimulate botanical knowledge through correspondence and exchange. As discussed in Chapter 7, the content of numerous papers demonstrates the local provision of members' botanical interests, but, also, their wider engagement with the Society's remit as a national and international body. If this is to suggest that

RBGE may be considered a centre of public accumulation as botanical knowledge was there received, ratified and disseminated as written fact, the BSE under Balfour's guidance may also be considered similarly.

This thesis has shown how central Balfour was in shaping the work of the BSE in these ways. Balfour's 'archive' of correspondence lay at the heart of what he brought to the Society. Professor Douglas Maclagan acknowledged Balfour's contribution to the running and continuation of the Society:

I am sure, however that with perfect unanimity you will pardon me if I make one exception as to assigning merit to our contributors, by expressing in my own name, and I am sure I may say in yours, how much both individually and collectively we are indebted to my colleague Professor Balfour, to whom the society owes its existence, and who has never for a moment wavered in his zeal and industry in laying hold on every side and collecting from every quarter, whatever he thought would interest and inform us. Besides many interesting bits of botanical information culled by him from his extensive correspondence.³⁰

Balfour shaped the ethos and structure of the Society in other important ways. He managed much of the Society's scientific content through his own scientific papers, which, in their tone and content, were similar to several of the sections of his botanical curriculum. He promoted his core religious and scientific beliefs through the roles held. His involvement in the Society was so dominant that it is possible to treat the BSE as a site of Balfour's making – albeit a predominantly civic one – alongside those in which he practised botany for more evidently academic audiences.

Examination of the surviving public lecture material showed that 'Balfour's public' was primarily those whose general education he aimed to improve through

botanical science. In this regard it is pertinent to recall his lecture to the Dumfries Mechanics' Institute in 1859:

I rejoice in the establishment of such institutions at the point where useful knowledge is brought within the reach of the mechanic. The days when such knowledge was considered dangerous to the working classes, have in this country at least, forever gone by; and the researches of men of science are not confined to the rooms of the learned scientist or to the classroom of universities but have been extended to all classes of the community and there has been a universal diffusion of information.³¹

There is, perhaps, a hint of condescension in his voice here, as if he considered it his moral and his Christian duty to use botany as a means to civic improvement, a tool of educational advance for those less fortunate. Raising the audiences' theological knowledge was the primary objective; increasing one's botanical knowledge was one means through which theological understanding could be achieved. Balfour's efforts to recognise the history and biogeography of botany in respect to the narratives of the Bible formed part of the genre of what we now call scriptural geography.³²

For Jan Golinski, "claims to knowledge become accepted insofar as they are embodied in effectual acts of communication. And the persuasiveness of particular claims is not simply a result of what was said but how it was said, where and by whom".³³ In understanding how effective Balfour was in delivering his "acts of communication", it was necessary to examine the "spaces of speech" in which he lectured and to recognise the relationship between "location and locution".³⁴ As David Livingstone has noted, "the social space condition[ed] what [was] heard".³⁵ Balfour lectured in town and city halls to large middle-class audiences and in smaller numbers, to members of the working-class. Just as the speech was determined either

by the rules of the organisation or by the building in which it was delivered, both speech and reputational geography of the speaker could influence the ‘standing’ of the scientific or other society in its particular institutional setting. Evidence of this is seen in the handbills. To the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society (see Chapter 7), Balfour was introduced on the Hull handbill with little additional information. Perhaps his reputation preceded him, or it may have been that the reputation of the Society was itself enough to secure his warrant for the audience. For the Louth Mechanics’ Institution, in contrast, the inclusion of Balfour’s qualifications and professional positions indicates that this information was specifically included to draw audiences in: Balfour’s expertise, stated publicly, conferred credibility to the site and the local organisers.

Balfour’s lectures were always moderated to suit his audience. His public lectures were ‘popular’, rather than academic. As in his publications, popular did not mean the science was demeaned, rather, that it was made intelligible to the audience in question. In his lecture to the Dumfries Mechanics’ Institution, Balfour noted that:

We must not have your Charlatan with a smattering of science who favours popular issues and builds up the empire on a false foundation, we must have one who is so well acquainted with the phenomena of nature that he enlightens the public mind, recovers prejudices, calls forth personal efforts and makes his hearers look at nature with a discerning eye. popular lectures are by no means light matters. It is much easier to read *ex cathedra* a learned scientific oration, than to make the facts of science plain and intelligible to an ordinary audience.³⁶

The use of language appropriate to the circumstances was only part of the performance expected by audiences. They expected entertainment for the eyes as well as instruction for the ears. Balfour ensured that his audiences took an active role in their own learning by his use of classroom teaching aids to illustrate his lectures. For Ian Inkster, this demonstrative detail in public lectures was a gauge of their civic utility.³⁷ Following Inkster, this thesis has shown that Balfour's lectures had considerable civic utility. Contemporary reviews recount that, as a speaker, he was "fluent", that his delivery was "lucid and remarkably intelligible" and that his lectures were "highly interesting and instructive".³⁸ His use of diagrams and living material added to the instructional if not also to the entertainment aspect of his talks. Balfour was contributing to a recognised style of scientific promotion:

Science, as applied to the arts and illustrative of its experiments, must be very imperfectly understood without the aid of models, diagrams and lectures. No mere treatises on chemistry, for instance, however clearly written, can possibly do justice to the discoveries revealed by modern research and experiments;- we must not only read or hear of, but actually behold its wonders, before we can arrive at any complete or practical insight.³⁹

Sites, Practices and the Geographies of Nineteenth-Century Science

This thesis sits within the field now identifiable as the historical geography of science. Specifically, it has aimed to further our knowledge of the epistemic practices and particular places involved in the making, mobility and reception of botanical knowledge in nineteenth-century Edinburgh and further afield as a result of the work

of John Hutton Balfour. Rather than focus alone on the cognitive content of the botanical knowledge produced, this thesis has concentrated on the practices in place which helped constitute that knowledge. It is in its specific focus at once biographical, situated, and focused upon practices in place. The thesis has followed, and in several ways extended, the research findings of scholars such as Diarmid Finnegan, Henrika Kulick and Robert Kohler, Steven Shapin, James Secord, David Livingstone, and Anne Secord, in addressing matters of practice in place and the embodied, lived experience of science, for Balfour and his students and in the reception for his audiences in civic context. My focus has been on the making of botanical science rather than with the outcomes of that science.⁴⁰ The thesis complements Jan Golinski in its attention to the socially constructed nature of botany's making and its mobility.⁴¹

As the collaborative, non-higher educational, institute-partner in this doctoral award, RBGE has gained further insight into the professional life, and, to some extent the personal life of a significant and long-standing Regius Keeper. Although Balfour occupied his professorship and Keepership of the Garden for 34 years, little to date was known about his professional practices. This thesis has shed light on his work, and upon the history of RBGE between 1845 and 1879. The 'Balfour archive' has now been more fully identified and studied. It is now largely catalogued and searchable (see Appendices 1-12 here). The correspondence archive has been catalogued and organised alphabetically in a searchable spreadsheet detailing the author, his/her location and the date of the letter (see Appendix 7). The cataloguing of this material has helped draw attention to Balfour's work and will, it is hoped, be of advantage to other researchers. In addition to his correspondence, Balfour's field

excursions have been listed, detailing the date and locations visited during each of Balfour's Saturday excursions, together with a record of the dates and locations of the other intermediate and extended excursions. A record of the dates and locations of Balfour's public lectures has also been established (see Appendices 6 and 12 respectively). A bibliography of Balfour's publications, including the edition histories of each of his principal texts, has also been provided (see Appendix 1). These lists are not only of benefit to those interested in the history of John Hutton Balfour, the RBGE or, more broadly, botany, they are intended to be of use to researchers examining science in the nineteenth century in other contexts.

Furthermore, Balfour's work may be understood as an expression of the historical geographies of nineteenth-century science. The focus on Balfour's actions in constructing sites of social and scientific practice extends our understanding of how place may be defined. In this thesis, places are defined as the coming together of practices. The flexibility of this practice-based approach suggests that it may be applicable to other works examining sites and further aspects of science's making. That knowledge is mobile has long been understood. This work extends our understanding as to what constitutes knowledge and recognises that, rather than a separate act, mobility is entwined within knowledges' making. Alongside examining the theory of the mobility of knowledge, this thesis has highlighted the circumstances through which knowledge circulates. The connections presented in this work between location and locution demonstrate across a range of scientific and social settings, that location shaped what could be said, how it could be said, and to whom. Although the source material for this thesis was entirely written, much of how Balfour delivered his knowledge can be inferred from the location. An examination,

therefore, of location alongside that of locution is critical to engaging with the making and mobility of knowledge. The demographic of the audience also effected the content and the way in which Balfour wrote and lectured. Through this thesis it has been shown that an attention to audience is helpful in examining the sites of science's making. Just as the boundary between professional and amateur, and the lab and the field has been shown to be complex, this work has shown that so too are the connections between academic and civic. If we recognise that the BSE was a civic institution which produced high quality academic work, we see that any strict division (of civic versus academic), regarding the calibre or credibility of the knowledge produced, is false, and, if used, it should be done with caution.

A further theme with which this work is aligned is that of pedagogy, specifically, nineteenth-century educational practices. The thesis has demonstrated how models and diagrams shaped Balfour's teaching practices in the classroom and indicated how examination of such objects may be used to re-create the climate and practices of the classroom. It has helped our understanding of how nineteenth-century teachers taught. Although this is not a work of biography, this thesis considers the changing fashion in biography, and, through its examination of place and practice, may itself be considered a biographical account of Balfour's botanical life. The work depicts several different Balfours all of whom offer insight to the practices involved in the making of nineteenth-century botanical science. This thesis has demonstrated the integrated relationship which exists between these themes and why their conjoint examination is important to the study of the historical geographies of nineteenth-century (botanical) science.

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Abbreviations

DCP: Darwin Correspondence Project

EUL: Edinburgh University Library (Special Collections)

PERGM: Perth Museum and Art Gallery

NLS: National Library of Scotland

OUA: Oxford University Libraries (Bodleian Library)

RBGEA: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh Archives

RBGEL: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh Library

RBGKA: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew Archives

RSE: Royal Society of Edinburgh

UR: University of Reading (Special Collections)

USA: University of St. Andrews (Special Collections)

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Appendices

These appendices present a summary of the different categories of Balfour's work, each presented to indicate either the range of extant material (for example, his published work Appendix 1; his incoming correspondence – Appendix 7), or elements of the thesis here used to highlight Balfour's botanical world (for example, Appendix 8, on his papers to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh).

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Appendices

Appendix 1: J.H. Balfour's Publications

Publication Date	Author(s)	Title	Edition	Place of Publication	Publisher
1836	John Hutton Balfour, Charles Cardale Babington, and William Hunter Campbell	<i>A Catalogue of British Plants. Including the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Characeae</i>	First	Edinburgh	Maclachan, Stewart and Company
1841	John Hutton Balfour, Charles Cardale Babington, and William Hunter Campbell	<i>A Catalogue of British Plants. Including the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Characeae</i>	Second	Edinburgh	Maclachan, Stewart and Company
1848	Thomas M'Crie, Hugh Miller, James Anderson, John Fleming,	<i>The Bass Rock: its Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Geology, Martyrology, Zoology and Botany</i>		Edinburgh	J. Greig and Son

and John
Hutton
Balfour

1849	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i>	First	Glasgow	Joseph and Richard Griffin and Company
1851	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i>	Second	Glasgow	Joseph and Richard Griffin and Company
1851	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Phyto-Theology; or Botanical Sketches Intended to Illustrate the Works of God in the Structure, Function and General Distribution of Plants</i>	First	London and Edinburgh	Johnstone and Hunter
1851	John Hutton Balfour, Charles Cardale Babington, and William Hunter Campbell	<i>A Catalogue of British Plants. Including the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Characeae</i>	Third	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black

1852-1854	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Class Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom. Part I - Structural and Morphological Botany and Part II - Comprising the Elements of Vegetable Physiology, Classification, Botanical Geography, Fossil Botany with a Glossary of Terms.</i>		Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1852	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Phyto-Theology; or Botanical Sketches Intended to Illustrate the Works of God in the Structure, Function and General Distribution of Plants</i>	Second	London and Edinburgh	Johnstone and Hunter
1854	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Outlines of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Structure, Functions, Classification and Distribution of Plants</i>	First	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1855	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i>	Third	Glasgow	Richard Griffin and Company

1855	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Class Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom (Both Parts)</i>	First	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1855	John Hutton Balfour	<i>The Botanist's Vade- Mecum: Being a Practical Guide for Collecting, Classifying and Examining Plants: With a Complete Glossary</i>		London and Glasgow	Richard Griffin and Company
1857	John Hutton Balfour	<i>The Plants of the Bible. Trees and Shrubs</i>	First	London	Thomas Nelson and Sons
1859	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Class Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom (Both Parts)</i>	Second	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1859	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Botany and Religion: or, Illustrations of the works of God in the Structure, Functions, Arrangement and General Distribution of Plants</i>	Third	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1860	John Hutton Balfour	<i>The Botanist's Companion: or Directions for the use of the Microscope, and for the Collection and Preservation of Plants, With a Glossary of Botanical Terms</i>	First	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black

1860	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i>	Fourth	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1862	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Outlines of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Structure, Functions, Classification and Distribution of Plants</i>	Second	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1863	John Hutton Balfour and John Sadler	<i>Flora of Edinburgh: Being a List of Plants Found in the Vicinity of Edinburgh</i>	First	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1863	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i>	edition revised by author	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1865	John Hutton Balfour, Charles Cardale Babington, and William Hunter Campbell	<i>A Catalogue of British Plants. Including the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Characeae</i>	Fourth	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1866	John Hutton Balfour	<i>The Plants of the Bible. Trees and Shrubs</i>	Second	London	Thomas Nelson and Sons
1869	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Lessons in Elementary Botany: For the Use of Schools</i>	First	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black

1870	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Handbook to Illustrations of Botany. Sheet No I. Organs of Plants, Tissue, Root, Stem</i>		London	W.& A.K Johnston
1870	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Handbook to Illustrations of Botany. Sheet No II. Leaves and their Modifications</i>		Edinburgh	W.& A.K Johnston
1870	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Handbook to Illustrations of Botany. Sheet No III. Inflorescence; Whorls of the Flower</i>		Edinburgh	W.& A.K Johnston
1870	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Handbook to Illustrations of Botany. Sheet No IV. Pistil, Ovule, Fruit, Seed: Organs of Flowerless Plants</i>		Edinburgh	W.& A.K Johnston
1870	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Lessons from Bible Plants, Palms, Cedar, Hyssop etc</i>		Glasgow	John MacCallum
1870	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Class Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom (Both Parts)</i>	Third	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1871	John Hutton Balfour and John Sadler	<i>Flora of Edinburgh: Being a List of Plants Found in the Vicinity of Edinburgh</i>	Second	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1872	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Introduction to the Study of Palaeontological Botany</i>		Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black

1872	John Hutton Balfour	<i>First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i>	London and Glasgow	William Collins and Sons and Company
1873	John Hutton Balfour	<i>First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i>	New York	G.P. Putnam and Son
1873	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh</i>	Edinburgh	Edmonston and Douglas
1873	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Second Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of Systematic and Economic Botany. Suited for Beginners</i>	London	William Collins and Sons and Company
1873	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Second Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of Systematic and Economic Botany. Suited for Beginners</i>	New York	G.P. Putnam and Son
1874	John Hutton Balfour	<i>First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i>	London	William Collins and Sons and Company

1874	John Hutton Balfour	<i>First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i>		New York	G.P. Putnam and Son
1875	John Hutton Balfour	<i>The Botanist's Companion: or Directions for the use of the Microscope, and for the Collection and Preservation of Plants, With a Glossary of Botanical Terms</i>	Second	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1875	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Manual of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants</i>	Fifth	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1876	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Lessons in Elementary Botany: For the Use of Schools</i>	Third	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1876	John Hutton Balfour	<i>First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i>		New York	G.P. Putnam and Son
1878	John Hutton Balfour	<i>First Book of Botany: Being an Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants. Suited for Beginners</i>		London	William Collins and Sons and Company

1881	John Hutton Balfour, Charles Cardale Babington, and William Hunter Campbell	<i>A Catalogue of British Plants. Including the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Characeae</i>	Fifth	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1882	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Botany and Religion: or, Illustrations of the Works of God in the Structure, Functions, Arrangement and General Distribution of Plants</i>	Fourth	Edinburgh	Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier
1884	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Lessons in Elementary Botany: For the Use of Schools</i>	Fourth	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black
1885	John Hutton Balfour	<i>The Plants of the Bible. Trees and Shrubs</i>	Third	London	Thomas Nelson and Sons

Publication Date	Author	Article Title	Journal Title	Reference
1835	John Hutton Balfour	Case of Peculiar Disease of the Skull and Dura Mater	<i>Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal</i>	Volume 43, Number 123, pp. 319-325

1841	John Hutton Balfour and Charles Cardale Babington	Account of a Botanical Excursion to Skye and the Outer Hebrides, During the Month of August 1841	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume1: pp.133-144
1841	John Hutton Balfour and Charles Cardale Babington	A Catalogue of the Plants Gathered in the Islands of North Uist, Harris and Lewis, During a Botanical Excursion in the Month of August, 1841	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 1: pp.145-154
1842	John Hutton Balfour	On the Fertilization of Plants	<i>Proceedings and Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow</i>	Volume 1: pp.43-44
1842	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on Botanical Excursions from Glasgow During the Past Summer	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 1, Part 2, pp 401-404
1843	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of the Poisonous Effects of Conia	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 1, Part 2, pp 490-491
1844	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on Some Localities in Mr. W Gardiner's list	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 1, Part 1, pp 971-972
1844	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Excursions Made from Glasgow with Botanical Pupils During the Summer Session of 1843.	<i>Proceedings and Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow</i>	Volume 1, pp 263-269

1844	John Hutton Balfour	Short Account of a Botanical Excursion to Galloway and Dumfriesshire, in August 1843	<i>Proceedings and Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow</i>	Volume 1, pp 208-209
1845	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Botanical Excursion to Ailsa Crag, in July 1844	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 2, pp 257-263
1845	John Hutton Balfour	On <i>Ceradia furcata</i>	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 2, Page 86
1845	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Botanical Excursion to the Mull of Cantyre and the Island of Islay, in August 1844.	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 2, pp 291-313
1845	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Botanical Excursion to the Mull of Cantyre or Kintyre, and the Island of Islay, in August 1844	<i>Proceedings and Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow</i>	Volume 2, pp 22-49
1845	John Hutton Balfour	On the Yellow Juice of <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 2, Page 87
1848	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Some Plants Which Have Flowered Recently in the Royal Botanic Garden	<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	Volume 44, pp 200-205
1848	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Some Plants Which Have Flowered	<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	Volume 46, pp 376-371

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1848	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of a Botanical Excursion (with pupils), to the Mountains of Braemar, Glenisla and Clova and to Benlawers, in August 1847	<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	Volume 45, pp 122-129
1849	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Some Plants Which Have Flowered Recently in the Royal Botanic Garden	<i>Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal</i>	April and July
1849	John Hutton Balfour	On the <i>Aconitum ferox</i> (Wall.) Which Has Recently Flowered in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society	<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	Volume 47, pp 366-370
1853	John Hutton Balfour	On the Growth of Various Kinds of Mould in Syrup	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 4, pp 143-144
1853	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on the Flora of the South and West of Ireland	<i>Report of the BAAS, 22 meeting Belfast</i>	pp 64-65
1854	John Hutton Balfour	Exhibition of the British Lichens, Containig Dyeing Lichens	<i>Report of the BAAS, 23 meeting Hull</i>	pp 37-38
1854	John Hutton Balfour	On Certain Vegetable Organisms Found in Coal from Fordel	<i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 21, pp 187-195

1854	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Trip to the Grampian Mountains	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 5, pp 24- 25
1854	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Trip to Helvellyn	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 5, pp 26- 29
1854	John Hutton Balfour	Plants Growing about Dollar	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 5, Page 29
1854	John Hutton Balfour	Pollen of <i>Zamia horrida</i>	<i>The Phytologist: A Popular Botanical Miscellany</i>	Volume 5, pp 115-116
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Excursion to Braemar	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	February, pp 3-7
1855	John Hutton Balfour	On Plants Which Have Flowered Recently in the Botanic Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	March, pp 16-18
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on the Flora of the Bass Rock	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	April, pp 30-32
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Trip to Loch Lomond	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	April, pp 32-33
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on <i>Megacarpoea polyandra</i>	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	May, pp 41-43
1855	John Hutton Balfour	On Plants from the Botanic Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	June, pp 50-51

1855	John Hutton Balfour	On the Occurrence in Coal of Peculiar Vegetable Organisms Resembling the Sporangia of <i>Lycopodium</i>	<i>Report of the BAAS, 24 meeting Liverpool</i>	Page 97
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Account of the Origin and of Some of the Contents of the Museum of Economic Botany, Attached to the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	pp 56-60; 85- 108; 121-124
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Trip to Falkland and Lomond Hills, Fife	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	July, pp 73-74
1855	John Hutton Balfour	Record of Localities for Rare Plants	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	July, pp 81-82 and November, pp 112-113
1856-57	John Hutton Balfour	On the Structure and Growth of Timber, and on Dry Rot in Wood	<i>Transactions, Architectural Institute of Scotland</i>	Volume 1, Part 1. Number 3, pp 49-81
1857	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Botanical Trip to Moffat in August 1856	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 5, pp 166-170
1857	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on Boucherie's Method of Preserving Timber	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 5, pp 170-172
1857	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 5, pp 172-173

1857	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of the Localities for some Rarer Plants Collected During Recent Excursions of the Botanical Class around Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 5, Page 212
1857	John Hutton Balfour	Short Account of a Botanical Trip to the Island of Arran, with Pupils, in 1857	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 3-6
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on the Stereograph of the <i>Assafoetida</i> Plant	<i>The Steroscopic Magazine</i>	Volume 1, Part 14, pp 205-206
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Botanical Trip, with Pupils, to Coldstream and Norham, in July 1857	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, Page 40-41
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence I. Gutta Percha of Surinam II. Vegetation around the Volcanic Craters in the Island of Java III. On the Lotus or Sacred Bean of India IV. Structure of the Ovary of <i>Boraginaceae</i>	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 58- 63
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Description of <i>Narthex assafoetida</i> , Falconer, at Present in Flower in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 64- 68

1858	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence I. Braun on Parthenogenesis II. M. Auguste Trécul on the Circulation of Plants	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 68- 71
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Notes in Regard to the Production of Forked Varieties of Ferns from Spores	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 101-105
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Notices I. Qualities of <i>Hieracium virosum</i> II. Boethius' Notice of <i>Solatrum amentiale</i> and its Effects on the Troops of the King of Norway	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 111-113
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of the Palm-House in the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 128-136
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Additional Localities for Plants in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 144-148
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Botanical Excursion to Switzerland, with Pupils, in August 1858	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 162-202
1859	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of <i>Ferula</i> (Narthex) <i>Asafoetida</i> (the Asafoetida plant) at Present in Flower in the Botanic Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 268-272

1859	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Intelligence 1. Biographical Sketch of Baron von Humboldt, one of the Foreign Honorary Members of the Society. II. Abstract of Remarks Made by M. Charles Martin of Montpellier, on the Vitality of Seeds, Particularly when Subjected to the Action of Sea Water	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 275-279
1860	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Trip to Clova, with Pupils, in August 1859	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 397-401
1860	John Hutton Balfour	Description of Asafoetida plants (<i>Narthex asafoetida</i> Falconer) Which Have Recently Borne Flowers and Fruit in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 22, Part 2, pp 360-368
1861	John Hutton Balfour	Description of the Plant Which Produces the Ordeal Bean of Calabar (Read 16th Jan 1860)	<i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 22, pp 305-312

1861	John Hutton Balfour	Observations on Temperature in Connection with Vegetation, Having Special Reference to the Frost of December 1860. Including a Detailed Account of the Effects of the Plants in RBGE by James McNab, Superintendent of the Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 58- 107
1861	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Botanical Trip to Ben Ledi, with Pupils, in July 1860	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 165-166
1861	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Localities in Scotland for Some Rare Plants	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 222-223
1861	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of a Trip to the North of Italy and Chamouni, in August and September 1861	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 255-259
1861	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Diseased Condition of Beeches at Tynninghame, the Seat of the Earl of Haddington	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 267-268
1861	John Hutton Balfour	On the Structure and Bark of <i>Araucaria imbricata</i> , with Special References to Palaeontology	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 4, pp 577-581

1862	John Hutton Balfour	Description of a New Species of <i>Clerodendron</i> from Old Calabar, Which Flowered in 1861, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 263-264
1862	John Hutton Balfour	Description of a New Species of <i>Clerodendron</i> from Old Calabar, Which Flowered in 1861, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh	<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	Volume 15, pp 232-235
1862	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of a Trip to the North of Italy and Chamouni, in August and September 1861	<i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i>	Volume 15, pp 133-137
1862	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Plants Collected in the Neighbourhood of Silloth, near Carlisle	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 409-410
1863	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of <i>Pandanus</i> <i>odoratissimus</i> (Fragrant Screw Pine), Now Flowering in the Palm- House at the Royal Botanic Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, Page 515
1863	John Hutton Balfour and F.B.W White	List of Plants Found Near the Rumbling Bridge	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 572-574

1863	John Hutton Balfour	Description of the Fruit and Seed of <i>Clerodendron</i> <i>Thomsonae</i>	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 580-581
1863	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Botanical Excursion to Kielder and Deadwater Fell, Northumberland, on 4th July 1863	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 581-582
1863	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of the Occurrence of <i>Sagina nivalis</i> (Lindblom), on Ben Lawers	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 54- 55
1864	John Hutton Balfour	On Fossil Plants	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 156-162
1864	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions in Autumn 1863	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 183-184
1864	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 192-193
1864	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a New Station for <i>Corallorhiza innata</i> , Near Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 193-194
1864	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the</i> <i>Botanical Society of</i> <i>Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 202-206

1864	John Hutton Balfour	On literary and Scientific Studies in Connexion with Medicine, Being Part of the Opening Lecture of the Course of Botany in 1864	<i>Edinburgh Medical Journal</i>	1864
1865	John Hutton Balfour	Account of Excursions to the Mountains at the Head of Lochlomond, to Ben Lawers and the Sow of Athole, in August and September 1864	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 246-247
1865	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Species of <i>Dilivaria</i> (Acanthus) Sent from Old Calabar by Mr A. Hewan, Medical Missionary, and Now Flowering in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 247-248
1866	John Hutton Balfour	Account of a Botanical Trip to Clova with Pupils, in August 1865	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 435-436
1866	John Hutton Balfour	On the Occurrence of <i>Allium paradoxum</i> Don, in Woods Near Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 458-459
1866	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of an Excursion with Pupils to Braemar in August 1866	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 51- 52

1866	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Species of <i>Trichoscypha</i> , and of a Species of <i>Sarcocephalus</i> from Old Calabar, Sent by the Rev. Alexander Robb	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 78- 79
1867	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Regulations Regarding the Forest Department of India	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 187-189
1867	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, Page 189
1867	John Hutton Balfour	On a Supposed New Species of <i>Vellozia</i> , or Probably a New Genus in the Order Haemodoraceae	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 189-190
1867	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Intelligence I. <i>Talbotia elegans</i> II. On the Nature and Structure of the Pod of Cruciferae	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, Page 192, and pp 194- 195
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions in the Highlands of Scotland During Autum of 1867	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 293-300
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on Species of <i>Elymus</i> , <i>Triticum</i> and <i>Phleum</i> From Vancouver's Island	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 301-303
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence. Tendrils of the Curcubitaceae	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, Page 189

1868	John Hutton Balfour	Recent Botanical Intelligence: Sexual Organs of Fungi	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, Page 189
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Description of <i>Hieracium collinum</i> , of Fries, a New British Plant	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 17-19
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Reports on Botanical Excursions in July and August 1868	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 23-28
1869	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of an Excursion to Clova in April 1869	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 196-198
1869	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of <i>Hieracium stoloniflorum</i> , Waldst. And Kit.; <i>H. glomeratum</i> , Fr.; and <i>H. praealtum</i> Vill. ss Occuring in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 316-318
1869	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of the Occurance of <i>Hieracium collinum</i> (Fries) in Selkirkshire, With Remarks on Some Recent Additions to the Scottish Flora	<i>Report of the BAAS, 38 meeting in Norwich</i>	Page 89
1869	John Hutton Balfour	Observations on the Spores of Cryptogamic Plants, and on the Reproductive Process in Some Algae and Fungi	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 294-296

1868	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on the Properties of <i>Atropa rhomboidea</i> (Hooker), in Connexion with its Botanical Character	<i>Report of the BAAS, 38 meeting in Norwich</i>	Page 89
1870	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Botanical Excursion During the Summer of 1869	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 341-345
1870	John Hutton Balfour	Account of Botanical Excursions in the Island of Arran During August and September 1869	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 355-365
1870	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Excursions in July and August 1870, with Pupils	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 68-75
1870	John Hutton Balfour	On the Variation, at Different Seasons, of a <i>Hieracium</i> , Considered to be <i>H. stoloniflorum</i> , Waldst. And Kit. As Described in Fries' "Symbolae as Historiam Hieraciorum", Upsala, 1848	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 82-83
1871	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on the Plants Which Furnish Varieties of Ipecacuan and on the Cultivation of <i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> Rich. In the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh for Transmission to India	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 151-162

1871	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of Botanical Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 192-193
1872	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of a Botanical Excursion to the Breadalbane Mountains in July 1871	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 353-356
1872	John Hutton Balfour	On Diamorphic Flowers of <i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> , the Ipecacuan Plant	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 763-764
1872	John Hutton Balfour	On the Fruiting of the Ipecacuan plant (<i>Cephaelia ipecacuanha</i>) Rich. in the Royal Botanic Garden	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 688-691
1873	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions Made in 1872 and 1873 (No. 1)	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 512-516
1873	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions Made in 1872 and 1873 (No. 2)	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 520-522
1873	John Hutton Balfour	On the Formation of Buds and Roots by the Leaves of the Ipecacuan Plant (<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i>) Rich.	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 108-110
1874	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions in 1873	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, pp 54-61

1874	John Hutton Balfour, William Brack Boyd and Archibald Geikie	Notes on a Botanico-Geological Trip to Clova, Forfarshire, in April 1874	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, pp 156-161
1874	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on the Fossils Exhibited by Mr Peach at the May Meeting, and Which Seem to Belong to the Genus <i>Staphylopteris</i> of Lesquereux.	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, Page 176
1874	John Hutton Balfour	Notes of an Excursion Made by the Scottish Botanical Alpine Club to the Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire Mountains in August 1874	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, pp 204-207
1874	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of the Plant Which Yields the Drug Called Boldo	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, Page 228
1875	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on an Excursion to Connemara in September 1874	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, pp 371-377
1876	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Botanical Excursions Made to Different Parts of Scotland in 1875	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 12, pp 448-450

1877	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of Plants at Dr. Shapter's Garden at Cobham, Near Exeter	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 13, pp 23-25
1877	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on Various Species of Jaborandi Figured by Piso	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 13, Appendix v
1877	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of the New Arboretum	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 13, Appendix xvi-xvii
1877	John Hutton Balfour	Notice of a Fungus Growing in Profusion on the Ceilings and Walls of Inverleith House	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 13, Appendix xvii-xviii
1878	John Hutton Balfour	Notes on a Continental Tour in August and September 1877	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 13, pp 171-211
1879	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on Species of <i>Rheum</i> , Cultivated in the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 13, pp 435-437
1880	John Hutton Balfour	Remarks on a Specimen of <i>Rheum nobile</i> (Hook. fil. And Thomson) Which Has Flowered in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in the Summer of 1880	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 14, pp 88-91

Other

Publication Date	Author(s)	Title of Article	Place of Publication	Publisher	Edition
1831	John Hutton Balfour and George Husband Baird	Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Strychina	Edinburgh	A. Balfour and Associates	
1833	John Hutton Balfour	<i>A Probationary Essay on Purulent Deposits After Wounds and Operations: Submitted, By Authority of the President of the Council, to the Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, when Candidate for Admission into their Body, in Conformity to their Regulations Respecting the Admission of Ordinary Fellows</i>	Edinburgh	A. Balfour and Co.	
1835	John Hutton Balfour	Contributed to the 'Botany' Section in <i>The British Cyclopaedia of Natural History</i>	By Charles Frederick Partington. London	Orr and Smith	

1840	John Hutton Balfour	Short Syllabus of the <i>Course of Lectures on Botany, Delivered at 9 Surgeons' Square, Edinburgh</i>	Edinburgh		
1841-5	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Short Syllabus of the course of lectures on botany, delivered in the University of Glasgow</i>	Glasgow	William Blackie and Co.	
1851	John Hutton Balfour	Letter to R.K Greville, L.L.D., Being an Answer to Statements Contained in a Pamphlet Entitled 'Singular Specimens of the Edinburgh Practice of Criticism, by John Joseph Griffin'.	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black	
1854	John Hutton Balfour	Algae and Botany Chapters in <i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i>	Edinburgh	Adam and Charles Black	8th edition
1855	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Biographical Sketch of the Late Dr. Golding Bird, Being an Address to Students Delivered at the Request of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society</i>	Edinburgh	Constable	
1856	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Sketch of the Life of the Late Professor Edward Forbes</i>	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 5, pp 23-41

1858	John Hutton Balfour	Short Biographical Sketch of Professor Gregory	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 75-79
1858	John Hutton Balfour	Short Biographical Sketch of the Late Robert Brown	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 119-128
1859	John Hutton Balfour	Biography of Dr William Nichol	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 290-292
1859	John Hutton Balfour	Statistics of Botanical Class in the University of Edinburgh, from 1777 till 1859 Inclusive	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 296-298
1860	John Hutton Balfour	Biographical Notice of the Late Dr. Gilbert McNab of Jamaica	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 6, pp 354-355
1860	John Hutton Balfour	Biographical Sketch of the Late George Wilson, MD, FRSE, FRSSA, FCS, Regius Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland and Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh	Edinburgh	<i>North British Review</i>	Volume 32, pp 223-247

1861	John Hutton Balfour	Biographical Sketch of the Late Professor Henslow	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 7, pp 196-200
1863	John Hutton Balfour	Introductory Remarks, on the Opening Section D of the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday 26th August 1863	London	<i>Report of the BAAS, 33 meeting Newcastle</i>	pp, 91-95
1865	John Hutton Balfour	Biography of the Late John Coldstream, MD., F.R.C.P.E: Secretary of the Medical Missionary Society of Edinburgh	Edinburgh	<i>The British and Foreign Evangelical Review</i>	Volume 14, pp 889-890
1866	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of Dr. [Robert Kaye] Greville [1794-1866]	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 8, pp 463-476
1867	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of James Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill; of Dr. G.A. Martin, Isle of Wight; and of George Ure Skinner, Esq. of Guatemala	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 85-94
1867	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of Professor John Goodsir	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 118-127

1867	John Hutton Balfour	Substance of Speech Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the National Bible Society of Scotland on 4th February 1867	Edinburgh	Muir and Paterson (Printer)	
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notices of Professor Daubeny, Oxford; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, London; and Dr. Schultz, Deidesheim, Late Fellows of the Society.	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 267-272
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of John Baddeley, MB; CM, Late Fellow of the Society	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 304-312
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of N.B. Ward Esq.	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 9, pp 426-430
1868	John Hutton Balfour	Extracts from Botanical Correspondence	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 10, pp 20-23
1869	John Hutton Balfour	Address to the Medical Graduates, August 2nd, 1869	Edinburgh	Oliver and Boyd	
1869	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of William Brand Esq.	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical</i>	Volume 10, pp 284-288

*Society of
Edinburgh*

1870	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of Thomas Anderson, MD; FLS	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, pp 41-45
1870	David Thomas Kerr Drummond (Edited by John Hutton Balfour)	<i>Mortality Swallowed Up of Life: The Dissolution of the Body. The Righteous Dead. The Changed Living</i>	Edinburgh	James Taylor	
1872	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of James Boyd Davies	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 11, Page 290
1875	John Hutton Balfour	Presidential Address Delivered at the Twenty- second Annual Meeting of the Scottish Arboricultural Association, on November 3, 1875	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Scottish Arboricultural Society</i>	Volume 8, pp 1-18
1876	John Hutton Balfour	The Library in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (a circular)	Edinburgh	Not Known	Not Known

1878	David Thomas Kerr Drummond (sketch by JHB in 3rd Edition only, following DTKD's death)	<i>In the Life of Our Lord and Saviour; or a Series of Practical Expositions on the Last Nine Chapters of the Gospel of St John. With a Sketch of his Life and Labours by Prof Balfour.</i>	London	Seeley and W. Burnside	Third Edition
1878	John Hutton Balfour	<i>Sketch of the Life of the Rev. David Thomas Ker Drummond.</i>	London	The Last Scenes in the Life of Our Lord and Saviour	Third Edition
1879	John Hutton Balfour	Address Delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, at Berwick, October 16th, 1878		<i>History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club</i>	Volume 8, pp 383-388
1883	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of Sir Robert Christison, Bart	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 14, pp 266-277
1883	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of Sir C. Wyville Thomson	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 14, pp 278-282
1883	John Hutton Balfour	Obituary Notice of Charles Robert Darwin	Edinburgh	<i>Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh</i>	Volume 14, pp 284-288

1902	John Hutton Balfour	Botanical Excursions Made by Professor John Hutton Balfour in the Years From 1846 to 1878 Inclusively	Edinburgh	Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	April Part VII: 21-497
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Appendix 2: J. H. Balfour's Teaching Diagrams and Finding List

N.B. Where a specific size is not specified the diagram consists of a single board (c. 50 x 60cm).

The catalogue referred to is the Catalogue of Diagrams published in 1904.

Capital **C** beside the catalogue number denotes the diagram has been conserved and is stored in the black boxes

Family has not been added where it was not present on the diagram

Common names have been added if they were added to the diagram or the catalogue

Cat. No.	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Description as in the Catalogue of Diagrams	Annotated by J.H.B.	Size No. of sheet	Institution Owning Diagram
24		<i>Sphagnum</i>		Spiral and annular cells		1	U.E
72	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>		Whole plant		1	U.E
120	CLVI. Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>		Flowers and scale hair		1	U.E
156	CXXV. Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche</i>		Plant with flowers		1	U.E
162	CLVIII. Santalaceae	<i>Myzodendron brachystachyum</i>		Longitudinal section of embryo, showing attachment to host	Yes	1	U.E
169	CCVI. Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>		Creeping stem		1	U.E
236	CLXXXIII. Dioscoreaceae	<i>Testudinaria elephantipes</i> Catalogue: <i>Elephantipes communis</i>		Whole plant		2	U.E
236	CXC. Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia caricifolia</i> Not in catalogue		Whole plant		2	U.E
275 C		<i>Galium</i>		Verticillate leaves		1	U.E
277	LXXII. Haloragaceae	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>		Stem with leaves arranged in whorls			U.E

291 C.		<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>		Reticulate unicostate curved venation in skeleton-leaf	2	U.E
298 C.		<i>Convallaria majalis</i>		Skeleton-leaf with reticulate striate convergent venation	2	U.E
303		<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		Runcinate leaf	1	U.E
308		<i>Sida abutilon</i>		Cordate leaf	1	U.E
311		<i>Passiflora</i>		Palmatifid leaf	1	U.E
				“auriculate leaf. Hairy Teazel”		
314	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>		Three-lobed palmatifid leaf	1	U.E
316		<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		Palmatipartite leaf	1	U.E
320		<i>Sagittaria</i> On diagram – <i>Sagittate hastate</i>		Sagittate leaf	1	U.E
322		<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh pennywort	Orbicular leaf	1	U.E
				“orbicular round –leaf, round leaved Winter Green”		
348	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Gramineae</i>		Forms of ligule	1	U.E
				“Ligules of Gramineae”		
349	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Gramineae</i>		Forms of ligule	1	U.E
				“Ligules of Gramineae”		
353	CXLIII. Polygonaceae	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>	Rhubarb	Ochrea	1	U.E
357	Portulacaceae	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>		Perfoliate leaf	1	U.E
360				Germination of pollen coniferae		
374	LXVIII. Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i>		Leaf with young plants arising from margin	1	U.E
				“Buds formed on leaf margin”		
376	XXXV. Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia europaea</i>		Inflorescence with adherent bract-leaf	1	U.E
381	CLXII. Moraceae	<i>Dorstenia</i>		Hypanthodium, male and female	1	U.E

382	CLXII. Urticaceae	<i>Ficus syconus</i>	Longitudinal section of an inflorescence, with isolated flowers, male and female		1	U.E
387	CCI. Alismaceae	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Umbellate inflorescence		1	U.E
397	XCIII. Valerianeae	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Corymbose cyme	"Inflorescence"	1	U.E
426 C.	CXXII. Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta</i>	Flower-diagram		1	U.E
435	XL. Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Flower, showing toral nectar-sac		1	U.E
439	XXXVII. Malpighiaceae	<i>Triaspis hypericoides</i>	Flower, showing ciliated petals		1	U.E
440	LXXXVIII. Umbelliferae	<i>Umbelliferae</i> Catalogue details <i>Eustylis geniculata</i>				
445	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Flower, stamens indicated moving towards pistil		1	U.E
460	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Flower, showing corolla		1	U.E
463 C.	CLXXXVI. Zingiberaceae	<i>Mantisia saltatoria</i>	Flower showing movement mechanism		1	U.E
468	CXXIII. Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana tubular calyx</i> Catalogue details <i>Datura stramonium</i>	Flower showing Infundibuliform corolla		1	U.E
472	XCIII. Valerianeae	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Female flower, showing corolla and limb of calyx; the same with corolla removed	Yes	1	U.E
473	XCIII. Valerianeae	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Flower, showing spurred corolla		1	U.E
477	CXXI. Boraginaceae	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Dissection of flower, showing corolla-scales and ovary		1	U.E
478	XXIV. Caryophylleae	<i>Silene rigidula</i>	Petal with ligule; calyx	Yes. Obscured by plant name	1	U.E
483	LXXII. Halorageae	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Whole flower, showing single stamen and feathery style	"Monandria"	1	U.E
486	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria ipecacuanha</i>	Inflorescence		1	U.E

491	LXXV. Myrtaceae	<i>Metrosideros hypericifolia</i>		Flower, showing many stamens with delicate filaments		1	U.E
495	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Orchis maculata</i>		Flower dissected to show anther			U.E
496	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Orchis maculata</i>		Flower, dissected	Yes	1	U.E
506	CLXII. Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Pellitory	Flower, showing the filaments of stamens coiled under sepals, with one stamen released		1	U.E
512	CII. Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>		Dissection of flower; calyx, corolla, stamen, gynaecium		1	U.E
513	LXXVI. Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma</i>		Stamens with appendages	Yes	1	U.E
519	CXXVIII. Gesneriaceae	<i>Gloxinia</i>		Radial flower with pentamerous androecium		1	U.E
553	CXLIII. Polygonaceae	<i>Rheum palmatum</i> Catalogue: <i>Agrostemma Flos-jovis</i>	Rhubarb				U.E
568	C. Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula urticaefolia</i>		Longitudinal section of ovary, showing central placentation		1	U.E
575. C		<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>		Fruit in transverse section, showing ten divisions		1	U.E
577	CXXVIII. Gesneriaceae	<i>Pentstemon viridiflora</i>		Transverse section of dimorphic unilocular ovary with parietal placentation		1	U.E
585	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Geum</i>		Branch with fruits; isolated carpel to show geniculate style		1	U.E
586	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>		Flower	“Tetramerous apetalous flower with epicalyx”	1	U.E
587		<i>Anemone alpina</i>		Branch with involucre and fruit; separate achene with feathery style		1	U.E

614	CXIII. Oleaceae	<i>Olea montana</i>		Ovary and fruit in section to show bilocular tetrasperous gynaecium becoming a unilocular monospermous fruit	1	U.E
635	CVIII. Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>		Pyxidium dehiscent	1	U.E
640	VIII. Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nelumbium</i>		Turbinate torus with immersed achenes	1	U.E
641	XCIII. Valerianeae	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> Catalogue details the species to be <i>dioica</i>		Cypsela	1	U.E
649	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria elatior</i>	Strawberry	Etaerio of achenes	1	U.E
660	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>		Drupe; same in section	1	U.E
670	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Ribes grossularia</i>	Gooseberry	Berry; same in vertical section	1	U.E
676		<i>Citrus limonum</i>	Lemon	Hesperidium; same in section	1	U.E
683	CLXXVII. Musaceae	<i>Musa sapientum</i>		Portion of inflorescence, showing some young fruits forming at base, flowers at apex	1	U.E
686	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus malus</i>		Pome in transverse section	1	U.E
687	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Quince</i> Catalogue details <i>Pyrus cydonia</i>		Pome; same in vertical section	1	U.E
691	CLXII. Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Bread-fruit	Twig with fruit	1	U.E
692	CLXII. Urticaeae	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry	Twig with fruits	1	U.E
785	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Phytelephas macrocarpa</i>		Germination of seed. Apex of cotyledon still in seed	1	U.E
788	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>		Seedling plant still attached to seed; flower and fruit, spathe	1	U.E
792	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		Plant with stolon	1	U.E
793	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus</i>		Flower dissected	1	U.E

799	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>		Inflorescence		1	U.E
807	V. Anonaceae	<i>Anona squamosa</i>	Sugar apple or Sweet Sap	Twig with flowers; separate flower	“Custard Apple”	1	U.E
808	VI. Menispermaceae	<i>Cissampelos smilacina</i>		Branch with flowers		1	U.E
809	VI. Menispermaceae	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>		Staminate flowers		1	U.E
810	VI. Menispermaceae	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>		Group of fruits; fruit with seed in vertical section		1	U.E
812	VII. Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry	Twig with inflorescence; dissections of flower and fruit		1	U.E
814	VII. Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>		Flower		2	U.E
816	VIII. Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>		Dissection of flower		1	U.E
817	VIII. Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> var. <i>minor</i>		Plant		1	U.E
818	VIII. Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar luteum</i> <i>Nuphar rubra</i> in catalogue		Plant		1	U.E
820 C.	VIII. Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar luteum</i>		Vertical section of flower		1	UE
823 C.	IX. Sarraceniaceae	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>		Flower		1	U.E
825	X. Papaveraceae	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i> <i>Papaver nudicaule</i> in catalogue		Flower and fruit dissected		1	U.E
826	X. Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Scarlet poppy	Flower and capsule		1	U.E
833	XII. Cruciferae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		Inflorescence and dissections of flower and fruit		1	U.E
837	XIII. Capparideae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	<i>Caper plant</i>	Branch with flowers		1	U.E
839	XV. Cistineae	<i>Helianthemum vulgare</i>		Flower seen from under side to show calyx and corolla		1	U.E
841	XVI. Violarieae	<i>Viola tricolor</i>		Twig with flower; dissections of flower and fruit		1	U.E
843	LXIX. Droseraceae	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>		Plant; dissection of flower.		1	U.E

845	XXI. Polygaleae	<i>Polygala</i> <i>Polygala vulgaris</i> in catalogue		Twig with inflorescence; dissections of flower and fruit		1	U.E
847	XXIV. Caryophylleae	<i>Dianthus sp</i>		Twig with flowers; dissections of flowers and fruits	Yes	1	U.E
849	XXXIII. Malvaceae	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>		Twig with flowers; dissection of flowers and fruit		1	U.E
853	XXXIII. Malvaceae	<i>Bombax insigne</i>		Branch with flowers; leaf; androecium; gynaecium		2 (no longer joined)	U.E
861	XXX. Ternstroemiaceae	<i>Camellia japonica</i>		Branch with flower; ovary in transverse section		1	U.E
871	XXIX. Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Mangosteen	Fruit and flower		1	U.E
872	XXIX. Guttiferae	<i>Xanthochymus pictorius</i>		Fruit in transverse section; flower seen from above to show stamens		1	U.E
875	LIV. Ampelidaceae	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>		Twig with flowers		1	U.E
877 C.	LIV. Ampelidaceae	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>		Flower dissected to show androecium		1	U.E
878	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>		Connate leaves		1	U.E
879	XL. Geraneaceae	<i>Geranium</i>		Flower and fruit dissected		1	U.E
884	XLII. Simarubaceae	<i>Quassi amara</i>		Leaf; inflorescence; androecium and gynaecium		1	U.E
894	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Hippocrepis multisiliquosa</i>		Branch with flowers and fruit		1	U.E
899	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Cassia lanceolata</i>	Senna	Flower and fruit on branch		1	U.E
904	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Gum arabic	Branch with flowers; lomentum		1	U.E
905	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Mimosa natans</i>		Dissection of flower		1	U.E

906	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria elatior</i> <i>Fragaria vesca</i> on diagram	Strawberry	Branch with flowers and fruit; dissection of fruit	1	U.E
907	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla insignis</i>		Flower	1	U.E
911	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea</i>		Twig with flowers and fruit; dissection of fruit	1	U.E
912	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus communis</i>	Almond	Twig with flowers and fruit	1	U.E
917	LXXIII. Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Mangrove	Grove of trees	1	U.E
918	LXXVI. Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma</i>		Twig with flowers	1	U.E
921	XXX. Ternstroemiaceae	<i>Caryocar nuciferum</i>		Flower	1	U.E
923	LXXVII. Lythraeae	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Twig with flower	1	U.E
925	LXXV. Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guava</i>	Guava	Twig with flowers	1	U.E
930	LXXVIII. Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera</i>		Twig with flowers; dissection of flower	1	U.E
934	LXXVIII. Oragraeae	<i>Jussiaea replens</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E
936	LXXXIII. Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita</i> Catalogues detail as <i>Bryonia dioica</i>				
942	LXXXII. Passifloraceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Pawpaw Tree	Plant	2	U.E
944	LXXXII. Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora</i>		Dissections of flower and fruit	Yes 1	U.E
945	LXXXII. Passifloraceae	<i>Passion-flower</i>		Flower in vertical section	1	U.E
951	LXXXVII. Ficoideae	<i>Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme</i>		Twig with flower	1	U.E
954	LXXXVI. Cactaeae	<i>Cereus peruvianus</i>		Plant	2	U.E
958	LXXXVI. Cactaeae	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Cochineal cactus	Branch with flowers; cochineal insect	1	U.E
962	LXXXVI. Cactaeae	<i>Cereus grandiflorus</i>		Flower	1	U.E
977	CXXI. Boraginaceae	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>				
979	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Cinchona calisaya</i>		Branch with inflorescence	1	U.E
980	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda luteona</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E
984	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Cinchona excelsa</i>		Flower dissected	1	U.E

993	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia tinctoria</i> Catalogue details as <i>Galium aparine</i>				
998	XCIV. Dipsaceae	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	Twig with capitulum	1	U.E
1009 C.	XCVI. Compositae			Capitulum; separate floret	1	U.E
1014	XCVI. Compositae	<i>Celmisia coriacea</i>		Ray-floret; disk-floret	1	U.E
1015	XCVI. Compositae	<i>Ceradia furcata</i> Detailed as <i>Othonna</i> on diagram		Flowering branch; single florets dissected	1	U.E
1016	XCVII. Candolleaceae	<i>Stylidium laricifolium</i>		Gynaeceum with androecium	1	U.E
1017	XCIX. Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>		Flower; dissection of flower	1	U.E
1018	CXII. Styraceae	<i>Styrax officinalis</i> <i>Styrax officinale</i> in catalogue		Branch with flowers	1	U.E
1019	CL. Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>		Flower in bud and expanded; gynaeceum	2	U.E
1023	CII. Ericaceae	<i>Erica hispida</i> <i>Erica</i> only on the diagram		Twig with flower; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E
1026	CL. Vacciniaceae	<i>Thibaudia coronaria</i> <i>Thibaudia cordifolia</i> in catalogue		Branch with flower	1	U.E
1031	CIV. Epacrideae	<i>Epacris miniata</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E
1032	CIV. Epacrideae	<i>Epacris</i>		Flower with dissections	1	U.E
1034	CX. Sapotaceae	<i>Isonandra gutta</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E
1035	CXIII. Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Branch with flowers	1	U.E
1038	CXVII. Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>		Flower dissected	1	U.E
1041	CXVIII. Gentianeae	<i>Gentiana</i> <i>Gentiana acaulis</i> in catalogue		Plant in flower; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E
1043	CXVI. Asclepiadeae	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>		Flower; dissection of flower	Yes	2 U.E
1048	CXV. Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana longiflora</i>		Flower; dissection of flower	1	U.E
1049	CXXXVIII. Gesneriaceae	<i>Gloxinia</i>		Flower; dissection of flower	1	U.E
1051	CXXII. Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus</i>		Branch with flowers; dissection of flower	1	U.E
1059	CXXXIII. Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		Branch with flowers; dissection of flower	1	U.E

1060	CXXIII. Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> in catalogue		Flower; dissection of flower	2	U.E.	
1061	CXXIII. Solanaceae	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>		Fruit in transverse section; embryo	1	U.E.	
1064	CXXIII. Solanaceae	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly-nightshade	Branch with flowers and fruits	1	U.E.	
1066	CXXIII. Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane	Plant in flower; root; capsule	1	U.E.	
1068	CXXIV. Scrophularineae	<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>		Flower; dissection of flower	2	U.E.	
1070	CXXIV. Scrophularineae	<i>Scrophularineae</i> <i>Scrophularia</i> detailed on diagram		Flower and fruit dissected	Small diagram added in ink	1	U.E.
1076	CXXXV. Labiatae	<i>Origanum tournefortii</i>		Twig with inflorescence	1	U.E.	
1078	CXXXV. Labiatae CXXXI Acanthaceae on diagram	<i>Aphelandra variegata</i>		Flower; dissection of flower Catalogue description does not match diagram			
1082	CVIII. Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen repandum</i>	Sowbread	Plant in flower	1	U.E.	
1084	CVII. Plumbagineae	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea-Pink	Plant in flower	1	U.E.	
1085	CVII. Plumbagineae	<i>Statice elongata</i>		Fruit and ovule	1	U.E.	
1086	CVII. Plumbagineae	<i>Statice limonium</i>		Flowers	1	U.E.	
1088	CXL. Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		Branch with flowers; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E.	
1089	CXLIII. Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		Branch with flowers; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E.	
1091	CXLIII. Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex</i> <i>Rumex maximus</i> in catalogue		Fruit	1	U.E.	
1093	CLII. Laurineae	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E.	
1097	CLII. Laurineae	<i>Persea gratissima</i>		Portion of inflorescence; flower; perfect stamen and staminodes	1	U.E.	
1099	CLIII. Proteaceae	<i>Banksia purpurea</i>		Flower opened up; gynaecium and androecium	1	U.E.	
1101 C.	CLIII. Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus Cunninghami</i>		Inflorescence	2	U.E.	

1102	CLVIII. Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpus Bidwillii</i>		Fruit; same in section	1	U.E.
1103	CLIV. Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne</i> <i>Daphne Laureola</i> in Catalogue		Flower in vertical section	1	U.E.
1104	CLIV. Thymelaeaceae	<i>Lagetta lintearia</i>		Branch with flowers; flower in vertical section	1	U.E.
1105	CLVIII. Santalaceae	<i>Santalum album</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
1107	CXLVII. Aristolochieae	<i>Aristolochia</i> <i>Aristolochia saccata</i> in Catalogue		Flower entire; flower with perianth removed	1	U.E.
1108	CXCIX. Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna minor</i>		Flower	1	U.E.
1109	LXXII. Halorageae	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>		Dissections of staminate and pistillate flowers	1	U.E.
1115	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia chamaesyce</i>		Cyathium	1	U.E.
1116 C.	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>		Cyathium	2	U.E.
1117	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>		Transverse section of fruit	1	U.E.
1118 C.	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>		Staminate cyathium	1	U.E.
1119 C.	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>		Pistillate cyathium	1	U.E.
1121	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>		Branch with staminate and pistillate flowers	1	U.E.
1123	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>		Branch with inflorescence of pistillate flowers	1	U.E.
1124	CLXII. Urticaeae	<i>Parietaria</i> <i>Parietaria officinalis</i> in Catalogue	Pellitory	Branch with flowers; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E.
1127	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> <i>Recorded in catalogue as Cannabis sativa</i>				
1128	CLXII. Urticaeae	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>		Branch with pistillate inflorescences	1	U.E.
1134	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Hevea</i> <i>Recorded as Hevea brasiliensis</i> in catalogue		Branch with inflorescence	1	U.E.

1136	CLXII. Moraceae	<i>Morus nigra</i>		Branch with fruits; fruit in longitudinal section	1	U.E.
1137	CLXII. Moraceae	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry	Branch with fruits	1	U.E.
1140	CLXIX. Salicineae	<i>Salix</i>		Branch with staminate catkins	1	U.E.
1141	CLXIX. Salicineae	<i>Salix</i>		Branch with pistillate catkins	1	U.E.
1144	CLXVIII. Casuarineae	<i>Casuarina sp.</i> Recorded as <i>Casuarina</i> in Catalogue		Tree in nature	1	U.E.
1145	CLXVIII. Casuarineae	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>		Twisted branch	1	U.E.
1147	CLXVIII. Cupuliferae	<i>Quercus coccifera</i> Linn.		Branch with inflorescence; staminate flower separate	1	U.E.
1150	CLXVIII. Cupuliferae	<i>Betula alba</i>		Staminate and pistillate partial inflorescences	1	U.E.
1153	CXLVI. Cytinaceae	<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i>		Plant attached to host	1	U.E.
1160	CXLVI. Cytinaceae	<i>Sapria himalayana</i>		Vertical section of plant showing staminate flower in vertical section	1	U.E.
1167	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria ipecacuanha</i>		Flower	1	U.E.
1181	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>		Tree	2	U.E.
1183	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>		Staminate flower; young seed in vertical section	1	U.E.
1184		<i>Cycas</i> <i>Cycas revoluta</i> recorded in catalogue		Carpellary leaf with seeds	1	U.E.
1190	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Smilax aspera</i>		Branch with staminate inflorescence	1	U.E.
1192	CLXXXIII. Hydrocharideae	<i>Vallisneria</i>		Staminate plant	1	U.E.
1193	CLXXXIII. Hydrocharideae	<i>Vallisneria</i>		Pistillate plant	1	U.E.
1198	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Epipogon gmelini</i>		Plant in flower	1	U.E.
1203	CLXXVI. Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma cordata</i>		Inflorescence	1	U.E.

1205	CLXXXVI. Zingiberaceae	<i>Canna indica</i>		Flower; dissection of flower	1	U.E.
1209	CLXXX. Irideae	<i>Crocus sativus</i>		Whole plant; stigma and style separated	1	U.E.
1214	CLXXXI. Amaryllidaceae	<i>Agave Americana</i> <i>var. variegata</i> recorded on diagram	American Aloe	Plant in flower	2	U.E.
1216	CLXXXI. Amaryllidaceae	<i>Hippeastrum aulicum</i>		Inflorescence	1	U.E.
1218	CLXXXVIII. Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia</i> <i>Tillandsia setacea</i> recorded in Catalogue		Inflorescence	1	U.E.
1219	CLXXXVIII. Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia bicolor</i>		Plant in flower	2 (not recorded as 2 in catalogue)	U.E.
1224	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>		Tree in nature	1	U.E.
1225	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Yucca superba</i>		Portion of inflorescence	1	U.E.
1226	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Scilla maritima</i>		Plant in flower	2	U.E.
1230	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Allium striatum</i>		Inflorescence; dissections of flower and fruit	1	U.E. JHB annotated, lettering obscured words
1232	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Aloe</i> <i>Aloe vulgaris</i> recorded in catalogue		Plant with flowers	2	U.E.
1233	CLXXXV. Liliaceae	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	Tree	2	U.E.
1237	CXCIII. Juncaceae	<i>Luzula campestris</i>		Branch with inflorescence; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E.
1238	CCII. Naiadaceae	<i>Aponogeton distachyum</i>		Inflorescence; leaf	1	U.E.
1240	CXCV. Pandaneae	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>	Screw-Pine	Plant	2	U.E.
1242	CXCV. Pandaneae	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>		Fruit and dissections	1	U.E.

1244	CXCV. Pandeneae	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>		Staminate and Pistillate inflorescence, dissection of flower	1	U.E.
1245	CXCVII. Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i> <i>Typha augustifolia</i> recorded in catalogue		Plant with inflorescence	2	U.E.
1246	CXCVII. Typhaceae	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>		Branch with inflorescences; flower and fruit dissected	1	U.E.
1247	CXCVIII. Aroideae	<i>Colocasia odorata</i>		Spathe and spadix	1	U.E.
1248	CXCVIII. Aroideae	<i>Caladium fragrantissimum</i>		Spathe and spadix	1	U.E.
1251	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Plant in flower	2	U.E.
1252	CXVII. Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
1260	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Iriarteia exorrhiza</i>		Tree in nature	2	U.E.
1263	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European Palm	Tree in nature	2	U.E.
1280	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Borassus flabelliformis</i>		Fruit in transverse section	1	U.E.
1285	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Portion of spadix; staminate and pistillate flowers	2	U.E.
1286	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Areca</i> <i>Areca catechu</i> recorded in catalogue		Portion of spadix	1	U.E.
1287	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Areca catechu</i>		Staminate and pistillate flowers	1	U.E.
1288	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus martianus</i>		Staminate flower and young fruit	1	U.E.
1297	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas</i>		Tree in nature	1	U.E.
1300	CCVL. Cyperaceae	<i>Carex hirta</i>		Branch with inflorescence; dissection of flower	1	U.E.
1301	CCVI. Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus radicans</i> <i>Cyperus radicosus</i> recorded in catalogue		Staminate spikelet; separate flower	1	U.E.
1303	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Triticum vulgare</i> recorded in catalogue	Wheat		2	U.E.
1304	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>		Plant in flower	2	U.E.

1305	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Portion of inflorescence	2	U.E.
1308		<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Portion of inflorescence; flower dissected	1	U.E.
1310	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Portion of stem with foliage	1	U.E.
1311	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Dactylis caespitosa</i>	Plant	2	U.E.
1316	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Glume</i> Grass	Spikelet of 3 florets	1	U.E.
1318	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Flower with bracts	1	U.E.
1319	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Bromus</i>	Spikelet; glumes	1	U.E.
1321	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Dactylis caespitosa</i> Tussac grass	Florets	1	U.E.
1323	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Dissection of flowers	2	U.E.
1345		<i>Polystichum</i> <i>Aspidium trifoliatum</i> recorded in catalogue	Sorus	1	U.E.
1346		<i>Lastrea</i> <i>Aspidium</i> recorded on diagram	Sorus	1	U.E.
1353		Fern	Sporangia and spores	1	U.E.
1359		<i>Polypodium</i> <i>Polypodium pustulatum</i> recorded in catalogue	Plant with barren and fertile leaves	1	U.E.
1374		<i>Pteris</i> <i>Pteris nemoralis</i> recorded in catalogue	Portion of fertile leaf showing marginal sori	1	U.E.
1377		<i>Adiantum</i> <i>Adiantum Capillus-veneris</i> recorded in catalogue	Pinnule with sorus	1	U.E.
1391		<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Leaf with fertile branch; portion of fertile branch	1	U.E.
1401		<i>Lycopodium</i>	Microsporangium and subtending leaf	1	U.E.
1404		<i>Lycopodium</i>	Macrosporangium (sic) opening	1	U.E.
1408		<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>	Plant	1	U.E.

1411		<i>Equisetum limosum</i>		Sporangiferous spike	1	U.E.
1413		<i>Equisetum</i>		Spore; elaters closed.	1	U.E.
1414		<i>Equisetum</i>		Spore; elaters expanded	1	U.E.
1580		<i>Prophyra vulgaris</i>		Thallus with tetraspores	J.H.B. annotated	1 U.E.
1595	CXCIV. Palmae		Palm	Flower; fruit; section of fruit	1	U.E.
1716		<i>Diatoma</i>		Plant	2	U.E.
1900		<i>Leaf</i>		Pinnatifid	1	U.E.
1902 C.		<i>Leaf</i>		Margins serrate, dentate, crenate	1	U.E.
1921	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis viticella</i>			1	U.E.
1922	XII. Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Scurvy grass	Whole plant	1	U.E.
1924	XL. Geraniaceae	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	Whole plant	1	U.E.
1926	LXVI. Rosaceae	<i>Rosa gallica</i>	French Rose	Twig with flower	1	U.E.
1927	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga</i>		Flower in vertical section	1	U.E.
1932	LXXXIX. Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Twig with climbing roots	1	U.E.
1933	XCIV. Dipsaceae	<i>Scabiosa</i>		Capitulum in vertical section	1	U.E.
1934	XCIV. Dipsaceae	<i>Scabiosa</i>		Fruit cut vertically	1	U.E.
1942 C.	CXLVII. Aristolochieae	<i>Aristolochia trilobata</i>		Flower; leaf	1	U.E.
1948	CCVII. Gramineae		Grass	Ground plan of inflorescence	1	U.E.
1950	XXXIII. Malvaceae	<i>Paritium tiliaceum</i>	Cuba Bast	Leaf and flower	1	U.E.
1982		<i>Begonia manicata</i>		Adnate anther, opening by longitudinal dehiscence	1	U.E.
2000	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Encephalartos horridus</i>		Staminate cone	1	U.E.
2002	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Calamites</i>		Whole plant restored	1	U.E.
2010	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E.

2026	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Stangeria paradoxa</i>		Leaflet	1	U.E.
2027	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Stangeria paradoxa</i>		Leaf	1	U.E.
2047	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Stangeria</i>		Part of plant with cones	1	U.E.
2048	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Helleborus niger</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E.
2049	CLXXVI. Zingiberadeae	<i>Canna iridiflora</i>		Inflorescence	1	U.E.
2052	XLI. Rutaceae	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rue	Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
2053	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Branch with flowers; fruit	1	U.E.
2057	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Dendrobium densiflorum</i>		Inflorescence	1	U.E.
2059	XXVI. Portulacaceae	<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E.
2062	CXXVI. Lentibulariae	<i>Utricularia Humboldtii</i>		Leaf and inflorescence	1	U.E.
2066	CCVIII. Gnetaceae	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E.
2067	CCVIII. Gnetaceae	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>		Staminate flowering branch	1	U.E.
2105		<i>Athyrium</i>		Sorus	1	U.E.
2106		<i>Asplenium</i>		Sori	1	U.E.
2111	XXVIII. Hypericineae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E.
2129		<i>Marsilea macropus</i>		Whole plant; sporocarp	1	U.E.
2136	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Hordeum saegiceras</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> recorded in catalogue		Inflorescence	1	U.E.
2152	LXXXVIII. Umbelliferae	<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>		Whole plant	2	U.E.
2163	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium</i>		Perianth-leaves separated	1	U.E.
2166 C.	CXXXIV. Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendron Thomsonae</i>		Protandry of flower	1	U.E.
2171	LXXXVIII. Umbelliferae	<i>Dorema asafoetida</i> <i>Ferula Assa-foetida</i> recoded in catalogue		Leaf with large vagina enveloping base of inflorescence	1	U.E.
2178	CVIII. Primulaceae	<i>Primula</i> <i>Primula scotica</i> recorded in catalogue		Plant in flower	1	U.E.
2179	CLXIX. Salicineae	<i>Salix herbacea</i>		Plant in fruit	1	U.E.

2180 C.	CXXI. Boragineae	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
2181		<i>Hymenophyllum tunbridgense</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2182	CXVIII. Gentianeae	<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	Whole plant in flower	1	U.E.
2184	CII. Ericaceae	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Branches with flowers	1	U.E.
2185	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	Branch with flowers	2	U.E.
2188 C.	XXIV. Caryophylleae	<i>Lychnis alpina</i>	Plant with flower	2	U.E.
2191	CCIII. Eriocaulaeae	<i>Eriocaulon septangulare</i>	Whole plant in flower	1	U.E.
2192	CII. Ericaceae	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Whole plant in flower	2	U.E.
2193	XL. Geraniaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
2194	CXCIII. Juncaceae	<i>Luzula arcuata</i>	Whole plant in flower	1	U.E.
2202	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	Branch with leaves and flowers	1	U.E.
2203	XL. Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Branch with leaves and flowers	1	U.E.
2204	XVI. Violaceae	<i>Viola palustris</i>	Whole plant with flower	1	U.E.
2208 C.	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Spiranthes Romanzoffiana</i>	Whole plant in flower. Specimen from America	2	U.E.
2211	CLXVIII. Cupuliferae	<i>Betula alba</i>	Branch with staminate catkins	1	U.E.
2213	CLXIX. Salicineae	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Branch with staminate catkins; staminate flower isolated	1	U.E.
2218 C.	CLXXXVI. Pontederiaceae	<i>Pontederia crassipes</i>	Whole plant	2	U.E.
2232 C.	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria emetica</i>	Branch with flowers and fruit	1	U.E.
2236	XVI. Violaceae	<i>Ionidium ipecacuanha</i>	Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
2243	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Ophrys muscifera</i>	Inflorescence	1	U.E.
2245 C.	XCII. Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce poaya</i>	Branch with inflorescence	2	U.E.
2256	LXXX. Loaseae	<i>Loasa nitida</i>	Flowers and leaves	1	U.E.

2257	XCII. Candolleaceae	<i>Stylidium laricifolium</i>	Whole plant in flower	1	U.E.
2258	CXXVI. Lentibularieae	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2262	CXLVII. Aristolochieae	<i>Asarum arifolium</i>	Whole plant and flower in section	1	U.E.
2263	CLX. Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i>	Cyathium in section	1	U.E.
2264	CLIII. Proteaceae	<i>Banksia occidentalis</i>	Inflorescence	1	U.E.
2268 C.	CLXXXVIII. Bromeliaceae	<i>Bromelia pallida</i>	Inflorescence with coloured bract	1	U.E.
2281	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Triticum sativum</i> recorded in catalogue	Spikelet of wheat	1	U.E.
2282	XL. Geraniaceae	<i>Balsamina setacea</i>	Branch with flowers and leaves. From Hook. Exot. Fl. Vol. II. P.137	1	U.E.
2321		<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2328	CLXXXVII. Musaceae	<i>Musa sanguiea</i>	Coloured bracts and flowers	1	U.E.
2341	CCII. Hydrocharideae	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2343	CCII. Naiadaceae	<i>Zostera nana</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2345	CLXXI. Empetraceae	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Branch with fruit and leaves	1	U.E.
2346	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2347	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	Whole Plant	1	U.E.
2353 C.	CCVI. Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Grahmi</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.
2381	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Macrozamia</i> <i>Macrozamia corallipes</i> recorded in catalogue	Cone From Bot. Mag. T. 5943	1	U.E.
2382	CCX. Cycadaceae	<i>Macrozamia</i> <i>Macrozamia corallipes</i> recorded in catalogue	1) Micro-sporophyll; 2) macro-sporophyll	1	U.E.
2386	CCVIII. Gnetaceae	<i>Ephedra</i>	Shoot	1	U.E.
2394	LXVIII. Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon umbilicus</i>	Whole plant From Eng. Bot. t.325	1	U.E.
2398	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga stellaris</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.

2399		<i>Rubus idaeus</i>		Etaerio of drupes; receptacle separate	1	U.E.
2403	LXV. Leguminosae	<i>Ononis reclinata</i>		Whole plant	1	U.E.
2406		<i>Psilotum triquetrum</i>		Shoot with sporangia	1	U.E.
2409 C.	LXVII. Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>		Whole plant. From nature	1	U.E.
2410	CXLVIII. Piperaceae	<i>Piper cubeba</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
2412 C.	CXLV. Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes</i>		Pitcher in section	2	U.E.
2413	CLXVIII. Cupuliferae	<i>Castanea vesca</i>		Portions of staminate and pistillate inflorescence	1	U.E.
2414	CXLIV. Podostemaceae	<i>Mniopsis hookeriana</i>		Plant From Berk. Crypt. Bot. p.5	1	U.E.
2415	CXLIV. Podostemaceae	<i>Apinagia pusilla</i>		Plant	1	U.E.
2418	CLXII. Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>		Single fruits	1	U.E.
2419 C.	CLXII. Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>		1) Cluster of female flowers; 2) Single female flower	1	U.E.
2421 C.	CXLV. Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes rafflesiana</i>		Pitcher in section	2	U.E.
2426	CLXVIII. Cupuliferae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>		Branch with staminate and pistillate inflorescences	1	U.E.
2429	CXXXI. Acanthaceae	<i>Aphelandra acanthifolia</i>		Section of flower and sections of fruit	1	U.E.
2431	CXXXV. Labiatae	<i>Labiatae</i>		Fruit	1	U.E.
2432	CII. Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>		Branch with flowers	1	U.E.
2435	CXXI. Boragineae	<i>Onosma tauricua</i> <i>Onosma tauricum</i> recorded in catalogue		Inflorescence	1	U.E.
2438	XV. Cistineae	<i>Cistus vaginatus</i>		Flower	1	U.E.
2444	XII. Cruciferae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Kohl-rabi	Stem with leaves	1	U.E.
2449	XXVIII. Hypericineae	<i>Hypericum</i>		Flower in vertical section	1	U.E.
2455	I. Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Common monkshood	Perianth-leaves dissected out	2	U.E.

2456	X. Papaveraceae	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.	
2461	XCVI. Compositae	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Whole plant	1	U.E.	
2464	CXCIV. Palmae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Base of endocarp of fruit showing one perfect embryo-pore	1	U.E.
2466	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Inflorescence	1	U.E.	
2467	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Inflorescence	1	U.E.	
2475 C.	XXI. Polygaleae	<i>Polygala poaya</i>	Flower	1	U.E.	
2476 C.	XXI. Polygaleae	<i>Polygala poaya</i>	Root and branch with inflorescence	2	U.E.	
2485	CXLIV. Podostemaceae	<i>Sarcomitrium ericocaulum</i>	Branch	1	U.E.	
2492 C.	CIV. Epacrideae	<i>Epacris</i>	Flower-diagram	1	U.E.	
2521	LXIX. Droseraceae	<i>Drosera</i>	Glandular tentacles	2	U.E.	
2550		<i>Chroococcaceae</i>	Cell-division After Sachs, text-book fig. 154	1	U.E.	
2625	Coniferae	<i>Abies pectinata</i>	Carpel detached from torus; scale bearing ovules After Schacht	1	U.E.	
2696 2697 is the number on diagram		<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Whole plant	12	U.E.	
2697	LXIX. Droseraceae	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Whole plant	12	U.E.	
2698	CLXXVII. Musaceae	<i>Musa ensete</i>	Whole plant in flower	A wall diagram for teaching purposes painted in 1871 by Mrs. J.H. Balfour, wife of Professor J.H. Balfour (Professor of Botany from 1845 - 79). It is based on a published drawing of 1861.	2	U.E.

2712	CCVII. Gramineae			Flower-diagram After Sachs Textbook fig. 378	1	U.E.
2716	CCVII. Gramineae	<i>Avena</i> <i>Aven sativa</i> recorded in catalogue		Embryo	1	U.E.
2725	XXXIV. Sterculiaceae	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cocoa	Flower and fruit	2	U.E.
2861		<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		a) Seed; b) Wing; c) Seed with wing	1	R.B.G.
2869		<i>Ceratozamia longifolia</i>		Pollen-grain germinating	1	R.B.G.
2883	X. Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> <i>Agaricus melleus</i> recorded in catalogue				
2974		<i>Nephrodium filix-mas</i>		Mesh of vascular network of stem	1	R.B.G.
2979		<i>Nephrodium filix-mas</i>		Vascular network in stem	1	R.B.G.
3254		<i>Aspidium singaporianum</i>		Barren and fertile leaves; dissections of sori; sporangia and spores	1	U.E.
3661		<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>		Germination of pollen After Strasburger	1	R.B.G.
3692		<i>Zamia integrifolia</i>		Fertilisation; apex of ovule with archegonia; germination of pollen grain	1	R.B.G.
s.n	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Cypripedium insigne</i>			1	
s.n	CLXXV. Orchideae	<i>Orchis manulata</i>	Spotted orchid		1	
s.n.	CLXXXI. Amaryllidaceae	<i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i>	Daffodil		1	
s.n. C.	CXV. Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>			2	
s.n. C.		<i>Carica papaya</i>		Male inflorescence & fruit	1	
s.n.	XCII. Rubiaceae	Cinchonacea			1	
s.n.		<i>Bixa orillana</i>		Leaf painting on back	1	
s.n.	Ulmaceae				1	
s.n.		<i>Quisqualis indica</i>			1	

s.n.	Plantaginaceae			1
s.n.	Papaveraceae	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Whole plant	1
s.n.	Verbenaceae			1
s.n.	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpu incanna</i>		1

Appendix 3: J. H. Balfour's Dodel-Port Diagrams and Finding List

Dodel-Port, Arnold. *Atlas der Botanik*. 1878-93. J.F. Schreiber, Esslingen

Catalogue No.	Published No.	Title	Artist	Description
2829 (1)	XI	Salvia Sclarea		1) Side-view of flower; 2) Mechanical contrivances for cross-fertilization
2829 (3)	IV	Volvox Globator, L.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) A sexual monoecious colony; 2) Fertilization of an oogonium; 3) An unripe oospore; 4) A bundle of spermatozoids; 5) Spermatozoids isolated and in active movement; 6) Spermatozoids killed by iodine; 7) A portion of the periphery of a Volvox-sphere
2829 (4)	XII	Murcor Mucedo	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Form and branching of a full-grown mycelium; 2) Stalk with young sporangium; 3) Ripe sporangium viewed from the outside; 4) Stalk with columella and collar; 5) and 6) Germinating spores at various stages
2829 (5)	I	Drosera rotundifolia		1) Expanded undisturbed leaf; 2) Leaf with insect imprisoned for two and a half hours; 3) Leaf with insect imprisoned for eighteen hours
2829 (6)	XXXVI	Ophrys arachnites, Reich.		1) The upper part of a flower-stem; 2) The form and habit of the plant in flower; 3) Front view of the stamen; 4) Pencil with attached pollinium
2829 (7)	XX	Aspidium Filix-mas, Sw.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Transverse section of a fertile leaflet and vertical section of a ripe sporangium; 2) A closed ripe sporangium; 3) Representation of a burst ripe sporangium; 4) Two ripe spores; 5) Fertile leaflet with nine sori on it's under surface

2829 (8)	XV	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> , De Bary.	Tulasne (fig.1); De Bary (fig.7,8)	1) Germinating teleutospore; 2) Three young leaves of barberry; 3) Transverse section of a leaf of barberry attacked; 4) Germinating aecidiospore; 5) Stalk of wheat (<i>Triticum vulgare</i>) attacked; 6) Transverse section of a leaf of wheat attacked; 7) Part of a layer of uredospores; 8) Layer of teleutospores on couch-grass (<i>Triticum repens</i>)
2829 (9)	XXXIII	<i>Lilium Martagon</i> , L. Plate A.	Conrad (lithographer)	1) Form and habit of the plant in flower; 2) Flora diagram, showing the five whorls; 3) Flower enlarged six and a half times, with humming-bird hawk moth cross-fertilizing it; 4) Transverse and longitudinal views of a ripe anther opening; 5) Some pollen-grains held together by oil-drop
2829 (10)	XXVI	<i>Pinus Laricio</i> , var <i>austriaca</i> . Plate B.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) The three principal stages of development of the femal cone; 2) Portion of a tangential longitudinal section through femal cone; 3) Femal cone at time of pollination seen from side; 4) Fruit-scale at time of flowering, upper side; 5) Ovule; 6) Ripe fruit-cone, opened; 7) Ripe seeds with wing
2829 (13)	VI	<i>Ulothrix yonata</i>	Dodel-Port, Carolina	AAA) A filament; B) Three zygospores in their resting stage; C) A zygospore one hundred days old; D) A zygospore nine months old; E) A ripe zygospore; F) A young filament; GG) Two groups of young filaments; H) A young jointed filament

2829 (14)	XXVI	Aspidium - Prothallium	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Prothallium of Aspidium Filix-mas. Germinating spore; 2) A further developed protonema set free twenty-three days; 3) Protonema set free two month and seven days; 4) Prothallium of Aspidium violascens. Prothallium seen from below; 5) Same with fern attached
2829(15)	XXIII	Cycas circinalis, L. & C. revoluta, Thunb.		1) Cycas circinalis, L. Form and habit of a female plant; 2) Young carpellary leaf; 3) An older carpellary leaf; 4) Cycas revoluta, Thunb. A fully-developed carpellary leaf
2829 (17)	V	Volvox minor, Stein.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Oosphere with spermatozoids; 2) Ripe oospore; 3) Rupture of the exosporium; 4) The first division of the contents of spore; 5) Spore-contents forming four daughter-cells; 6) A germinating spore; 7) Young coenobium
2829 (18)	XXI	Equisetum Telmateia, Ehrh.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Development of the aerial shoot; 2) Transverse sections through ripe spike; 3) Separate fertile leaf; 4) and 5) Ripe spore; 6) Barren shoot not yet completely developed
2829 (19)	XXXIX	Passiflora		1) An open flower of the hybrid form P. coerulea-alata; 2) Median longitudinal section of an opened flower; 3) Fragment of a flower-bearing branch; 4) Fragment of a fruit-bearing branch
2829 (20)	XXII	Selaginella helvetica Spr.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Form and habit of the reproductive plant; 2) Longitudinal section through fertile spike; 3) A young sporangium; 4) Tetrahedral diversion of a spore-mothe-cell; 5) Ripe macrospore; 6) Four ripe microspores; 7) Leaf from the fertile spike, with ripe macrosporangium

2829 (21)	XVIII	<i>Polytrichum gracile</i>	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Form and habit; 2) Median longitudinal section through nearly-ripe spore; 3) Ripe capsule after removal of the operculum; 4) Operculum of spore-capsule; 5) A ripe spore in optical section; 6) A ripe spore crushed by pressure; 7) Transverse section through a ripe capsule; 8) Two germinating spores
2829 (24)	IX	<i>Chara fragilis</i>	Braun, A.	1) Portion of a plant in fruit; 2) Portion of a young leaf; 3) Portion of a fertile leaf; 4) Ripe oospore
2829(25)	XXXVII	<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i> , Pers.		1) A flower-bearing Branch; 2) An open flower with honey-seeking bee; 3) Vertical section through a flower; 4) Ripe quince fresh from the tree; 5) Same in vertical section; 6) Same in transverse section
2829 (29)	XXX	<i>Cuscuta glomerata</i> , Choisy.	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1a) <i>Cuscuta glomerata</i> flowering and fruiting; 1b) Vegetating shot; 2) Flowering shot; 3) Transverse section of stem of <i>solidago Muhlenbergii</i> attacked by <i>C. glomerata</i> ; 4) Portion of inflorescence; 5) Median vertical section of flower; 6) Side-view of flower; 7) Young fruit
2829 (30)	XIII	<i>Peziza</i>	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) Fructification of <i>P. aurantia</i> ; 2) Longitudinal vertical section; 3) Portion of longitudinal section; 4) Portion of hymenial and sub-hymenial layers
2829 (34)	XXXIX	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> , L.		1) Habit of the upper twining stem-portions; 2) Portion of inflorescence; 3) An opened flower; 4) Opened flower with vexillum; 5) Keel highly magnified; 6) Vertical median section of open flower; 7) Upper end of style; 8) Branch-portion with foliage-leaf

2829 (35)	XVII	Marchantia (Archegonium&Antheridium)	Dodel-Port, Carolina	1) and 2) Portions of thallus; 3) Principal Figure; 4) Small piece of thallus; 5) Fragment of section through male inflorescence; 6) Fragment of section enlarged 400 times; 7) Ripe female disc; 8) A ripe and opened sporogonium; 9) Ripe spores
2829 (38)	none	Pinus Laricio	Strasburger, E.	1) One-year-old cone of P. Laricio; 2) Same in median longitudinal section; 3) Ovule of one-year-old cone in section; 4) Upper part of an archegorium; 5) Upper part of an archegorium at moment of fertilization; 6) Embryo-cell; 7)-9) Development of rudimentary embryos; 10) Embryo of P. Pumilio in longitudinal section

Note: Catalogue Number refers to the *Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Catalogue of Diagrams, 1904*. Glasgow, HMSO, 1904.

Appendix 4: J. H. Balfour's Kny Diagrams and Finding List

Kny, L. 1870-99. *Botanische Wandtafeln*. Verlag von Paul Parey in Berlin

Catalogue No.	Published No.	Title	Artist	Description
2831 (4)	IV	Spirogyra.	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Conjugation
2831 (12)	XII	Pinus Laricio	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Section of portion of leaf.
2831 (22)	XXII	Mucor mucedo	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Branching mycelium with developing gnoidiophores. From a side-culture
2831 (23)	XXIII	Mucor mucedo	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Vertical section of upper part of gonidangium showing the individual spores inside; 2) Columella from a ruptured gonidangium with remains of spiky membrane at the base and with ripe spores; 3) and 4) Germination of gonidia; 5) Conjugation of gametes. Partially formed zygote attached to suspensors; 6) Section of zygote with suspensors attached; 7) Germinating zygote still attached to suspensor-cells. The outer dark-brown exosporium is ruptured, and through the endosporium a germ-tube is put forth. The first branch is not very long, the second bears a young gonidangium

2831 (24)	XXIV	Puccinia Graminis	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Germinating teleutospore. The promycelium of the upper cell is broken, that of the under cell has formed at its upper end three cells, each of which has sent out a sterigma. The upper sporidium is not quite ripe. The second has fallen from the sterigma, the third just beginning to develop; 2) Portion of epidermis from the under surface of leaf of Berberis vulgaris with two germinating sporidia. The germ-tube of the sporidium to the left is as yet very short. Its end rests upon the epidermal cell, but has not penetrated the wall. The germ-tube of the sporidium on the right has penetrated the epidermal cell; 3) Aecidiospore germinating on the epidermis of a leaf of rye; 4) Germinating uredospore twenty-four hours after sowing from a slide-culture; 5) Section of portion of stem of Triticum through a rust-spot. Growing together are two perfectly-ripe uredospores with one nearly-ripe teleutospore
2831 (25)	XXV	Puccinia Graminis	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Transverse section of leaf of Berberis vulgaris attacked by Puccinia graminis. From under side breaks forth an Aecidium-cup. In the basal part the abstriction of new spores from the basidia continues while from the outer part ripe spores are breaking off. On the upper side two ripe spermogonia have burst through.
2831 (32)	XXXII	Eurotium Repens	Laue, E. (lith)	1) Fully-developed conidiophore. The sterigmata, which cover the large upper part of the club-shaped swelling, bear chains-some short, some long-of conidia; 2) Ripe conidium before germination; 3) and 4) Germinating conidia; 5) Spirally -rolled filament. The beginning of the formation of the ascocarp; 6) Further developed ascocarp of Eurotium Aspergillus. The upper spirals are contracted together; 7) Young ascocarp with covering filaments; 8) Optical longitudinal section of young perithecium, the spiral ascogyne still unbranched. From the inside of the wall of the ascocarp the formation of tissue, which fills up the spaces between the asci, is just beginning; 9) More advanced condition of perithecium of Eurotium Aspergillus glaucus in optical longitudinal section. The formation of the "filling-up tissue" is complete. The ascogonium is beginning to form side-branches from its septate cells

2831 (34)	XXXIV	Penicillium crustaceum	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Portion of a much-branched and reproductive mycelium with two conidiophores, of which one (<i>a</i>) is still very young, the other (<i>b</i>) is fully developed; (a) Shows the beginning of basidia and abstriction of spores; (b) Same, well advanced; 2) Conidia ready to germinate; 3) Conidium germinating; 4) Sexual organs, which have entwined and fused (ascogonium and pollinodium), of a thick septate mycelium; 5) More advanced condition of young perithecium; 6) Still older condition of fruit (perithecium). The ascogone inside the false parenchymatous covering is clearly visible
2831 (35)	XXXV	Penicillium crustaceum	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Transverse section of a large fruit-body (perithecium) which was grown in a culture nine weeks after finishing the resting condition; 2) Portion of a still developing, already septate, ascogone, with two asci and a delicate filamentous shoot; 3) Chain of spore-mother-cells (asci) still attached to the septate cell of the mother-axis, but which has freed itself from the neighbouring cells. Progressive basipetal spore-formation is going on; 4) Ascospores in different stages of formation
2831 (39)	XXXIX	Primula Elatior	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Dimorphous heterogony. 1) Vertical section of a short-styled form of flower; 1a) Upper part of style with stigma, from same flower form; 1b) Stigmatic papillae of short-styled form; 1c) Dry pollen of short-styled form, seen from above; 1d) Same, seen from side; 1e) Same, after soaking in water; 2) Vertical section of long-styled form of flower; ovary and style not cut, but seen from outside; 2a) Upper Part of style with stigma of long-styled flower; 2b) Stigmatic papillae of long-styled flower; 2c) Dry pollen seen from above; 2d) Same, seen from side; 2e) Same, laid in water
2831 (40)	XL	Lythrum Salicaria	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Trimorphous heterogony. Three forms of flower in median vertical section. Styles and stigmas not cut. 1) Long-styled form; 2) Middle-styled form; 3) Short-styled form
2831 (41)	XLI	Claviceps purpurea. Development of Sclerotium.	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Young ovary attacked by Sphacelia and covered with conidia-bearing felt. Both the feathery styles of the grass are withered; 2) Partially-ripe ergot-grain at the top part; the very much shrunk ovary with conidia-bearing surface; 3) upper part of unripe ergot-grain in median section

2831 (42) [2 copies?]	XLII	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Portion of sclerotium in Sphacelia Stage. The upper part shows conidia abstracted from loose mycelial strands; the lower part- the false parenchyma of Sclerotium – full of reserve food-substances; 2) Two ripe, and one germinating, conidia. The germtube has abstracted another unripe conidium to the side
2831 (43) [2 copies?]	XLIII	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Sclerotium lying horizontally on sand with upright stromata. At the base of the stromata bunches of pale filamentous rhizoids are seen; 2) Head of stroma in median section; 3) Head of stroma in profile
2831 (44)	XLIV	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Median section of perithecium with asci; 2) Nearly ripe ascus; 3a) - 3b) Two ascospores germinating
2831 (51)	LI	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Laue, E. (lith)	Transverse section of secondary wood
2831 (52)	LII	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Laue, E. (lith)	Vertical radial section of secondary wood
2831 (53)	LIII	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Laue, E. (lith)	Vertical tangential section of secondary wood
2831 (71)	LXXI	<i>Gyalecta cupularis</i>	Laue, E. (lith)	Portion of discocarp in section
2831 (84)	LXXXIV	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	1) Median longitudinal section of growing shoot; 2) Stoma from growing shoot seen from above; 3) Section through an air-cavity with stoma. From the lower surface spring the short chains of assimilating cells
2831 (85)	LXXXV	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>	Laue, E. (lith)	1) Portion of thallus with antheridia-bearing shoot arising at the first forking of the upper shoot; 2) Almost median section of shoot bearing antheridia. Towards the centre is a ripe antheridium; other antheridia are seen, the youngest towards the edge; 3) Transverse section of a part of stalk of antheridia-bearing shoot; 4) Median longitudinal section of a young antheridia-bearing shoot; 5) Short piece of a rhizoid with spiral thickening on wall

2831 (86)	LXXXVI	Marchantia polymorpha	Laue, E. (lith)	1) Edge of a very young antheridial shoot, cut vertically to the upper surface with mother-cell of antheridium <i>a</i> ; 2) Later Stage; 3)-7) More fully-developed stages of young antheridium in longitudinal section. Figs. 3,4,6 show how, through the growth and division of the neighbouring tissue, the antheridium becomes sunk in a cavity; 8)-10) Transverse section of young antheridium in different stages of development; 11) Nearly-ripe antheridium in longitudinal section; 12) Nearly-ripe antheridium in transverse section; 13) Two spermatozoids with vesicle
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2831 (87) [2 copies?]	LXXXVII	Marchantia polymorpha. Section of shoot bearing Archegonia	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	<p>1) Portion of nearly median section of shoot bearing archegonia. Of the four archegonia, that next the stalk is not open, the second is mature, the third and fourth are probably already fertilized. Behind the archegonia is seen part of the protecting lamella. In the upper part are five large cells with brown oil-bodies. Smaller oil-cells are seen in the stalk; 2) Outer edge of young archegonial shoot with young archegonia. At b is the terminal edge-cell with the latest segments. The youngest archegonium at a1 has cut off the stalk-cell. In the older archegonium a2 the end cell has divided by three longitudinal walls (only two seen in Figure); 3) Later stage. The centre-cell has cut off the top cover-cell; 4) Later stage. By the formation of the first cross-walls of the three peripheral cells at the same height as the cross-wall formed in the central cell, the division into venter and neck is accomplished; 5) Later stage, in longitudinal section. In the cells of the venter and neck there are seen more cross-walls. The separation of the central cell and ventral canal-cell is completed; 6) Transverse section of young archegonium. The first two of the three excentric longitudinal walls are formed; 7) Transverse section of a slightly older archegonium. The three excentric longitudinal walls are completed; 8) Transverse section of a young archegonium, about the same condition as fig. 5 The three peripheral cells have divided by longitudinal walls; 9) Half-developed archegonium in longitudinal section. The transverse divisions of the wall of venter and neck are more advanced. In the neck-canal-cells are seen four nuclei; 10) Archegonium immediately before ripening, seen from the outside. Central cell, venter and neck-canal-cells distinctly seen through the transparent walls; 11) Perfectly-ripe archegonium, venter and neck-canal-cells are disorganised. The mucilage which fills the neck and is passing out at apex, permits the rapidly moving spermatozoids to reach the central cell (ovum); 12) Transverse section of wall of venter of fully-sized archegonium; 13) Transverse section of wall of neck of fully-ripe archegonium; 14) Portion of end of rhizoid; 15) Transverse section of same</p>
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2831 (88) [2 copies?]	LXXXVIII	Marchantia polymorpha	Laue, E. (lith)	1) Portion of plant with shoots bearing sporogonia; 2) Fruiting head, seen from above; 3) Same, seen from underside. Ripe, dehiscing sporogonium seen lying between the protecting lamellae; 4) Young sporogonium, first wall (a) at right angles to length of archegonium; 5) Sporogonium at later stage; the capsule-wall is already cut off from the contents; 6) Young sporogonium surrounded by archegonium and perigonium. The contents have divided up into elaters and spore-mother-cells; 7) Ripe sporogonium dehiscing. At the base of the stalk the ruptured perigonium is recognisable; 8) Ripe spores and elater; 9) Cells from the wall of the ripe capsule with annular thickenings
2831 (93)	XCIII	Aspidium Filix-mas	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Aspidium Filix-mas. Section of pinna showing sorus and indusium. Some sporangia are open, others closed.
2831 (95)	XCV	Aspidium Filix-ma	Laue, E. (lith)	Aspidium Filix-mas. Later stage in development of sporangium. 1) Young sporangium. The tapetal layer divided by periclinal walls is now formed of two layers of cells. The division of the archesporium is more advanced. Optical longitudinal section; 2) From the disintegration of tapetal cells is formed the epiplasm. The mother-cells of the spores have become spherical. The wall of capsule shown in optical longitudinal section. The spore-mother-cells represented whole; 3) The Spore-capsule in a further stage of development; seen from above. The annulus protrudes here slightly, more distinctly in fig. 2; 4a) and 4b) Half-ripe spore-capsule, seen from opposite side; 5) - 7) Group of spore-mother-cells
2831 (98)	XCVIII	Aspidium Filix-mas		Aspidium Prothallus & Antheridia. 1) Branched prothallus without archegonia. Antheridia present; 2) Three young antheridia from margin of a young male prothallus. In (a) the hemispherical mother-cell is undivided; in (b) the lower ring-cell and the super-posed bell-shaped cell are separated; in (c) the lid-cell is separated from the upper ring-cell; 3) Young antheridium in which the lower ring-cell has become separate. The stage show here is between 2a and 2b; 4) Ripe sessile antheridium; 5) Ripe stalked antheridium; 6) Sessile antheridium immediately after opening; 7) Empty antheridium, seen from above; 8) Spermatozoid

2831 (99)	XCIX	Aspidium Filix-mas.	Meyn, W.A. (lith)	Aspidium development of archegonium. 1) Youngest stage of archegonium. The first horizontal wall has divided it into a lower and an upper cell; 2) The upper cell of the former Figure has divided into two superposed cells by a new transverse wall. Of the outer cells, one is visible undergoing longitudinal division, which leads to the separation of the four neck-cells; 3) The four neck-cells of a young archegonium, seen from the surface of the prothallus; 4) The four neck-cells have divided by walls at right angles to the surface of the prothallus. Of the two rows which are seen in the Figure, each contains four cells. The cells belonging to the right-hand row are slightly longer, and cause the curvature of the neck-canal. The cell which has grown into the middle of the canal has divided. The egg and the canal-cells are separated by the ventral canal-cell with a slightly concave wall. The section is through the cushion of the prothallus; 5) Further development of an archegonium. The canal-cell contains two nuclei. The left row of cells of the slightly-bent neck are four, and the right hand row five, in numbers; 6) Neck-canal, seen from above, in optical section; 7) Nearly mature archegonium bent to the left. Left row of neck-cells five, the right row seven, in number. The canal/cells show four nuclei; 8) Ripe archegonium; 9) Unfertilized archegonium
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Note: Catalogue Number refers to the *Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Catalogue of Diagrams, 1904*. Glasgow, HMSO, 1904.

Appendix 5: J. H. Balfour's Teaching Models and Finding List

Model number	Series	Model Name	Description of material	Label detail	Maker	Size	Number of parts	Securely Attached to base Y/N	Additional notes and translations from catalogue	Cost in marks
No.1	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Brachytecium rutabulum	Papier Mâché	No label	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 48cm	3	N		50
No. 1A		Image of spore mother cells	Wooden sphere 3 (1 missing there should there be 4?) segments cut horizontally, held in a wire half sphere		Heinrich Gasser technician to Gottlieb Haberlandt German botanist	H: 13cm	3	N	N/A	N/A
No. 2		Antheridia	Wooden/plaster structure intricate detail	Manubrien blue Köpfchen pink	Heinrich Gasser technician to Gottlieb Haberlandt German botanist	H: 28cm	1	Y	N/A	N/A
No. 2B		Image of spore mother cells	Wooden Sphere segmented into 4 vertical equal parts held in a wire half sphere		Heinrich Gasser technician to Gottlieb Haberlandt German botanist	H: 12cm	4	N	N/A	N/A
No Number		Lebermoos= Antheridium	Wooden structure on wooden base	(: nach Leitgeb:) By Leitgeb	Heinrich Gasser technician to Gottlieb Haberlandt German botanist	H: 7cm	1	Y	N/A	N/A

No. 5	Ic. Gefässkryptogamen, Cryptogamae vasculares	Equisetum arvense	Papier Mâché, no stand	No label	R. Brendel as there is information in the catalogue	H: 50cm	1 (1 broken part)	N		13
No. 8	Ic. Gefässkryptogamen, Cryptogamae vasculares	Aspidium filix mas	Gelatine model	Male fern prothallium	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 23cm	3 gelatine structure (in 2 parts) separate from base	N	development of the young embryo	10
No. 10a I 1-5	Schizomycetes Kokken	Kokken Planoccus Streptococcus Micrococcus tetragenus Sarcina lutea Staphylococcus	Gelatine models	20 000 to 30 000 times enlarged	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin		5 pieces	Very fragile stored in cabinet 6.	By Dr R. Kolkwitz-Berlin	36
No. 10a II a-f	Schizomycetes Bakterien	Bacillus subtilis A) ligands B) adult leptothrix state at the beginning of sporulation C) free spore D) spore E) germinated spore F) training new threads	Gelatine models	25000 times enlarged C, E and D models detached from wooden stand	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin		11 pieces	Very fragile in cabinet 6. 7 lose gelatine structures	By Dr R. Kolkwitz-Berlin	25
No. 32	III Obstgewächse (<i>fruit plants</i>)	Ribes grossularia	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base. Hair added to outside	15 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 26cm	1	N	Gooseberry blossom	10
No. 35	III Obstgewächse (<i>fruit plants</i>)	Fragaria vesca Linn.	Papier mâché fixed to	10 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 29cm	1	N	Strawberry-blossom	12

			wooden rod on wooden base							
No. 36	III Obstgewächse (fruit plants)	Prunus cerasus	Papier mâché fixed to wooden base	8 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 21cm	1	N	An enlarged fruit is added in the vertical section	15
No 38a	III Obstgewächse (fruit plants)	Rubus	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	Label obscured by holder. 12 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 33cm	1	N		12
No. 41	IV. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (Deciduous trees and conifers)	Pinus silvestris	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	Scotch fir female	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 34cm	2	N	Female cones magnified 20 times in addition to a scale magnified 80 times	10
No. 42	IV. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (Deciduous trees and conifers)	Pinus silvestris	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	Scotch fir male. Damage to leaves one broken.	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 34cm	2	N	Cone magnified 12 times and the anther 50 times	10
No. 43	IV. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (Deciduous trees and conifers)	Betula alba Linn.	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	White birch (sic)	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 26cm	1	N	White birch male and female seeds	17
No. 44	V. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (Deciduous trees and conifers)	Quercus robur	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	Simple sticker detailing Quercus robur. Linn. 30 times enlarged	No sticker but in style of R. Brendel	H: 30cm	1	N	Group of male flowers	10
No.52	IV. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (Deciduous trees and conifers)	Alnus glutinosa	Papier mâché with small hair attached affixed to a wooden rod, no base	No label	R. Brendel according to catalogue	H: 26cm	1	No base	Black alder male and female. Enlarged 50 times	13
No. 53	III Obstgewächse (fruit plants)	Corylus avellana Linn.	?	Simple label with species name only	No name	H: 33cm	1	N	Male and female hazel bloom	15
No. 57	V. Giftgewächse (Poison plant)	Ranunculus acris	Papier mâché fixed to	Simple label with species	No name but like	H: 28cm	1	N	Ranunculus acris in catalogue	16

			wooden rod on wooden base. Hair added to stem	name only. Enlarged between 8 and 30 times.	Brendel as it has a catalogue entry				buttercup flower and fruit stand the fruit stand is shown in the average	
No. 64	VI. Zierpflanzen (<i>Ornamental Plants</i>)	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	5 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 31cm	1	N	after removal of a wire pen is one half of the long uncut fruit knot decrease with the surrounding calyx leafing	14
No. 69	IV. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (<i>Deciduous trees and conifers</i>)	<i>Fagus silvatica</i>	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base. Hair added all over	30 times enlarged	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 34cm	2	N	Male flower	9
No. 70	IV. Laubbäume und Nadelhölzer (<i>Deciduous trees and conifers</i>)	<i>Fagus silvatica</i>	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	10 times enlarged. Split base and label torn	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 26cm	1	Y	Female flower group showing cross section of fruit	13
No. 76	VI Zierpflanzen (<i>Ornamental plants</i>)	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	4 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 30cm	1	N	Full bloom stem with petals	14
No. 80	VII. Wald – und Weisenblumen, Unkräuter und phanerogame Schmarotzer (<i>Forest - Fashion flowers, weeds and parasites phanerograms</i>)	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base Hair still present, some damage to anthers	40 times enlarged	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 36cm	1	N	Kentucky bluegrass Spikelets Excavate the split developed flower	12
No. 81a	VII. Wald – und Weisenblumen, Unkräuter und phanerogame Schmarotzer (<i>Forest</i>	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	15 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 28cm	1	N	Orchid under lip with fruchknoten and spur removable.	15

	- <i>Fashion flowers, weeds and parasites phanerograms</i>									
No. 90	VI. Zierpflanzen (<i>Ornamental Plants</i>)	Viola tricolor	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	6 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 33cm	Should be 2 parts but 1 missing	N	Pansy	18
No 93.	VI. Zierpflanzen (<i>Ornamental Plants</i>)	Geranium phaeum	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	10 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 25cm	1	Y	Blossom and fruit stand	17
No. 97	VI. Zierpflanzen (<i>Ornamental Plants</i>)	Saxifraga granulata	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	15 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 35cm	1	N	Saxifrage flower	11
No. 127	V Giftgewächse (<i>Poisonous plants</i>)	Scrophularia nodosa	Papier mâché	20 times enlarged	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	-	28 parts	N	Blossom from the calyx	10
No. 133 in catalogue but no number on model	VII. Wald – und Weisenblumen, Unkräuter und phanerogame Schmarotzer (<i>Forest - Fashion flowers, weeds and parasites phanerograms</i>) but catalogue puts it in VIII Sumpf-und Wasserpflanzen (<i>Marsh and Aquatic Plants</i>)	Sarracenia purpurea	Papier mâché with hair added affixed to a curved wooden rod	4 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin, W.	H: 23cm	1	Y		9
No. 134 in catalogue no number on label		Nepenthes destillatoria L.	Papier mâché looped on wire, held with a wooden rod and fixed to a wooden base. The base is split	Natural size	R. Brendel, Berlin	H: 34 cm	1	N	The catalogue details this model in series VIII Sumpf-und Wasserpflanzen (<i>Marsh and Aquatic Plants</i>) where as the	10

									model label states Series VI	
No. 135	VIII Sumpf-und Wasserpflanzen (<i>Marsh and Aquatic Plants</i>)	Utricularia vulgaris	Painted gelatine	No label badly damaged	R. Brendel		17 parts	N	6 bubble models of insectivorous plants	95
No. 136	III. Obstgewächse (<i>Fruit plants</i>)	Ficus carica	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	magnified 5 times.	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 33cm	1	N	Unripe fruit of fig,	30
No.138	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	Marchiantial polymorpha. Linn.	R. Brendel	H: 26cm	1	N	Male vertically cut in half showing antheridia	23
No. 139	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.	Papier mâché on wooden base		R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 37cm	1	Y	Antheridium vertically halved 1350 times enlarged	9
No. 140	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.	Papier mâché fixed to wooden rod on wooden base	Weiblicher Hut enlarged 24 times	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 34cm	1	Y	entire female hat with stem and mature sporangium, enlarged 24 times	22
No. 141	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.	Papier mâché on wooden base	No label split base, missing egg cell	R. Brendel	H: 39cm	1	Y	archegonium with egg cell , halved vertically	9
No. 142	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.	Papier mâché on wooden base	Damage to one leaf tip. 45 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 13cm	1	Y	Breeding cup with leaf buds	10
No. 143	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.	Papier mâché on wooden base	300 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 30cm	1	N	Bud	6
No. 144	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Marchantia polymorpha L.		No label, split base	R. Brendel	H: 30cm	1	N	Hoop sporangium (moss fruit) Explanations are added	6
No. 156	XII. Schematische Darstellungen	Pinus sylvester	Gelatine	magnified 36000 times	R. Brendel	H: 32cm	2	Y	Models according to representations	14

	(Schematic representations)								of Prof. Dr L. Kny	
No. 164	XI. Grundformen der Samenanlagen (basic forms of seed plants)	Gerade Samenanlage (just ovule) (atropes ovulum)	Papier mâché on a wooden base	magnified 220 times Von Rheum officinale Baill	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 34cm	1	Y	Missing gelatine megaspore	20
No. 165	XI. Grundformen der Samenanlagen (basic forms of seed plants)	Umgewendete Samenanlage (Anatropes ovulum) Oenothera biennis L.	Papier mâché on a wooden base	490 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 34 cm	1	Y		20
No. 166	VIII Sumpf-und Wasserpflanzen (Marsh and Aquatic Plants)	Gekrummte Samenanlage (campylotropes ovulum) von Alisma plantago L.	Papier mâché on a wooden base	390 times enlarged	R. Brendel, Berlin W.	H: 32cm	1	Y	Plantain seed plant	20
No 191	Ib Moose, Muscineae	Mnium cuspidatum. Hedw	Papier mâché on a wooden base	Same as catalogue information	R. Brendel Grunewald, Berlin	H: 12cm	1	N	protonema much enlarged with the young plant moss plant	10
No number			Wax model on base partially covered in felted hair (A)	?		H: 26cm	1	Y		
No number	?	?	Wax model, no base (B)	?	?	H: 18cm	1	N/A	N/A	
No number	?	Pteridosperieae Lyginopterideae. Lagenostoma	Wax model no base, paper rods added (C)	Label added Pteridosperieae Lyginopterideae. Lagenostoma - model of a transverse section of the seed through the region of the pollen chamber	?	H: 12cm	1	N/A	N	N/A

No number	?	?	Wax model no base, paper rods added (D)	No label	?	H: 12cm	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
No number	?	Pteridospermeae. Lyginopterideae	Wax model no base, paper rods added (E)	Pteridospermeae. Lyginopterideae Heterangium – model of transverse section of stem	?	H: 14cm	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
No? (2)		?	papier mâché model on wooden base, not sure base matched model	5 petal reflexed, covered in points	Appears to be R. Brendel, Berlin W. from style		1	N	-	-
No? (3)	?	?	Very poor condition in aplastic bag, appears to be glandular hairs possibly? papier mâché structures	-	R. Brendel, Berlin W. (there is an image of this model in the catalogue)		several	N	-	-
No? (4)	?	?	papier mâché models fixed to wooden base. Long balck hair attached to model	No label	R. Brendel, Berlin W. in style		2	N	-	-
No.? (5)	?	?	papier mâché models fixed to wooden base.	No label	R. Brendel, Berlin W. in style		1	N	-	-
No.? (6)	?	?	Long papier mâché models affixed to wooden rods attached to wooden base	?	?	H: 51cm	3 and one centre structure missing	N	N/A	N/A
No.? (7)	Ib Moose, Muscineae?	?	Tall Papier mâché and gelatine models	Label on seta reads 92	?	H: 41cm	2	N	N/A	N/A

			oon wooden rods attached to base (split)							
No. ? (8)			Painted wooded/plaster structure			H: 43cm	2	Y	Transverse section	
No? (9)	?	?	Papier mâché with hair added 3 anthers broken off (1 with the model)	?	R. Brendel Grunewald-Berlin	H: 36cm	1	N	?	
No? (10)	?	Dionea?	Painted Papier mâché on no base	?	?	H:30cm H: 30cm H: 23cm	3	N	N	?
No.? (11)	?	?	Painted Papier mâché separated from base	No Label	?	H: 34cm H: 27cm H: 30cm	3	N/A	?	?
No? (12)		Dionaea muscipula			Possibly Brendel but no label on model	H: 39cm		N	Dioneae muscipula model on an Alnus glutinosa base	N/A
No? (13)		Base sticker Alnus glutinosa, stem sticker Betula alba?			R. Brendel Berlin	H: 30cm	1	N		
No.? (14)		Equisetum	Gelatine model held in metal stand	Unreadable		H: 28cm	1	Y	Prothallium Male horsetail	
No.? (15)		Spores and Sporangium of Pteridium	Painted gelatine structures fixed to wooden rods		R. Brendel, Berlin W.		2 structures but spornagium broken into 2 parts	N		

No.? (16)		No. 93 on a sticker on the stem					1 structure 1 lose piece	N	Damage to the top of the model	
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Appendix 6: Locations and Dates of Field Excursions, 1849–1875

1849

Saturday 12 May 1849 – Kirknewton, Dalmahoy, Ravelrig, Currie

Saturday 19 May 1849 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 26 May 1849 – Kirkcaldy, Ravenscraig Castle, Dysart Woods, Pettycur,
Burntisland

Saturday 09 June 1849 – Tranent, Ormiston, Prestonhall Woods, Ford, Crichton,
Tynehead

Saturday 16 June 1849 – Galashiels, Abbotsford, Melrose, Newton

Saturday 23 June 1849 – Longniddry, Gosford, Aberlady, Luffness, Gullan, Dirleton,
Drem

Saturday 30 June 1849 – North Queensferry, St Davids, Donibristle, Aberdour,
Burntisland

Saturday 07 July 1849 – Drem, North Berwick, Canty Bay, Bass, Tantallon Castle

Saturday 14 July 1849 – Colinton, Bonaly, Habbies Howe, Currie

Saturday 21 July 1849 – Gallowshall, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Portobello

Tuesday 24 July 1849 – Salisbury Crags, Arthur's Seat, Duddingston, Craigmillar

Friday 3 August 1849 – Braemar. All arrived in Aberdeen separately

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1850

Saturday 18 May 1850 – Kirkcaldy, Seafeld Tower, Kinghorn, Pettycur, Burntisland

Saturday 25 May 1850 – Gorebridge, Arniston

Saturday 01 June 1850 – Linlithgow, Blackness Castle, Hopetoun, Niddry Castle,
Winchburgh

Saturday 08 June 1850 – Gorebridge, Borthwick Castle, Crichton Castle, Prestonhall,
Dalkeith

Saturday 15 June 1850 – Reston, St. Abb's Head, Coldingham

Saturday 22 June 1850 – Kincardine, Culross, Torry, Torryburn, Charlestown

Saturday 29 June 1850 – Aberdeen

Saturday 06 July 1850 – North Berwick, Bass, Dirleton, Gullane, Drem

Saturday 13 July 1850 – Slateford, Colinton, Woodhall, Currie, Ravelrig, Dalmahoy,
Ratho

Intermediate Excursion Clova Thursday 18 July 1850

Tuesday 23 July 1850 – Salisbury Crags, Duddingston Loch (Evening)

Extended Excursion Arran Tuesday 13 August 1850

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1851

Saturday 17 May 1851 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 24 May 1851 – Canal, Slateford, Colinton, Dreghorn, Pentlands, Morningside

Saturday 31 May 1851 – Granton, Cramond, Almond Bridge, Corstorphine

Saturday 07 June 1851 – Kirkcaldy, Ravenscroft Castle, Burntisland

Saturday 21 June 1851 – St. Andrews

Saturday 28 June 1851 – Charlestown, Queensferry

Saturday 12 July 1851 – North Berwick, Dirleton, Gullane, Aberlady, Gosford

Saturday 19 July 1851 – Linlithgow, Blackness, Hopetoun, Niddry Castle, Winchburgh

Intermediate Excursion Ben Lomond Thursday 24 – Friday 25 July 1851.

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1852

Saturday 15 May 1852 – Canal, Slateford, Colinton, Woodhall, Currie

Saturday 22 May 1852 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 29 May 1852 – Dysart, Wemyss

Saturday 05 June 1852 – Midcalder, Dalmahoy, Ravelrig, Currie

Saturday 12 June 1852 – Cocksburnpath, Dunglass Woods, Dene

Saturday 19 June 1852 – Dunfermline, Knock Hill, Black Devon, Saline Hill

Saturday 26 June 1852 – St Boswells, Dryburgh, Bemersyde, Gladswood, Eildon Hills,
Melrose

Saturday 03 June 1852 – Burntisland, Aberdour, Donibristle, St. Davids, Inverkeithing,
N. Queensferry

Saturday 10 July 1852 – Beattock, Garpol Linn, Beld Crag

Saturday 17 July 1852 – North Berwick, Canty Bay, Tantallon Castle, Dirleton

Intermediate Excursion – Arran, Largs and Wemyss Bay, Thursday 22 July 1852

Extended Excursion Ireland Friday 6 August 1852

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1853

Saturday 14 May 1853 – Granton, Cramond, Craigcrook

Saturday 21 May 1853 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 28 May 1853 – Dysart, Ravenscraig Castle, Wemyss

Saturday 04 June 1853 – N. Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Donibristle, Aberdour,
Burntisland

Saturday 11 June 1853 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy, Ravelrig, Currie, Woodhall

Saturday 18 June 1853 – Cocksburnpath, Dunglass, Pease Dene

Saturday 25 June 1853 – Kincardine, Tulliallan, Culross, Torryburn, Charlestown

Saturday 02 July 1853 – Lanark, Cora Linn, Bonnington Falls, Cartland Crag

Saturday 06 July 1853 – North Berwick, Canty Bay, Bass, Tantallon, Dirleton

Saturday 16 July 1853 – Overtown, Wishaw

Intermediate Excursion Cumberland Lakes , Thursday 21 July 1853

Extended Excursion Clova Thursday 4 August 1853

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1854

Saturday 13 May 1854 – Canal, Slateford, Colinton, Dreghorn, Pentlands

Saturday 20 May 1854 – Burntisland, Pettycur, Kinghorn

Saturday 27 May 1854 – Tynehead, Borthwick Castle, Crichton Castle, Fushie Bridge,
Gorebridge

Saturday 03 June 1854 – Burntisland, Starley Burn, Aberdour, Donibristle

Saturday 10 June 1854 – Bathgate, Boghead, Torbane Hill, Kirkton, Woodcockdale,
Linlithgow

Saturday 17 June 1854 – Cocksburnpath, Dunglass Dene, Pease Dene

Saturday 24 June 1854 – East Linton, Prestonkirk, Tynningham, Belhaven Sands, Dunbar

Saturday 01 July 1854 – Kincardine, Tulliallan

Saturday 08 July 1854 – Inchkeith, Inchcolm

Saturday 15 July 1854 – Longniddry, Gosford, Aberlady, Luffness, Gullane, Dirleton

Saturday 22 July 1854 – St. Andrews

Intermediate Excursion Loch Lomond, Wednesday 26 July 1854

Extended Excursion Braemar Tuesday 8 August 1854

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1855

Saturday 12 May 1855 – Granton, Caroline Park, Cramond Woods, Barnton, Craigcrook,
Craigleith

Saturday 19 May 1855 – Tynehead, Borthwick, Fushie Bridge, Gorebridge

Saturday 26 May 1855 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy Hills, Ravelrig, Balerno,
Currie, Woodhall

Saturday 02 June 1855 – Burntisland, Aberdour, Donibristle, Humble Woods, Pettycur, Kirkcaldy, Wemyss

Saturday 09 June 1855 – Linlithgow, Carriden, Blackness, Hopetoun

Saturday 16 June 1855 – Cleghorn, Lanark, Cora Linn, Bonnington Falls

Saturday 23 June 1855 – Newton, Dryburgh, Gladswood, Eildon Hills, Melrose, Hassendean, Minto Crag

Saturday 30 June 1855 – Falkland, Bishop Hill, West Lomond Hill, Glenvale, East Lomond Hill

Saturday 07 July 1855 – North Berwick, Dirleton, Gullane, Luffness, Aberlady, Gosford, Longniddry

Saturday 17 July 1855 – Dunfermline, Knock Hill, Black Devon, Saline, Rumbling Bridge, Loch Leven, Benarty, Bishop Hill.

Intermediate Excursion – Ayton, Eyemouth, St Abbs Head, Friday 20 July 1855

Extended Excursion Ben Lawers Friday 3 August 1855

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1856

Saturday 10 May 1856 – Corstorphine, Almond Bridge, Cramond, Granton

Saturday 17 May 1856 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie, Dalkeith

Saturday 24 May 1856 – Burntisland, Starley Burn, Aberdour

Saturday 31 May 1856 – Penicuik, Auchendinny, Roslin

Saturday 07 June 1856 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy Hills, Ravelrig, Currie

Saturday 21 June 1856 – Cocksburnpath, Dunglass Dene, Pease Dene

Saturday 28 June 1856 – North Queensferry, Inverkeithing, St. Davids

Intermediate Excursion Arran Wednesday 2 July 1856

Saturday 12 July 1856 – Dysart, Wemyss, MacDuffs Castle, Leven Bridge, Thornton Moffat

Saturday 26 July 1856 – Haddington, Lennoxlove, Coalston, Eaglescairnie, Danskie Loch,
Yester

No Extended Excursion

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1857

Saturday 23 May 1857 – Craigleith, Corstorphine, Barnton, Banks of the Almond,
Cramond, Granton

Saturday 30 May 1857 – Penicuik, Valleyfield, Auchendinny, Roslin

Saturday 06 June 1857 – Burntisland, Pettycur, Kinghorn

Saturday 13 June 1857 – Lanark, Cora Linn, Bonnington Falls, Stonebyres, Cartland
Craggs

Saturday 20 June 1857 – Newton, Dryburgh Abbey, Eildon Hills, Melrose, Minto Craggs,
Hassendean, Galt

Saturday 27 June 1857 – East Linton, Binny Wood, Tynningham, Belhaven, Dunbar

Saturday 04 July 1857 – Forteviot, Invermay Woods, Pitkeathly, Moncrieff Hill, Kinnoul
Hill, Perth

Saturday 11 July 1857 – Perth, Methven

Friday 17 July 1857 – Kelso, Cornhill, Coldstream, Tweedmill, Twisel Castle, Norham,
Berwick

Thursday 23 July 1857 – Stirling, Inveranan, Loch Lomond, Ben Vorlich, Tarmachan

Extended Excursion Arran Monday 17 August 1857 (No pupils attended this trip, Mrs
Balfour did attend)

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1858

Saturday 15 May 1858 – Canal, Slateford, Colinton, Swanston

Saturday 22 May 1858 – Penicuik, Esk Mill, Auchendinny, Roslin

Saturday 29 May 1858 – Burntisland, Aberdour, Donibristle, Kinghorn

Saturday 05 June 1858 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Kames Hill, Dalmahoy Hill, Ravelrig, Currie

Saturday 12 June 1858 – North Queensferry, Inverkeithing, St. Davids, Ferry Hill

Saturday 19 June 1858 – Tynehead, Crichton Castle, Borthwick Castle, Fushie Bridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 26 June 1858 – Cocksburnpath, Dunglass Dene, Pease Dene

Saturday 03 July 1858 – Bridge of Allan, Keir, Kippenross, Wharrie Glen, Stirling

Saturday 10 July 1858 – North Berwick, Canty Bay, Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, Dirleton

Saturday 17 July 1858 – Perth, Birnam, Stenton Crag, Dunkeld

Saturday 24 July 1858 – St. Andrews

Extended Excursion – Switzerland, Saturday 7 August

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1859

Saturday 14 May 1859 – Holyrood, Arthur's Seat, Duddingston Loch

Saturday 21 May 1859 – Penicuik, Auchendinny, Roslin

Saturday 28 May 1859 – Burntisland, Pettycur, Kinghorn

Saturday 04 June 1859 – Prestonpans, Tranent, Eliphinston, Melville Hall, Cousland, Prestonhall, Crichton, Tynehead

Saturday 11 June 1859 – Lanark, Cora Linn, Bonnington Falls, Cartland Crag, Banks of Mouse, Cleghorn

Saturday 18 June 1859 – Ladybank, Strathmiglo, Balvaird Castle, Glenfarg, Abernethy

Saturday 25 June 1859 – Forteviot, Invermay, Muckersie Falls

Saturday 02 July 1859 – Grant's House, Cockburn Law,

Saturday 09 July 1859 – Beattock, Garpol Linn, Beld Crag, Moffat

Saturday 16 July 1859 – Kilconquhar, Balcarres, Elie, Largo

Saturday 23 July 1859 – Cathcart, Busby

Extended Excursion Clova Friday 12 August 1859

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1860

Saturday 12 May 1860 – Penicuik, Auchendinny, Roslin

Saturday 19 May 1860 – Gorebride, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 26 May 1860 – North Queensferry, Inverkeithing, St. Davids

Saturday 02 June 1860 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy, Ravelrig, Water of Leith,
Currie

Saturday 09 June 1860 – Boleside, Abbotsford, Rymer's Glen, Eildon Hills, Melrose

Saturday 16 June 1860 – Bridge of Earn, Moncrieff Hill, Orchardneuk, Kinfauns, Kinnoul
Hill, Perth

Saturday 23 June 1860 – Drem, Gullan, Luffness, Aberlady, Gosford, Longniddry

Saturday 30 June 1860 – Kincardine, Culross, Torryburn, Charlestown

Saturday 07 July 1860 – Kinross, Loch Leven, Benarty, Navity, Lochore, Lochgelly

Saturday 14 July 1860 – Canal, Slateford, Colinton, Bonaly, Pentlands, Habbies Howe,
Currie

Saturday 21 July 1860 – Callander, Ben Ledi

Tuesday 04 September 1860 – Ben Lawers (Balfour, Keddie and Bell)

Friday 07 September 1860 – Schiehallion (Balfour, Keddie and Bell)

This excursion also extended to Glenboyn Saturday 8 and Monday 10

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1861

Saturday 11 May 1861 – Canal, Slateford, Water of Leith, Colinton, Woodhall

Saturday 18 May 1861 – Burntisland, Aberdour

Saturday 25 May 1861 – Linlithgow, Carriden, Blackness Castle, Hopetoun, Niddrie
Castle, Winchburgh

Saturday 01 June 1861 – Lanark, Cora Linn, Bonnington Falls, Stonebyres, Cartland
Crag

Saturday 08 June 1861 – East Linton, Prestonkirk, Tynningham, Belhaven, Dunbar
 Saturday 15 June 1861 – Strathmiglo, West Lomond Law, Carian Crags, Loch Leven,
 Lochgelly
 Saturday 22 June 1861 – Excursion postponed, weather too bad
 Saturday 29 June 1861 – Perth, Methven, Almond Bank, Bridge End, Scone, Kinnoul
 Saturday 06 July 1861 – St. Andrews
 Saturday 13 July 1861 – North Berwick, Dirleton, Gullane, Luffness, Drem
 Saturday 20 July 1861 – Bridge of Allan, Keir, Kippenross, Kippendavie, Wharrie Glen,
 Stirling

Trip to North Italy and Chamouni (sic) August and September 1861

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1862

Saturday 10 May 1862 – Merchiston, Colinton, Slateford, Canal
 Saturday 17 May 1862 – Penicuik, Auchendinny, Roslin
 Saturday 24 May 1862 – Midcalder, Kaimes Hill, Dalmahoy, Ravelrig, Water of Leith,
 Balerno, Currie
 Saturday 31 May 1862 – Kinghorn, Burntisland
 Saturday 07 June 1862 – Dalkeith, Musselburgh
 Saturday 14 June 1862 – North Queensferry, Ferry Hills, Inverkeithing
 Saturday 21 June 1862 – Cocksburnpath, Dunglass, Pease Dene
 Saturday 28 June 1862 – Perth, Kinnoul Hill, Kinfauns, Orchardneuk, Moncrieff Hill,
 Bridge of Earn
 Saturday 05 July 1862 – Beattock, Garpol Linn, Beld Crag, Moffat
 Saturday 12 July 1862 – Dunfermline, Town Wood, Loch Fittie, Black Loch, Carnack
 Loch
 Saturday 19 July 1862 – Drem, Gullane, Luffness, Aberlady, Gosford, Longniddry
 Saturday 26 July 1862 – Callander, Ben Ledi

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1863 (Written up by John Sadler)

Saturday 16 May 1863 – Tynehead, Borthwick, Gorebridge

Saturday 23 May 1863 – Kinghorn, Burntisland

Saturday 30 May 1863 – Penicuik, Auchendinny Woods, The Esk, Roslin

Saturday 06 June 1863 – Currie, Water of Leith, Colinton

Saturday 13 June 1863 – Kilconquhar, Elie, Earl's Ferry

Saturday 20 June 1863 – Newtown, Dryburgh Abbey, Banks of Tweed, Melrose

Saturday 27 June 1863 – Bridge of Earn, Glenfarg, Ochil Hills (Castle Law) Ramsheugh

Saturday 04 July 1863 – Keilder Castle, Dead Water Fell

Saturday 11 July 1863 – North Berwick, Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, North Berwick
Links, Dirleton

Saturday 18 July 1863 – Rumbling Bridge, Devil's Mills, Cauldron Linn

Saturday 25 July 1863 – Pitlochry, Killiecrankie

Monday 03 August 1863 – Clova 3 – 8 August

Wednesday 12 August 1863 – Strathyre, Loch Lubnaig, Ben Ledi (Balfour and Naylor,
accompanied by Ada and Andrew (Andy) Balfour

Thursday 13 August 1863 – Killin, Bridge of Lochay, Meall Ghaordie (Balfour, Naylor,
Isaac, Dolly, Marion)

Friday 14 August 1863 – Killin, Ben Lawers (Balfour, Naylor, Marion, Ada and
Andrew)

Monday 17 August 1863 – Ben Shean (Balfour and Ada)

Wednesday 19 August 1863 – Balquhidder, Loch Voil (Balfour, Thomas Bayley, Andrew,
Colin Campbell)

Saturday 23 August 1863 – (Balfour and Andrew)

Saturday 29 August 1863 – Location not recorded

Tuesday 08 September 1863 – Callander with George Bayley.

Thursday 10 September 1863 – Loch Lubnaig, Glen Ample

Friday September 11 1863 – Stuc-a-Chroin (With Ada and Andrew)

Wednesday 16 September 1863 – Location not recorded

Saturday 26 September 1863 – Ben Vorlich – (Andrew, Isaac, Messers Hanley, Dr Wood and May Wood)

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1864

Saturday 14 May 1864 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 21 May 1864 – Burntisland, Aberdour

Saturday 28 May 1864 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy Hills, Water of Leith, Currie

Saturday 04 June 1864 – Drem, Gullan, Longniddry

Saturday 11 June 1864 – Alloa, Lornshill Woods, Menstrie, Blairgowrie, Airthrey, Abbey Crag, Stirling

Saturday 18 June 1864 – Hawick, Denholm, Hassendean, Minto Crag, Newton

Saturday 25 June 1864 – East Linton, Tynningham, Binning Wood

Saturday 02 July 1864 – Newburgh, Lindores Loch, Abdie, Denmiln, Mare's Crag, Ochils, Lochmill

Saturday 09 July 1864 – Dumfries, Caerlaverock Castle

Saturday 16 July 1864 – Anstruther, Pittenweem, St. Monans, Elie

Saturday 23 July 1864 – Callander, Ben Ledi, Loch Lubnaig

Intermediate Excursion Tuesday 9 August 1864 – Loch Lomond, Inveranan, Ben Vorlich, Ben More, Cobbler, Ben Ime

Thursday 19 August 1864 – Neighbourhood of Dunkeld

Friday 20 August 1864 – Ballinluig, Dalnaspidal, Sow of Atholl, Dalwhinnie

Saturday 21 August 1864 – Dalguise, Dunkeld, Murthly, Birnam

Monday 23 August 1864 – Killiecrankie

Thursday 25 August 1864 – Ben Lawers

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1865

Saturday 13 May 1865 – Penicuik

Saturday 20 May 1865 – Kinghorn, Burntisland

Saturday 27 May 1865 – North Berwick, Canty Bay, Tantallon Castle, Bass

Saturday 03 June 1865 – Cocksburnpath, Pease Dene, Dunglass Dene

Saturday 10 June 1865 – St. Boswells, Melrose, Dryburgh, Eildon Hills

Saturday 17 June 1865 – Dolphinton

Saturday 24 June 1865 – North Queensferry, South Queensferry, Ferry Hills,
Inverkeithing, Dalmeny, Almond Bridge

Saturday 01 July 1865 – Largo, Elie

Saturday 08 July 1865 – Leslie, Prinlaws, West Lomond Hill, Bishop Hill, Glen Vale,
Loch Leven

Saturday 15 July 1865 – Lochmaben

Intermediate Excursion – Aberfeldy, Ben Lawers, Friday 21 – Saturday 22 July 1865

Extended Excursion – Clova, Wednesday 2 August – Thursday 10 August

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1866

Saturday 12 May 1866 – Ratho, Kirkliston, and Dalmeny Park

Friday 18 May 1866 – Professor Lister, Mr A. C. Christie

Saturday 19 May 1866 – Industrial museum open Prince Alfred

Saturday 26 May 1866 – Burntisland, Aberdour

Saturday 02 June 1866 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 09 June 1866 – East Linton, Tynninghame, Whitberry Point, Ravensheugh, Binny
Wood

Saturday 16 June 1866 – Grant’s House, Renton, Pease Dene, Pease Bridge,
Cocksburnpath

Saturday 23 June 1866 – Kincardine, Culross, Crombie Point, Charlestown, Limekilns
(Prof. Liston)

Saturday 30 June 1866 – Dolphinton (accompanied by Mr Munby, Mr Brand, Mr McNab,
Prof Liston)

Saturday 07 July 1866 – Forteviot, Invermay Woods and Grounds

Saturday 14 July 1866 – Beattock, Garpol Linn

Saturday 21 July 1866 – Rothesay, Ascog, Mount Stuart

Intermediate Excursion Ben Vorlich – Friday 27–28 July 1866

Extended Excursion Braemar – Friday 3–13 August

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1867

Saturday 18 May 1867 – Roslin, Polton, and Hawthornden

Saturday 25 May 1867 – Burntisland and Kinghorn

Saturday 01 June 1867 – Gorebridge, Borthwick Castle, and Tynehead

Saturday 08 June 1867 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy, And Currie

Saturday 15 June 1867 – St. Andrews, Denbrae, and Tentsmuir

Saturday 22 June 1867 – Perth, Kinnoul, Orchardneuk, Moncrieff, Bridge of Earn

Saturday 29 June 1867 – Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, Raith, Balmuto, Auchertool

Saturday 06 July 1867 – Linlithgow, Hilty, Cuckold le Roi, Kipps, Lochcote, the Avon,
Woodcockdale

Saturday 13 July 1867 – Heriot, Borthwick Hall, Camp Hill, Moorfoot Hills, Green Neck,
Gorebridge

Saturday 20 July 1867 – North Berwick, Dirleton, Gullane

Saturday 27 July 1867 – Callander, Loch Lubnaig, Ben Ledi, Stank Burn

Extended Excursion – Dalwhinnie Monday 5 – Saturday 10 August 1867

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1868

Saturday 16 May 1868 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Kirkhill, Dalhousie

Saturday 26 May 1868 – Burntisland, Aberdour

Saturday 30 May 1868 – Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Longniddry

Saturday 06 June 1868 – East Linton, Prestonkirk, Tynningham, Whitbery Point, the Tyne

Saturday 13 June 1868 – Winchburgh, Niddrycastle, Ecclesmachan, Binny Crag, Uphall

Saturday 20 June 1868 – Jedburgh, Arlarly Well, the Jed, Ferniehurst Castle

Saturday 27 June 1868 – Selkirk, Haining, Haining Lochs, the Ettrick, Philiphaugh, the
Yarrow, Newark Castle, Bowhill

Saturday 04 July 1868 – Perth, Muirward Wood, Scone, Kinnoul Quarry

Saturday 11 July 1868 – Montrose, Usan Mains, Buddon, Rock of St. Skeoch, Dunninald
Den

Saturday 18 July 1868 – Dumfries, Den Mill, Rutton Loch, Cargen

Intermediate Excursion – Aberfeldy, Ben Lawers, Farrichar Quarry, Moness Falls

Thursday 23 – Saturday 25 July 1868

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1869

Thursday 22 – Tuesday 27 April 1869 – Clova – Balfour, Bayley Balfour and William Bell

Saturday 15 May 1869 – Penicuik, Auchendinny, Roslin

Saturday 22 May 1869 – Burntisland, Kinghorn, Pettycur

Saturday 29 May 1869 – South Queensferry, North Queensferry, Inverkeithing

Saturday 05 June 1869 – Dirleton, Dirleton Castle, North Berwick

Saturday 12 June 1869 – Manuel, Manuel Mill, Woodcockdale, Carriber Glen, Buden Hill,
Cockle Roy, Linlithgow

Saturday 19 June 1869 – Denny, Banks of Carron Water, Hermitage

Saturday 26 June 1869 – Cleghorn, Banks of the Mouse, Cartland Crag, Stonebyres,
Lanark

Saturday 03 July 1869 – Dollar, Castle Campbell Glen, The Ochils

Saturday 10 July 1869 – Kelso, Twizel, Milnegraden, The Tweed, Ladykirk, Paxton,
Norham, Berwick

Saturday 17 July 1869 – Perth, Dunkeld, Birnam Glen, Rumbling Bridge, Strath Braan

Intermediate Excursion – Clova, Thursday 22 – Saturday 24 July 1869

Extended Excursion Arran 4 August 1869 – Friday 13 August

(Ada Balfour and Madeline Drummond Balfour, Isaac Balfour)

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1870

Saturday 14 May 1870 – Midcalder, Meadowbank, Dalmahoy, Currie

Saturday 21 May 1870 – Burntisland, Aberdour Woods

Saturday 04 June 1870 – Canal, Slateford, Colinton

Saturday 11 June 1870 – Penicuik

Saturday 18 June 1870 – Alloa, Menstrie Glen, Stirling

Saturday 25 June 1870 – Kirkcaldy, Raith

Saturday 02 July 1870 – Perth, Almond Bank, Springfield, Methven Bog, Scone, Kinnoul

Saturday 09 July 1870 – Drem, Gullane, Aberlady

Saturday 16 July 1870 – Callander, Loch Lubnaig, Ben Ledi

Intermediate Excursion – Loch Lomond, Ben Voirlich, Friday 22 to Saturday 23 July
1870

Extended Excursion – Killin, Thursday 4 August – Thursday 11 August 1870

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1871

Saturday 13 May 1871 – Kinghorn, Burntisland

Saturday 20 May 1871 – Penicuik, Roslin

Saturday 27 May 1871 – Currie, Colinton, Slateford, Canal

Saturday 03 June 1871 – Longniddry, Prestonpans

Saturday 10 June 1871 – S. Queensferry, N. Queensferry

Saturday 17 June 1871 – Melrose, Eildon Hills

Saturday 24 June 1871 – Cupar, Loch Malony, Logie, Forret, Leuchars

Saturday 01 July 1871 – East Linton, Tynningham, Drem

Saturday 08 July 1871 – Bridge of Allan, The Allan, Foal Bridge, Wharry Burn,
Westerton, Stirling

Saturday 15 July 1871 – Rumbling Bridge, Banks of Devon, Dollar

Intermediate Excursion Killin 21 to 22 July 1871

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1872

Saturday 11 May 1872 – Roslin, Polton

Saturday 18 May 1872 – Gorebridge, Arniston, Dalhousie

Saturday 25 May 1872 – S. Queensferry, N. Queensferry, Inverkeithing

Saturday 01 June 1872 – Kilconquhar, Elie

Saturday 08 June 1872 – Broomlee, West Linton, Dolphinton

Saturday 15 June 1872 – Linlithgow, Cockle Roy, Lochcote, Muiravonside

Saturday 22 June 1872 – Drem, Gullane, Aberlady, Longniddry

Saturday 29 June 1872 – Selkirk, Ettrick, Yarrow, Philiphaugh, Bowhill, Newark Castle

Saturday 06 July 1872 – Morningside, Capel Law, Swanston, Braid Hills, Blackford Hills

Saturday 13 July 1872 – Leslie, West Lomond Hill, Bishop Hill, Carlan Crag, Loch Leven

Saturday 20 July 1872 – Dunkeld, Rumbling Bridge, Murthly

Extended Excursion Clova Friday 2 August – Friday 9 August 1872

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Tuesday 1 October 1872 party left for Breadalbane Mountains (Killin and Ben Lawers). Notes written up in *TBSE*.

Wednesday 23 April 1873, excursion to the Breadalbane mountains. Reported in the *TBSE*.

Notes on a Botanico-Geological trip to Clova in April 1874. Reported in the *TBSE*.

Notes on an excursion to Connemara in September 1874. Reported in the *TBSE*.

Notes of a Continental tour in August and September 1875. Reported in the *TBSE*.

N.B. The dates are arranged by year, month and day. Where zeros have been inserted it denotes that the month and date are unknown. Where possible, the position of the correspondent has been included. Entries without catalogue numbers are held elsewhere in the RBGE archive or in a different archive altogether (as noted). Round brackets are used to indicate information I have added to the name of the correspondent, square brackets indicate information added by Balfour.

Appendix 7: J.H. Balfour's Incoming Correspondence

Index number	Author	Location	Date	Recipient	Letter Held	Language	Position of correspondent
A1	Abbott, F.	Edinburgh, 25 Moray Place	18720702	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	Swedish botanist. Teacher at Lund University
	Achard, William	Edinburgh	18700927	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A2	Acland, H.W. (Sir Henry)	Oxford	18700000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A3	Adams, James	Glasgow	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A4	Adam, W.P.	Kinross, Blair Adam	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A5	Agardh, C.S.	Sweden, Lund	18770420	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Agardh, C.S.	Sweden, Lund	18780126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	
	Agardh, C.S.	Sweden, Lund	18780920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	

A6	Ainslie, T.A. (Thomas A.)	Hong Kong, Government Civil Hospital	18600413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Airy, George Biddell	Greenwich, Royal Observatory	18650209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	
A7	Aitken, Robert	Arbroath (Madagascar)	18780614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Aitken, Thomas	Inverness, Inverness District Asylum	18740608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	Plants in herbarium of Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and in herbarium of R. Dick
A8	Aitken, William (Dr)	Glasgow, 8 Cleland Street	18531210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A9	Aitken, William	Glasgow, College	18540211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A10	Alcock, R.H. [Randal Hibbert]	Bury, Hudcar, Lancs	18680520	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A11	Alcock, R.H. [Randal Hibbert]	Bury, Hudcar, Lancs	18680617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A12	Alexander, K.	Dunoon, 4 Victoria Terrace	18560706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A13	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Bath, 6 Edward Street	18370322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the 12 founding members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. MD Edinburgh 1836. Physcian at Chichester frm 1840. Collected a herbarium of Sussex plants. Took the name of Prior in 1859 in accordnace to a bequest. Curator of Fielding Herbarium in Oxford. Collected in South Africa, West Indies, Canada and Europe

A14	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Bath, 6 Edward Street	18370506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A15	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Bath, 6 Edward Street	18370907	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A16	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Bath, 6 Edward Street	18371031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A17	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Chippenham	18410317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A18	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Chippenham	18410322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A19	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Gratz	18411124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A20	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Corsham nr Chippenham	18440516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A21	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Oxford	18460111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A22	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Corsham nr Chippenham	18460330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A23	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Corsham nr Chippenham	18480215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A24	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Corsham nr Chippenham	18481207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A25	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Surbiton, 2 Victoria Terrace	18490124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A26	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Surbiton, 2 Victoria Terrace	18490329	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A27	Alexander, Richard Chandler	London, Hammersmith, 8 St Peter's Square	18511218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A28	Alexander, Richard Chandler	London, Hammersmith, 8 St Peter's Square	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A29	Alexander, Richard Chandler	Bradford, 13 Hallfield Road	18740000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A30	Alglay, S.M.	Paris, 17 Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine	18690625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A31	Alison, A. (Sheriff)	Glasgow, County Buildings	18441219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A32	Alison, N. (Mrs)	Edinburgh, 44 Heriot Row	18670000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A33	Alison, W.P.	Edinburgh, Heriot Row	18541211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A34	Alison, W.P.	[Edinburgh], Woodville	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A35	Allman, George James	Dublin, 33 Waterloo Road	18540307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof of Botany Trinity College Dublin 1844-1855. Regius Professor of Natural History University of Ediburgh 1855 -1870

A36	Allman, George James (Prof)	Dublin, Trinity College	18541205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A37	Allman, George James	Crix, nr Chelmsford	18541227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A38	Allman, George James	Dublin, 39 Trinity College	18550111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A39	Allman, George James	Dublin, 39 Trinity College	18550130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A40	Allman, George James	Dublin, Trinity College	18550407	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A41	Allman, George James	Dublin, Trinity College	18550410	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A42	Allman, George James	Dublin, Trinity College	18550420	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A43	Allman, George James	Dublin, Trinity College	18550501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A44	Allman, George James	Dublin, Trinity College	18550529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A45	Allman, George James	Dublin, Trinity College	18550612	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A46	Allman, George James	Essex, Crix, Chelmsford	18550705	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A47	Allman, George James	Essex, Crix, Chelmsford	18550716	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A48	Allman, George James	Crix, Chelmsford	18550721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A49	Allman, George James	[Edinburgh], 2 Rutland Square	18550820	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A50	Allman, George James	[Edinburgh], 2 Rutland Square	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A51	Allman, George James	[Edinburgh], 3 Hope Park	18570303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A52	Allman, George James	[Edinburgh], 3 Hope Park	18570306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A53	Allman, George James (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 3 Hope Park	18581202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A54	Allman, George James	[Edinburgh], West Cottage, Wardie	18640630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A55	Allman, George James (Prof)	Skelmorlie, Greenock	18650417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A56	Allman, George James	Rothsay	18660424	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A57	Allman, George James	Falmouth	18661016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A58	Allman, George James	[Edinburgh], 21 Manor Place	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A59	Allman, George James	Tenby	18671012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A60	Allman, George James	Edinburgh, University	18680512	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A61	Allman, George James	Naples	18700128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A62	Allman, George James	Bournemouth, Lorne Villa, West Cliff	18720203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A63	Allman, George James	London, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall	18721119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A64	Allman, George James	London, Athenaeum Club, Queen Anne's Mansions, St James's Park	18780206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A65	Almond, Hely H.	Musselburgh, Loretto	18681224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A66	Anderson, A.D.	Liverpool, 3 Cork Street (At the Specimens Museum)	18510524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A67	Anderson, John	Calcutta Botanic Gardens	18641223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A68	Anderson, John	Calcutta Botanic Gardens	18650722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Stockholm
A69	Andersson, Nils Johan	(Stockholm)	18571005	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A70	Andersson, Nils Johan	Stockholm	18581028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Andersson, Nils Johan	Stockholm	18700330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	
A71	Andersson, Nils Johan	Stockholm	18710000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Professor of Chemistry at the University of Glasgow 1852-1874
A72	Andersson, Nils Johan	Stockholm	18720000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A73	Anderson, Robert	Calcutta, Royal Botanic Gardens	18620408	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A74	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Leith	18490328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A75	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18541008	Professor Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A76	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18541014	Professor Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A77	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18541019	Professor Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A78	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18541027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

A79	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18541003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A80	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow, 15 Shuttle Street	18541129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A81	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow, 15 Shuttle Street	18541103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A82	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18541209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A83	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18550122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A84	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18550219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A85	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18550303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A86	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18550411	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A87	Anderson, Thomas	London, 27 Albion Street, Hyde Park	18550501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A88	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18550514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A89	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18550517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A90	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18550522	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A91	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18551102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A92	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18551116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A93	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow	18551208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A94	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18560723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A95	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow, 15 Shuttle Street	18560905	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A96	Anderson, Thomas (Dr)	Glasgow	18580225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A97	Anderson, Thomas	Glasgow, 15 Shuttle Street	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A98	Anderson, Thomas	Chinsurah	18540923	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A99	Anderson, Thomas	Umritsar, Punjab	18550418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A100	Anderson, Thomas	Lucknow	18570122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A101	Anderson, Thomas	(Calcutta), Fort William, [India]	18581208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A102	Anderson, Thomas	Surrey, Kew, Vicarage	18590318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A103	Anderson, Thomas	Kew	18591208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A104	Anderson, Thomas	Kew	18600207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A105	Anderson, Thomas	Kew, Royal Gardens	18600519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A106	Anderson, Thomas	Kew, Royal Gardens	18600912	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A107	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Botanic Gardens	18610409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A108	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Royal Botanic Gardens	18610808	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A109	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Botanic Gardens	18620109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A110	Anderson, Thomas	Darjeeling (Calcutta)	18620813	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A111	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Botanic Gardens	18630323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A112	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Botanic Gardens	18630809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A113	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Botanic Gardens	18640824	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A114	Anderson, Thomas	Darjeeling	18680721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A115	Anderson, Thomas	Calcutta, Royal Botanic Gardens	18690126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A116	Anderson, Thomas	Kew, Herbarium, Royal Gardens	18691216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A117	Anderson, Thomas	Kew, Herbarium, Royal Gardens	18700103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A118	Anonymous [Marchioness of Hastings]	Barackpore, Government House	18201011	(Robert Jameson)	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A118 II	Anonymous (Ward, N.B.)	[London, Clapham], The Ferns	18631100	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A119	Anonymous	Giessen	18410200	?John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Probably by a pupil of Justus von Liebig
A120	Anollie, Thomas A.	Hong Kong, Adress Post Office	18591229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A121	Ansted, David Thomas (Prof)	Cambridge, Jesus College	18440508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof of Geology, Kings College London 1840-1853

A122	Ansted, David Thomas	Cambridge, Jesus College	18440700	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A123	Ansted, David Thomas (Prof)	Cambridge, Jesus College	18441116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A124	Ansted, David Thomas	London, 36 Gloucester Road, Hyde Park	18490423	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A125	Ansted, David Thomas	London, 36 Gloucester Road, Hyde Park	18490428	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A126	Ansted, David Thomas	London, 36 Gloucester Road, Hyde Park	18490510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A127	Newspaper report of formation of arboretum	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A128	Arbuthnot, George C.	Edinburgh, New Club	18680916	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A129	Archer, J.H. Lawrence (Captain Archer 60 Rifles)	China, Kowloon	18610615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A130	Archer, Thomas, Croxen	Edinburgh, Museum of Science and Art	18821203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of Museum of Science and Art 1860-1885
A131	Archer, Thomas, Croxen	Liverpool, Royal Institution	18590908	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof of Botany, Queens College Liverpool 1857-1860

	Archer, Thomas, Croxen	Edinburgh, Museum of Science and Art	18770328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE, Unbound or Sorted misc notes on Balfour shelf	English	Director of Museum of Science and Art 1860- 1885
	Areschoug, F.W.C.	Sweden, Lund	18780317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	Prof of Botany, University of Lund
A132	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	—	18500809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A133	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	—	18510111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A134	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	—	18510116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A135	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Inveraray	18521029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A136	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Inveraray	18521106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A137	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	London	18521125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A138	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18521211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

A139	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18521216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A140	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Trentham	18531207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	—	18530203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE plastic folder misc notes (Balfour section)	English
	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	—	18530622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE plastic folder misc notes (Balfour section)	English
A141	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Inveraray	18601026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A142	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	London	18601126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A143	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Buxton	18601128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A144	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18601206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A145	Argyll [Campbell,	Rosneath	18601210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A146	George, 8th Duke of] Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18601218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A147	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18601214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A148	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18631223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A149	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Rosneath	18631229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A150	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Inveraray	18671218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A151	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	[London], Argyll Lodge, Kensington	18780309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A152	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	[London], Argyll Lodge, Kensington	18820530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A153	Argyll [Campbell, George, 8th Duke of]	Argyllshire, Campbeltown, Machariorch	19030414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A154	Armitstead, J.E.	Errol, Errol Park	18621120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Regius Prof of Botay at the University of Glasgow 1845-1868
A155	Arnott, George Walker	Arlary	18370520	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A156	Arnott, George Walker	Arlary	18370527	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A157	Arnott, George Walker	Arlary	18370000	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A158	Arnott, George Walker	Edinburgh	18480321	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A159	Arnott, George Walker	—	18490717	Mr Connal	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A160	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow, 31 Lynedoch Street	18490718	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A161	Arnott, George Walker	—	18490000	Mr M. Connal	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A162	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow, 31 Lynedoch Street	18491102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A163	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18491106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A164	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18491113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

A165	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500424	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A166	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow, 31 Lynedoch Street	18500618	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A167	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A168	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A169	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A170	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A171	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A172	Arnott, George Walker	Hattonburn, nr Kinross	18501011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A173	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18500428	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A174	Arnott, George Walker	—	18510000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A175	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18510611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A176	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18510617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A177	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18510618	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A178	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18510623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A179	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18511225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A180	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18511229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A181	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18511230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A182	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18520011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A183	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18520417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A184	Arnott, George Walker	Brodick Inn	18520710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A185	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18520717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A186	Arnott, George Walker	Kilcreggan, Craig- Allian Cottage	18520915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A187	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530308	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A188	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A189	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A190	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A191	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A192	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A193	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530701	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A194	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A195	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A196	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530715	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A197	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A198	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18530930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A199	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18531028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A200	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18531205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A201	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18531210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A202	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18531231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A203	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A204	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A205	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A206	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A207	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A207II	Gyza, Janka	Vienna, Josefstradr, Herrngasse no 51	18590228	?George Walker- Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

A208	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Regius Prof of Botay at the University of Glasgow 1845-1868
A209	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A210	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A211	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18541014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A212	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A213	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A214	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18550403	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A215	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow, 19 Woodside Crescent	18550622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A216	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18550623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A217	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18550703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
A218	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18550729	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

A219	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18551119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A220	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18551122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A221	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18551126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A222	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18551127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
A223	Arnott, George Walker	Glasgow	18551224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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	Ascherson, Paul Fredrick Angastas	Berlin, S.W. 217 Friedrichstr	18781102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	English	
	Ascherson, Paul Fredrick Angastas	Berlin, S.W. 217 Friedrichstr	18790414			German	
	Ascherson, Paul Fredrick Angastas	Berlin, S.W. 217 Friedrichstr	18790220		RBGE box 6 of 9 folder A	German	
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B83	Babington, Charles Cardale	Cambridge, St Johns College	18491220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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B121	Babington, Charles Cardale	Cambridge	18650728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B122	Babington, Charles Cardale	Bath, 6 Belmont	18651219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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B149	Bailey, Charles	Manchester, Ashfield, College Road, Whalley Range (Botanical Record Club)	18811124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Worked for Ralli Brothers, East India Merchants

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B151	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B152	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B153	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B154	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B156	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B157	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B158	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B159	numbers missed out				RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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B164	Baily, William H[ellier]	London, Musuem of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street	18561002	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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B166	Baker, J.G. [John Gilbert]	Kew, Herbarium	18780923	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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	Balfour, John Hutton	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18410200	Sir William Jardine	U of E	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	–	18440000	S. Thompson	U of E	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	Edinburgh, Botanic Garden	18461005	Not known	Hunt Institute	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	–	18490310	Joseph Griffin	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	Edinburgh	18490425	Joseph Griffin	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	Edinburgh	18490319	Joseph Griffin	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	Castlemilk near Glasgow	18490910	James, David Forbes	St Andrews University	English
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	Balfour, John Hutton	—	18610706	Secretary	Hunt Institute	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	Edinburgh	18611024	Dr Thomas Anderson	RBGE, Dr Thomas Anderson bound Volume 2 of 2 GB235 ADT/3	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	—	18620317	Not known	Museum national d'histoire naturelle	English
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	Balfour, John Hutton	Edinburgh, 27 Inverleith Row	18770329	Not known	British Museum	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	–	18770524	Henri Baillon	Museum national d’histoire naturelle	English
	Balfour, John Hutton	–	18771117	Mr Blackwood	National Library Scotland	English
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	Balfour, John Hutton	–	–	Sir William Jardine	National Archives Scotland	English	
	Balfour, John Hutton	–	–	Justus Liebig	Herbarium Senckenbergianum Frankfurt	English	
	Balfour, John Hutton	–	–	Friedrich Wilhelm	Herbarium Senckenbergianum Frankfurt	English	
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B296	Birdwood, George Christopher Molesworth	London, Rosemount, Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood	18671010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Ba-Bo	English	
	Birdwood, George Christopher Molesworth	London, Rosemount, Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood	18681009	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B297	Birdwood, George Christopher Molesworth	London, Rosemount, Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood	18681015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B298	Birdwood, George Christopher Molesworth	Bombay, Town Hall	18__0617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Birdwood, George Christopher Molesworth	London Rosemount, Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Ba-Bo	English	
B299	Birschel, John William	Chatsworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Black, Adam	London, 36 Parliament Place	18560506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Ba-Bo	English	House of Commons
B300	Black, Adam and Charles	Edinburgh, 27 North Bridge	18510507	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B301	Black, Adam and Charles	Edinburgh 6 North Bridge	18580219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B302	Black, Adam and Charles	Edinburgh	18751025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B303	Black, Alexander Osmond	University College Hospital	18530722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical student at Unievrstity of Edinburgh. Found <i>Alchemilla confuncta</i> on Clova
B304	Black, Alexander Osmond	[London], 10 Burton Street, Burton Crescent	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B305	Black, Alexander Osmond	Norfolk, Burnley Hall	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B306	Black, C.B.	France, Toulouse	18650111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B307	Black, C.B.	France, Montpellier, Hotel Nevet	18660101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Chemistry, University Otago, NZ
B308	Black, C.B.	France, Toulouse No 2 Rue Royale	18660202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B309	Black, James Gow	Dunedin	18740218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B310	Blackburn, Hugh	Glasgow College	18670123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B311	[Blackburn, Hugh]	—	18670126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B312	Blackhall, J.W and Lawrie, James	Edinburgh	18680327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Curator of the botanical musuem, Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Prof of Botany, Nashville Tennesse
B313	Blackie, George Stodart	Bonn, 1112 Brinder Gasse	18540204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B314	Blackie, George Stodart	Liverpool, Waterloo Hotel	18560404	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B315	Blackie, George Stodart	New Orleans	18560517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B316	Blackie, George Stodart	Nashville	18560722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B317	Blackie, George Stodart	University of Nashville, Tennessee, US	18570707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B318	Blackie, George Stodart	University of Nashville, Tennessee, US	18570721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B319	Blackie, George Stodart	Medical Journal Office, Nashville	18580614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B320	Blackie, George Stodart	University of Nashville, Tennessee, US	18591009	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B321	Blackie, George Stodart	Nashville, Box 538 Post Office, Nashville Tennessee	18650804	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B322	Blackie, George Stodart	Nashville, Tennessee	18651224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B323	Blackie, George Stodart	Nashville, Tennessee, Shelby Female Institute	18660721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B324	Blackie, George Stodart	Nashville, Tennessee	18770701	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B325	Blackie, George Stodart	Nashville, Auxillary Sanitary Association, City of Nashville, Tennessee	18801218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B326	Blackie, James	Edinburgh, 14 Viewforth Place	18800131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Ba-Bo	English	Prof. of Greek, University of Edinburgh 1852 - 1891
	Blackie, John Stuart	Edinburgh, 24 Hill Street	18630423	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	Greek	
B327	Blackie, John Stuart	Edinburgh, 24 Hill Street	18631217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B328	Blackie, John Stuart	Edinburgh, 24 Hill Street	18641106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	Latin
B329	Blackie, John Stuart	Edinburgh, 24 Hill Street	18641125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B330	Blackie, John Stuart	Edinburgh, University	18760305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B331	Blackie, John Stuart	Oban, Altnacraig	18680613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B332	Blackie, John Stuart	Oban, Altnacraig	18690716	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B333	Blackie, John Stuart	Oban, Altnacraig	18690710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B334	Blackie, John Stuart	Hull, George Street	18731231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B335	Blackie, John Stuart	London, 21 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington	18__0531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B336	Blacklock, A. [Ambrose]	[Madras]	18851215	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B337	Blaikie, W.G.	Huntingdon	18640809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B338	Blaikie, W.G. (Dr)	[Edinburgh], Pilrig Manse	18670218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

B339	Blaikie, W.G.	[Edinburgh], Pilrig Manse	18670223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B340	Blake, Sophia Jex	Edinburgh, 15 Buccleuch Place	18641226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Female naturalist. Undertook medical degree at the University of Edinburgh
	Blake, Sophia Jex	Edinburgh, 12 Maitland Street	18690317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Ba-Bo	English	
B341	Blow, Thomas Bates	Hertfordshire, Welwyn	18770815	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Collected charophytes in British Guiana, Japan and Madagascar. Also collected ferns
B342	Bloxam, Andrew (Rev)	Twycross, Atherstone	18461012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Naturalist. Member of the Botanical Society of London
B343	Bloxam, Andrew	Rugby, Harbours	18__1016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B344	Blume, R.M	Dublin	18410916	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B345	Blythe, A.T. (Rev) [Alfred Turner]	Chesterfield, Stonegravel	18470914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B346	Blyth, M.N.	[Norway], Christiania	18620802	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Director of Botanic Gardens, Christiania
B347	Bommer, J.E. [Jean- Édouard]	Brussels	18780105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Prof of Botany, University of Brussels 1872
B348	Bommer, J.E. [Jean- Édouard]	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
B349	Bond, J.G.H. (Dr)	Moulmein, Burmah	18570818	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B350	Bonney, T.G.	London, 22 Albemarle Street. BAAS	18811127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Extensive knowledge of British botany, in particular Salix, Rubus and Rosa
B351	Borrer, William	Henfield, Sussex	18431130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B352	Borrer, William	Henfield, Sussex	18460225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Volume III	Borrer, William	Henfield, Sussex	18460709	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 Ba-Bo	English	
	Borrer, Wiliam	Killin	18500831	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Extensive knowledge of British botany, in particular Salix, Rubus and Rosa
B354	Borrer, Wiliam	Tarbet	18500900	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B355	Borrer, Wiliam	Henfield, Sussex	18520503	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B356	Borrer, Wiliam	Henfield, Sussex	18561101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B357	Bourgeau, Edward	Paris, 11, Rue des Blancs Manteaux	18510121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Ba-Bo	French	
	Bourgeau, Edward	Paris	18510204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
B358	Bourgeau, Edward	Paris	18531120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
B359	Bourne, W.	Calcutta, Bathgate and Co	18660108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B360	Bourne, W.	Calcutta	18660122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B361	Bowen, F. [Francis]	London , 62 Upper Berkeley Street	18640229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B362	Bowen, F. [Francis]	London , 62 Upper Berkeley Street	18640303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B363	Bowerbank, J.S. [James Scott]	[London], 3 Highbury Grove	18550126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Geologist
B364	Bowman, Thomas Johnston	[London], Richmond	18401112	W.H. Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Exchange member of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh
B365	Bradshaw, J.M.	Glenalmond, Trinity College	18660510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B366	Bradshaw, J.M.	Glenalmond, Trinity College	18660514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B367	Brady, Henry, Bowman	Newcastle on Tyne, Museum, Westgate Street	18631114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in botany, Durham College of Medicine. Pharmacist Newcastle upon Tyne 1855-1876
B368	Brady, Henry, Bowman	Newcastle on Tyne	18631223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brand, John	Edinburgh	18471110	Charles Babington	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Brand, John	Shrewsbury, St Mary's Court	18710316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Brandis, Dietrich Dr	Bonn	18660206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	Inspector General of Forests, Calcutta. Founded Foresrty School in Dehra Dun

B369	Brandis, Dietrich (Dr)	Bonn	18660312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B370	Brandis, Dietrich (Dr)	Penicuik, Valleyfield	18660911	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brandis, Dietrich Dr	Kew	18661005	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Brandis, Dietrich Dr	London, 13 Waterloo Place	18661008	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
B371	Brandis, Dietrich (Dr)	Bonn, Rhenish Prussia	18661123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B372	Brandis, Dietrich Dr	London	18661223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B373	Brandis, Dietrich (Dr)	London, India Office	18670214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B373 II	Braun, A.	Berlin	18620424	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B374	Bree, C. R.	Colchester	18610327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brenbeck, N.V.	Breslau, K.L.C. Akademie der Naturforscher	18570611	—	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	German	
B375	Bremridge, Elias	London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain	18720608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Secretary Registrar of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

B376	Brendel, Robert	Germany, Breslau	18660809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German?	Appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh 1859. Member of the Free Church
B377	Brendel, Robert	Germany, Breslau	18__0809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brendel, Robert	Germany, Breslau	18790429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE Misc notes	German	
B378	Brewster, David	St Andrews, St Leonards College	18591112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B379	Brewster, David	St Andrews, St Leonards College	18591125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B380	Brewster, David	St Andrews, St Leonards College	18591116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B381	Brewster, David	St Andrews, St Leonards College	18591127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B382	Brewster, David	St Andrews	18591128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B383	Brewster, David	St Andrews	18591130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B384	Brewster, David	St Andrews	18591200	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B385	Brewster, David	—	18590000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B386	Brewster, David	Portobello, Mount Lodge	18620205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B387	Brewster, David	[Melrose], Allerly	18620211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B388	Brewster, David	Portobello, Mount Lodge	18630315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B389	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18620430	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B390	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18621107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B391	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18621206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B392	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18630116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B393	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18630125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B394	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18630129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B395	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18630207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B396	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18631226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B397	Brewster, David	Portobello, 23 Bridgeton Place	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

B398	Brewster, David	[Edinburgh], College	18680000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B399	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18641010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B400	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18641209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B401	Brewster, David	[Edinburgh], College	18641214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B402	Brewster, David	Edinburgh, 24 Charlotte Square	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B403	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18651010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B404	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18651120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B405	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18651128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B406	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18651202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B407	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18651214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B408	Brewster, David	Bellville, by Kingussie	18661008	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

B409	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B410	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B411	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B412	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B413	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B414	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B415	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B416	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B417	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B418	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B419	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

B420	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18661224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B421	Brewster, David	Edinburgh, Great King Street	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B422	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18670613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B423	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18670615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B424	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18670914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B425	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B426	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B427	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B428	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B429	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
B430	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

B431	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18671224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B432	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18680107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B433	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18680205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B434	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18680208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B435	Brewster, David	Melrose, Allerly	18__0206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B436	Brewster, David	[Edinburgh], 24 Charlotte Square	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B437	Brewster, David	Edinburgh, University	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brewster, David	Portobello, 23 Brighton Place	18630319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Brocas, Frederick Yorke	Essex, Saffron Walden	18740331	Curator, Edin Bot Soc	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	Supplier of Botanical Specimens
B438	Brittan, F. (Dr.)	Bristol, 10 Richmond Hill, Clifton	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B439	Brodie, A. Oswald	Edinburgh, 63 Northumberland Street	18540202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Collector in Ceylon
B440	Brodie, James	Monimail	18640621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B441	Brodie, A. Oswald	[Edinburgh], 63 Northumberland Street	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Collector in Ceylon
B442	Brodie, A. Oswald	[Edinburgh], 63 Northumberland Street	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brotherston, Andrew	Kelso, Shedden Park Road	18731105	John Sadler	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	Gardner
B443	Brotherston, Andrew	Kelso, Shedden Park Road	18740928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B444	Brotherston, Andrew	Kelso, Shedden Park Road	18760225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brotherston, Andrew	Kelso, Shedden Park Road	18780225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
B445	Boott, F.	London	18631027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B446	Broun, John Allan	Surrey, Richmond	18610621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B447	Broun, John Allan	Observatory, Trevandrum	18630522	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B448	Broun, John Allan	Observatory, Trevandrum	18640820	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B449	Broun, John Allan	Switzerland, Le Servan Lausanne	18670313	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B450	Broun, John Allan	Switzerland, Le Servan Lausanne	18670501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B451	Broun, John Allan	Switzerland, Le Servan Lausanne	18670508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B452	Broun, John Allan	Switzerland, Le Servan Lausanne	18670524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B453	Broun, John Allan	Stuttgart, 15 Boeblingar Strasse	18690112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B454	Broun, John Allan	London, 4 Abercorn Place	18750222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B455	Broun, John Allan	London, 4 Abercorn Place	18750224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B456	Brown, A.	Edinburgh, 8 Belgrave Crescent	18811101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wrote of the effects of freezing soft fruit
B457	Brown Alex W.	Edinburgh, 15 Great King Street	18631026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Requested copies of classics translations originally given by Dr Carson
B458	Brown Charles [J]	[Edinburgh], 39 George Square	18620214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B459	Brown, E.B. [Dr]	[Lahore]	[c. 1865]	Col. Robert MacLagan	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B460	Brown, (Rev) John Croumbie	Cape Town, Wynberg	18650606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Congregational minister in Cape Town 1844. Colonial botanist in Cape 1863-1866
B461	Brown, Rev John Croumbie	Cape Town, Wynberg	18650814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B462	Brown, Rev John Croumbie	Cape Town, Wynberg	18660319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B463	Brown, Rev John Croumbie	Haddington	18670316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B464	Brown, James	Grantown, Strathspey	18600703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brown, J.W.	Edinburgh, 4 Gladstone Terrace	18691214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Brown, J.W.	Edinburgh, 4 Gladstone Terrace	18730214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Brown, J.W.	Edinburgh, 4 Gladstone Terrace	18731100	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
B465	Brown, Robert	[London, probably British Museum]	18551022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Letters in a packet for Dr Greville and Mr Bryson
B466	Brown, Robert	[Edinburgh], 15 Buccleuch St	18601231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in Natural History, High School Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt 1869-1876
B467	Brown, Robert	[Edinburgh], 15 Buccleuch St	18620802	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B468	Brown, Robert	[Edinburgh], 4 Gladstone Terrace	18701228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Brown, Robert	Edinburgh, 4 Gladstone Terrace	18711215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
	Brown, Robert	Edinburgh, 4 Gladstone Terrace	18711218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	

	Brown, Robert	Edinburgh, 4 Gladstone Terrace	18711221	–	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
B469	Brown, Robert	London, 40 Bernard Street, Russell Square	18750125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B470	Brown, Robert	[Edinburgh], 4 Gladstone Terrace, Hope Park	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B471	Brown, William	South Africa, Adelaide, Division of Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope	18631205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Past student of JHB 1849
B472	Browne, W.A.F.	Sutherlandshire, Golspie	18310821	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B473	Browne, W.A.F.	Dumfries, Crichton Institute	18430315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B474	Browne, W.A.F.	Dumfries	18441214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B475	Brunton, Alex	Coupar Angus, Isla Cottage	18490608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Received plants from JHB
B476	Bryce, J.	Blantyre, Bowes Hill	18670110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B477	Buchan, Alexander	Dunblane	18601113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society for 47 years
B478	Buchan, Alexander	[Edinburgh], 4 St James Square	18611015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B479	Buchan, Alexander	Edinburgh, General Post Office Building, Scottish Meteorological Society	18691224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B480	Buchan, Alexander	Edinburgh, 18 Fettes Row	18700124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Buchan, Alexander	Edinburgh, General Post Office Building, Scottish Meteorological Society	18710729	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B481	Buchanan, Duncan	Muthill	18810823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B482	Buchanan, John [Rev]	Blantyre, Shire Highlands, Central Africa	18770806	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Founded mission station, Zomba, Nyasaland 1876. Started coffee plantation 1881
B483	Buchanan, John [Rev]	Blantyre, Shire Highlands, Central Africa	18790723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B484	Buchanan, John [Rev]	Central Africa, Mount Zomba	18791027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Buchanan, John [Rev]	East Africa, Mount Zomba	18801016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Buchanan, John [Rev]	East Africa, Mount Zomba	18810429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Buchanan, John [Rev]	East Africa, Mount Zomba					
B485	Buchanan, John [Rev]	East Africa, Blantyre	18810628	John Hutton Balfour		English	
	Buchenau, Dr [F.G.P.]	[Germany], Bremen	18730623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	

B486	Buchanan J.S. (Dr)	Salisbury, Laverstock	18611017	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Writing on behalf of John Hall, Dunglass Estate, giving permission for JHB to go onto the estate lands Designed microscope?
	Buccleugh (Duke of)	Bowhill, Selkirk	18550111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
B487	Buist, Andrew	Dunglass	18490616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B488	Buist, W.F.	St. Andrews	18550116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B489	Bullar, Joseph	Southampton	18490000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B490	Bullar, Joseph	Southampton	18510403	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B491	Bullar, Joseph (Dr)	Southampton	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B492	Bullar, Joseph (Dr)	Southampton, Basset Wood	18610805	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B493	Bullar, Joseph	Southampton, Basset Wood	18680612	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
B494	Bullar, William (Dr)	France, Mentone	18601122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Burton, Richard F.	Trieste, Consulate	18770517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
B495	Busk, C.W.	Dorset, Lyme Regis, West Hill	18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

B496	Butler, Thomas (Rev)	Shrewsbury, Wilderhope House	18771120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	Sent specimens from Wemyss estate.
	Butler, Thomas (Rev)	Shrewsbury, Wilderhope House	18771126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder Br-Bu	English	
	Bywater, Thomas	Kirkcaldy, Wemyss Castle	18531223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Cagnianne, A.	Brussels, Jardin Botanique de L'Etat	18780914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	French	
C1	Calvert, Henry Hunter	Alexandria	18680211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	British Vice-Consul 1857
C2	Calvert, Henry Hunter	Alexandria	18680321	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C3	Calvert, Henry Hunter	Alexandria	18740529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C4	Calvert, Henry Hunter	Alexandria	18770530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C5	Calvert, Henry Hunter	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wrote Catalogue des plantes toxiques du Bresil in 1880.
C6	Carminhoa, Joaquim Monteiro	Paris	18731019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
C7	Carminhoa, Joaquim Monteiro	Paris	18731026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

C8	Campbell, Archibald	London, 2 Seamore Place, Mayfair	18601020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Superintendent of Darjeeling in charge of relations with Sikkim
C9	Campbell, A Macpherson	Forres, Kincorth House	18760115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Campbell, D.	Argyllshire, Colintrave, South Hall	18801215	Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
C10	Campbell, James	Glasgow	18531129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Student of Balfour's botanical classes 1863
C11	Campbell, James W	Java, Batavia	18661014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C12	Campbell, John Francis of Islay	Islay	18450819	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C13	Campbell, John Francis of Islay	Islay	18451130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Author and scholar specialising in Celtic Studies. Studied much of Scotland. Wrote to JHB about grains
C14	Campbell, John Francis of Islay	Islay	18460112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C15	Campbell, William Hunter	—	18360316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C16	Campbell, William Hunter	[Edinburgh], 21 Society	18360413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the founding 12 members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. First Secretary of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Collected in Britain, France, British Guiana, Burma and India.
C17	Campbell, William Hunter	Edinburgh, 21 Society	18410212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C18	Campbell, William Hunter	Belfast, Green Mount	18410910	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer, Bristol Medical School and Bristol College
C19	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara	18550106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C20	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara, Georgetown	18550427	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C21	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara	18550525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C22	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara	18591125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C23	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara	18721100	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C24	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara	18750502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C25	Campbell, William Hunter	Demerara	18751221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C25II	Cardin, J.	Poitiers, Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie	18660117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
C26	Carpenter, William Benjamin	Bristol	18371220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C27	Carpenter, William Benjamin	Bristol	18380124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C28	Carpenter, William Benjamin	Bristol, 22 Park Street	18380818	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C29	Carpenter, William Benjamin	London, University Hall, Gordon Square	18541120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C30	Carpenter, William Benjamin	London, University Hall, Gordon Square	18541123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C31	Carpenter, William Benjamin	Bristol	18570611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C32	Carpenter, William Benjamin	London, 56 Regents Park Road	18701031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C33	Carpenter, William Benjamin	Bristol, 22 Park Street	18__1026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C34	Carrick, George L.	St Petersburg, 36 Offitserskaya	18741213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	Professor at University Medico Surgical Academy, St Petersburg?
	Carrick, George L.	St Petersburg, 36 Offitserskaya	18750415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C35	Carrington, Benjamin	Yeadon, by Leeds	18580524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical officer of health at Eccles for 18yrs. President of Manchester Cryptogamic Society
C36	Carrington, Benjamin	Lincoln, Asylum Road	18611126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C37	Carrington, Benjamin	[Southport], Southport Lane	18640806	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C38	Carrington, Benjamin (Dr)	Eccles	18700326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C39	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18611209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant, Botany Dept BM. Keeper 1871-1895. President Linnean Society 1886-1890
C40	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18680917	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C41	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18661027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C42	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18670106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C43	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18670111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C44	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18670525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C45	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18671231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C46	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18680118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C47	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18690302	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C48	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18691210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C49	Carruthers, William	Leeds	18701115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C50	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18701127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C51	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18701203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C52	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18710404	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C53	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18710406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C54	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18711019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C55	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18711125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English
	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18721224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C56	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18720201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C57	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18720308	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C58	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18720310	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C59	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18720311	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C60	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18720312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C61	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18720330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C62	Carruthers, William	Southend, Wood End, Queens Crescent	18720708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C63	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18731212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C64	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18740407	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C65	Carruthers, William	British Museum	18741224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C66	Carus, Julius Victor (Prof)	Leipzig	18720305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Comparative Anatomy and Director of the Zoological Museum at University of Leipzig 1853
C67	Carus, Julius Victor (Prof)	Leipzig	18741210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C68	Caspary, Robert	Konigsberg	18600317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Director of BG, Konigsberg
C69	Caspary, Robert	Konigsberg	18740203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C70	Castello de Paiva, Barao de	Lisbonne	18640525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Prof. of Botany, Lisbon
C70II	Death notice of Rev Dr Chalmers	—	18470531	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C70III	Chambers, R. [Robert]	St Andrews	18661106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C71	Chambers, W. [William]	Edinburgh, 339 High Street	18621222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C72	Chambers, W. [William]	Edinburgh, 13 Manor Place	18630101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C73	Charlesworth, Edward	[Edinburgh], 68 George Street	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	A geologist, supplied fossils. Founded British Natural History Society
C74	Charlesworth, Edward	[London], 113A The Strand	18730902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C75	Cheeseman, Thomas Frederick	New Zealand, Museum, Auckland	18790303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Curator of Auckland Museum. Collected in Cook Islands, Kermadec Islands and New Zealand
C76	Cheeseman, Thomas Frederick	New Zealand, Museum, Auckland	18790721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C77	Chinnatomby, C.	India, Tinnevely	18530910	[H.F.C. Cleghorn]	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical Practitioner in Tinevelly South India. Possibly a past student of JHB
C78	Christie, Alex	Edinburgh, 20 Forth Street	18540727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C79	Christie, Alex	Broughty Ferry	18540415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C80	Christison, David	Edinburgh, 40 Moray Place	18__0228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Christison, D.	Aberfeldy, Tirinie	18780922	–	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	

	Christison, D.	Bradford on Avon, The Chantry	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	Toxicologist. Prof of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh 1822-1832. Prof of Mat Med 1822-1877. President Bot Soc Edin 1841, 1873
	Christison, John	Edinburgh, 40 Moray Place	18790219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE Box 1 of 9 Personal & Misc Papers	English	
C81	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Edinburgh	18420619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C82	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18520217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C83	Christison, Robert [Sir]	[Edinburg]h, Moray Place	18520501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Christison, Robert	Edinburgh, Moray Place	18521208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
C84	Christison, Robert (Dr)	–	18541010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C85	Christison, Robert (Dr)	–	18550207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C86	Christison, Robert (Dr)	–	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C87	Christison, Robert (Prof)	–	18580000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C88	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18600000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C89	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18611021	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C90	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18640509	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C91	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18641029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C92	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18651015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C93	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C94	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C95	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C96	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C97	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18790408	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C98	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18670410	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C99	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18670930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C100	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18681220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C101	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18681229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C102	Christison, Robert (Dr)	—	18690114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C103	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18690000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C104	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Lochgoilhead, Lochwood	18700831	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C105	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18711006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C106	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18721230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C107	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18730107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C108	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18730414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C109	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18730513	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C110	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Coldingham, The Mount, Berwickshire	18730605	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Christison, Robert	Edinburgh, 40 Moray Place	18730916	John Sadler	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English
C111	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18731028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C112	Christison, Robert [Sir]	40 Moray Place	18740106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C113	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18740205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C114	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Crieff, St Fillans	18740814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C115	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18740915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C116	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Crieff, St Fillans	18740917	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C117	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Crieff, St Fillans	18740923	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C118	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Crieff, St Fillans	18741001	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C119	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Crieff, St Fillans	18741002	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C120	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18740000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C121	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18750016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C122	Christison, Robert [Sir]	40 Moray Place	18750621	David Smith	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C123	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Crieff, St Fillans	18750924	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C124	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18750000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C125	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18770624	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C126	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18771200	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C127	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18780128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C128	Christison, Robert [Sir]	[Aberfeldy], Tirinie	18780909	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C129	Christison, Robert	—	18__0614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English
	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18781208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C130	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18790122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C131	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18790128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C132	Christison, Robert [Sir]	40 Moray Place	18790212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C133	Christison, Robert [Sir]	—	18790226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C134	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18801225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C135	Christison, Robert [Sir]	Edinburgh, University	18__0221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C136	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__0323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C137	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__0523	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C138	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__0601	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C139	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__0625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C140	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__0827	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C141	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__1024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C142	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	18__0611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C143	Christison, Robert [Sir]	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C144	Christopherson, W.	Leith, Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consulate	18820613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C145	Christopherson, W.	Leith, Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consulate	18820704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C146	Christy, Henry	London, Clapham Road	18401130	W.H Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C147	Clark, George B.	Colchester	18520523	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Old friend of JHB
C148	Clark, [Sir] James	Bagshot Park, Surrey	18620727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C149	Clark, Robert	Peshawur	18630209	Mrs Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C150	Clarke, Benjamin	Middlesex, Mount Vernon, Hampstead	18580701	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Member of Botanical Society of London
C151	Clason, Patrick [Rev.] (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 22 George Square	18560523	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C152	Clay, R. Hogarth	Bury St Edmunds	18580625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C153	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[London], 17 Kensington Square, Kensington	18570407	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Madras Medical Service 1842. Prof of Botany, Madras 1852. Conservator of forests, Madras 1856. President Edin Bot. Soc 1869
C154	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Ipswich	18510706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C155	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras Roads, Ship Trafalgar	18511212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C156	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras, Agri- Horticultural Society	18520412	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Volume IV							
C157	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18520708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Madras Medical Service 1842. Prof. of Botany, Madras 1852. Conservator of forests, Madras 1856. President Edin Bot. Soc 1869
C158	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18520812	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C159	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18521010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C160	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18521228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C161	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18530309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C162	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18530426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C163	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18530511	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C164	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras, St Thomé	18531108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C165	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18531209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C166	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	(Madras), Horticultural Gardens	18540125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C167	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras, Medical College	18540606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C168	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras, Medical College	18540705	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C169	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C170	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C171	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550313	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C172	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C173	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C174	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C175	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18550814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C176	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18551013	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C177	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18551027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C178	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[Madras]	18551127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C179	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18560126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C180	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras, Med College	18560429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C181	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18560913	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C182	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18561014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C183	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18571214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C184	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18571229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C185	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18590125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C186	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18590413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C187	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras, Testimonial to Lord Harris	18590427	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C188	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18590509	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C189	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Palghat	18590901	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C190	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18591214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C191	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Bangalore	18600109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C193	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18600827	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C194	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18600913	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C195	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	France, Marseilles, Hotel des Ambassadeurs	18601101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C197	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews	18601126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C198	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews, Wakefield	18601129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C201	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Steamer "Indus", off Algiers	18610928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C205	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore	18630117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C206	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore	18630303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C207	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore	18630415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C208	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	—	18630525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C209	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Dharmasalla	18630615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C210	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla	18630911	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C211	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore	18631205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C212	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore	18640104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C213	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore, Punjab	18640305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C214	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore, Punjab	18640322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C215	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla	18640519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C216	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla, with G.G. [Governor General]	18640531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C217	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla	18640614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C218	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla	18640629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C219	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla	18640814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C220	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Simla	18640919	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C223	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Calcutta	18641215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C224	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Calcutta	18650219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C226	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Florence	18650401	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C230	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[London], 23 Princes Square, Bayswater	18650706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C232	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Edinburgh, 14 C. [Carlton] Terrace	18650923	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

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C236	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Madras	18660413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C243	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Calcutta	18661223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C244	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Calcutta, 1 Harrington Street	18670120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C251	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[London], 63 Princes Square, Bayswater	18680502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C252	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[London], 63 Princes Square, Bayswater	18680506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

C253	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[London], 63 Princes Square, Bayswater	18680010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews, Stravithy	18710121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English
C254	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews, Stravithy	18710525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C255	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Stravithy	18710825	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	London, India Office	18711122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English
C256	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews, Stravithy	18750129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C257	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	[London], 23 Princes Square, Bayswater, at Mrs Coopers	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C258	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore, Punjab	18621202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C260	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Lahore	18640106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C261	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Mansfield, Newlands	18661024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews, Stravithy	18__0410	Mr Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	Botanic Garden	18800424	Mr Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
	Cleghorn, Hugh Francis Clarke	St Andrews, Stravithy	18800717	Mr Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
C262	Clouston, (Rev) Charles	Orkney, Sandwick Manse, Stromness	18640615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Minister of the Church. Botanised on Orkney
C263	Clouston, [Rev] Charles	Orkney, Sandwick Manse, Stromness	18680728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C264	Clowes, Frederic	Windemere, Holly Hill	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Pteridologist. Found a marginate polypody in 1854
C265	Clowes, Frederic	Windemere, Holly Hill	18540207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C266	Clowes, Frederic	Windermere, Westmorland	18540706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C267	Clowes, Frederic	Windermere, Westmorland	18541003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C268	Cobbe, ?J. H. (Captain)	India, Nagpore	18630129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C269	Cobbe, ?J. H. (Captain)	India, Nagpore	18631230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C270	Cobbold, Thomas Spencer	—	—	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Helminthologist. Curator Edinburgh Anatomical Museum 1851-1865. Prof of Botany, Royal Vet College, London 1873
C271	Cogniaux, A.	Belgium, Brussels, Jardin Botanique de L'Etat	18770003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
C272	Cohn, Ferdinand	Switzerland, Breslau	18780922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	Prof of Botany, Breslau. Botanical expert on Brendel models
	Clos, D. [Dominique]	France, Jardin des Plantes de la ville de Toulouse	18770022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
C273	Coldstream, John (Dr)	Edinburgh	18500914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Secretary Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society. 1855 established the Home and School for Invalid and Imbecile Children in Gayfield Square, Edinburgh
C274	Coldstream, John	—	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C275	Coldstream, John	—	18621226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C276	Coldstream, John	Callander	18630708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C277	Coldstream, John	Callander	18630713	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C278	Coldstream, John (Dr)	Callander	18630715	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C279	Coldstream, John (Dr)	Pitlochrie	18630819	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

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C286	Coldstream, Margaret	[Edinburgh], 51 York Place	18630930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wife of Dr John Coldstream
C287	Coldstream, Margaret	[Edinburgh], 51 York Place	18631020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C291	Coldstream, Margaret	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Son of Dr John Coldstream. Reopted to government of India on fruit culture in Himalayas and on forests of Simla hill States
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C298	Colladon, E.	Geneva	18670000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
C299	Collingwood, Cuthbert (Dr)	Blackheath	18570429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C302	Collingwood, Cuthbert	Greenwich, 14 Gloucester Place	18680115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C305	Colquhoun, J.C.	London	18__0422	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C306	Connal, Michael	Glasgow	18520506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C307	Connal, Michael	Glasgow	18550727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C308	Connal, Michael	—	18__1110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C309	Connal, Michael	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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C311	Cook, George	Laurencekirk	18260803	Dr [David] Brewster	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
C312	Cooke, John	Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh Factors Office, 61 North Castle Street	18701017	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

	Cooke, M.C.	–	18770321	John Sadler	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
C313	Cooke, E. W. [Edward William possibly]	[London], The Ferns, Hyde Park Gate South, Kensington	18__0518	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Landscape and marine painter. Cultivated ferns
C314	Cormack, John Rose (Dr)	[London], 27 Amphill Square	18591102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Dr of Medicine. Practiced in Edinburgh, London and Paris
C315	Cormack, John Rose [Sir]	[London], 27 Amphill Square	18591110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C316	Cotterill, Henry (Bishop of Edinburgh)	Edinburgh, 24 Rutland Square	18711204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Bishop of Edinburgh. President of the Royal College of Physcians in Edinburgh
	Cotterill, Henry (Bishop)	Edinburgh, 1 Athol Place	18731110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
	Cotterill, Henry (Bishop)	Edinburgh, 10 North Manor Place	18790109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
C317	Cotton, Mary	[Madras]	18571225	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C319	Coulter, Thomas	Dublin, 40 College street	18410309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	MD. Physcian to Real del Monte Company Mexico. Collected in Mexico, California and Arizona
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	—	—	18510827	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
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C325	Cowell, W.	Massachusetts, Merrimac House, Boston	18470922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C327	Craig, J.G. (Sir)	Riccarton	18480000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C329	Craig, W. Gibson (Sir)	[London], Treasury	18500007	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C330	Craigie, Henry	Kirriemuir, Kinordy	18530714	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C331	Craigie, Henry	Kirriemuir, Kinordy	18530730	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C332	Crammond, James	Kew, Botanic Gardens	18650122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C333	Cranswick, J.M. (Dr)	Manchester, Cheetham Hill	18631218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C334	Crawford, Thomas J.	[Edinburgh], 13 Great King Street	18630410	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C335	Crawford, Thomas J.	Edinburgh, 13 Great King Street	18680205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C336	Crepin, François	Gand [Ghent]	18681031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Professor of Botany and Conservator of the Royal Belgium Musuem of Natural History, Ghent.
	Craufurd, James	Edinburgh, 18 Charlotte Square	18710130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
C337	Cruickshank, James	Dumfries	18401210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Attendant, Crighton Royal Institution. Cryptogamist
C338	Crum, Walter	Thornliebank	18460205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C341	Cullen, G.D. (Rev.)	[Edinburgh], Royal Terrace	18601217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

C342	Cullen, William Henry	Sidmouth	18570903	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	Botanist
	Cullen, William Henry (Dr)	Sidmouth, Devon	18641012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Cumming, James	Edinburgh, 18 Ainslie Place	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
	Cunningham, C.D.	Cambridge, 2 Cintra Terrace	18881206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder C	English	
	Cunningham, James	Edinburgh, 50 Queen Street	18510723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
C343	Cunningham, Robert Oliver	Rio de Janiero, H.M.S 'Nassau'	18670000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Physician and naturalist on H.M.S 'Nassau' 1866-1869. Prof of Natural History in Belfast 1871-1902
C344	Cunningham, Robert Oliver	Rio de Janiero, H.M.S 'Nassau'	18681103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C345	Cunningham, Robert Oliver	Prestonpans, F.C. [Free Church] Manse	18700910	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
C346	Cunningham, H.D.	Ormiston Hall	18641122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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C348	Cutler, G.O.	Hastings, 7 Trinity Street	18601015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Sent to JHB by Dr Cleghorn.
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D3	Dalzell, Nicol Alexander	Vingorla, 300 miles south of Bombay	18520530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	In India 1841-1870. Conservator of forests, Burma. Collected plants in India and Burma
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D5	Dalzell, Nicol Alexander	[Edinburgh], 19 Upper Grey Steet, Newington	18611219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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D7	Dalzell, Nicol Alexander	Paris, 39 Rue Monpensier	18730217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D8	Dana, James D.	Newhaven, [Connecticut]	18660412	Editor of Edinburgh Philosophical Journal	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D9	Darwin, Charles	Kent, Down Bromley	18660915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Naturalist. Collected plants in S. America, Galapagos, Maldives, Falklands, Fernano de Noronha, Cocos Keeling Islands, Australia
D10	Darwin, Charles	Kent, Down Bromley	18661021	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D11	—	Memorial for Charles Darwin	—	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D12	Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle	Oxford, Botanic Gardens	18540305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany and Rural Economy, Oxford 1834. Collected in the U.S, West Indies, Switzerland and Spain

D13	Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle	Oxford	18600328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D14	Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle	Oxford	18600517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D15	notice of death of Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle	—	—	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
D16	Daunt, Richard de Gumbleton	Brazil, San Paulo, Campinas	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Irish Doctor. Became part of the elite Brazilian community through marriage
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	Daunt, Richard de Gumbleton	Brazil, San Paulo, Campinas	18691119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder D	English	
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D26	Davy, John	Ambleside, Lesketh How	18650509	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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D29	Dawson, John William [Sir]	Canada, Pictou, Nova Scotia	18550727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Geology and Principal at McGill College, Montreal 1855-1893
D30	Dawson, John William [Sir]	Montreal, McGill College	18561229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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	Dawson, John William [Sir]	Montreal, McGill College	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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D43	Deas, Francis	[Edinburgh], 32 Heriot Row	18680225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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D53	De Candolle, Alphonse	Geneva	18460525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Emeritus Prof. of Botany, Geneva
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D72	De Candolle, Casimir	–	18620000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Prof. of Botany, University of Genoa 1875-84, University of Bologna 1884-1894 and University of Naples 1884-1905
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D163	Dougall, W. Stark	Ferryport on Criag, Scots Craig	18471112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in botany, Dept of Science and Art, London. Prof. of Medical Botany, St Mary's Hospital Schools, Hammersmith.
	Douglas, Emma	Hawick, Cavers	18550926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
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D191	Duncan, P. Martin	Colchester	18551101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D192	Duncan, P. Martin	Colchester	18551106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Duncombe, G.T.	London, Science and Art Department South Kensington	18690510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English
D193	Dundas, T.G.	Stirling, Craighead, Blairdrummond	18561024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D194	Duns, John	Torphichen	18600000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D195	Duns, John	Edinburgh, New College	18701210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D196	Dury, Theodore	Yorkshire, Keighley	18290303	Robert Kaye Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Duray, V.	Paris, Ministere de l'Instruction Publique	18690401	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder D	French
D197	Duthie, John Firminger	Sutton Court	18690909	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Duthie, John Firminger	Essex, Masterman's House, Leyton	18710622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder D	English

D198	Duthie, John Firminger	Bagni di Lucca, Albergo Vittoria, La Villa	18730804	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D199	Duthie, John Firminger	Bagni di Lucca, Albergo Vittoria, La Villa	18730825	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D200	Duthie, John Firminger	Bagni di Lucca, Albergo Vittoria, La Villa	18730910	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D201	Duthie, John Firminger	Bagni di Lucca, Hotel Vittoria, La Villa	18730912	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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D203	Duthie, John Firminger	Florence	18740531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D204	Duthie, John Firminger	[London], 25 Westbourne Street, Eaton Square	18760225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D205	Duthie, John Firminger	Windsor, 5. Katherine's Cottage, Clewer	18760421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D206	Duthie, John Firminger	Isle of Arran, Brodick	18760814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
D207	Duthie, John Firminger	Saharanpur, Govt. Botanic Gardens	18800308	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Duthie, John Firminger	Pensford, Sutton Court	18__1213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder D	English

	Dyer, Thistleton, William	Kew Royal Botanic Gardens	18770710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 6 of 9 folder D	English	Director at Kew 1885-1905
D208	Dymock, N.W.	Louth, Westgate House	18581129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	? Bombay Medical Staff 1859. Prof of Materia Medica, Grant College, Bombay 1874-1881.
E1	Earle, John [Rev]	Oriel College, Oxford	18550208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Anglo-Saxon studies, Oxford 1849- 1854. Rector, Swanswick, Bath 1857-1903
E2	Earle, John [Rev]	Shrewsbury	18550806	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E3	Earle, John (Rev)	Swanswick Rectory, near Bath	18580622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E4	Earle, John (Rev)	Edinburgh, 47 Great King Street	18580917	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E5	Earle, John [Rev]	Swanswick Rectory, near Bath	18590809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E6	Earle, John (Rev)	Swanswick Rectory, near Bath	18590920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Earle, John (Rev)	Swanswick Rectory, near Bath	18651114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
E7	Earle, John [Rev]	Rotherham, Maltby Hall	18660828	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E8	Earle, John (Rev)	Rotherham, Maltby Hall	18660730	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

E9	Lyon, George	Edinburgh, 11 Royal Exchange - Edinburgh Geological Society	18671209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E10	Wallace, Thomas	Edinburgh, 26 India Street - Edinburgh Geological Society	18680210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Secretary Edinburgh Geological Society
E11	Edmondston, Biot	Stirling, Blair Drummond	18660102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E12	Edmondston, Biot	Stirling, Blair Drummond	18661003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E13	Edmondston, Thomas	Shetland, Baltasound	18401029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof of Botany, Anderson College, Glasgow. Assistant Secretary Bot. Soc. Edinburgh. Naturalist on HMS Herald 1845-46
	Eichler, August Wilhelm	Germany, Kiel	18780109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	Prof. of Botany, Kiel
	Eichler, August Wilhelm	Germany, Berlin, Potsdamer-Str. 75A. Botanischer- Garten	18790922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	German	
	Elcho, Lord	London, St James Place	18531105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE plastic folder misc notes (Balfour section)	English	
E14	Ellis, A.G.	Edinburgh, 4 Royal Terrace	18640412	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
E15	Elliot, James	Hawick, Goldielands	18780122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

E16	Elliot, James	Hawick, Goldielands	18780125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Indian Civil Service 1818-1860, in Madras 1821
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E19	Elliot, Walter	Hawick, Wolfelee	18631211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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E30	Elmslie, William J.	Aberdeen, 7 Skene Terrace	18630502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Elmslie, William J.	Sirinagar	18640625	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes. Attached to letter no 33	English	
E31	Elmslie, William J. (Dr)	Southampton	18640919	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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	Forbes, Edward	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 separate folder	English	One of the 12 founding members of the Edinburgh Bot. Soc. Prof. Botany at Kings College London and Prof. of Natural History at Edinburgh University 1854. Died in 1854. Physicist and glaciologist. Prof. of Nat. Hist. at the University of Edinburgh 1833-1860. Principal of United College of St Andrews 1859-1868
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F126	Foulerton, J. [Dr John]	Manila	18560116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
F127	Frampton, Louisa Charlotte	Torquay, Lulworth Villa, Babbicombe	18740330	Lady Bundell Coutts	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
F128	Frampton, Louisa Charlotte	Torquay, Lulworth Villa, Babbicombe	18740330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
F129	Frampton, Louisa Charlotte	Torquay, Lulworth Villa, Babbicombe	18740421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
F130	Frampton, Louisa Charlotte	Torquay, Lulworth Villa, Babbicombe	18740818	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
F131	Frampton, Louisa Charlotte	Torquay, Lulworth Villa, Babbicombe	18740924	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
F132	Frampton, Louisa Charlotte	Torquay, Lulworth Villa, Babbicombe	18740926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

F133	Francis, William	[London], Printing Office, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street	18550317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F134	Fraser, Arthur	Edinburgh, Randolph Crescent	18600114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F135	Fraser, John (Dr)	Wolverhampton, Chapel Ash	18811206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wrote to Balfour with specimens of Willow "new to this country"
F136	Frauenfeld, Georg, Ritter von	Vienna	18660413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	Secretary of the Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna
F137	Friedlaender, E.D. [Eberhard David]	Dorpat	18491120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F138	Friedlaender, E.D. [Eberhard David] (Dr)	Heidelberg	18560119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F139	Friedlaender, E.D. [Eberhard David]	Mannheim	18560216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F140	Friedlaender, E.D. [Eberhard David]	Heidelberg	18560330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F141	Friedlaender, E.D. [Eberhard David]	Heidelberg	18560406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F142	Friedlaender, E.D.	Heidelberg	18560419	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

	[Eberhard David] (Dr)						
	Fries, E.	Upsala, Societe Royal des Sciences Upsala	18620915	RSE Secretary	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	French	
F143	Fries, Theodore Magnus Dr	Upsala	18730126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany and Applied Economics, Upsala Sweden 1877
F144	Fries, Theodore Magnus	Upsala	18780102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F145	Fries, Theodore Magnus	Upsala	18790322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F146	Fries, Theodore Magnus	Upsala	18801115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F147	Fuchs, A.	London, Colebrooke Row, Islington	18641110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
F148	Fyfe, William	Nottingham, Park Row	18561228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G1	Gair, John	Falkirk	18610423	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G2	Galletly, Alex	Edinburgh, Industrial Museum of Scotland	18600319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Curator, Museum of Science and Art
G3	Gamble, James Sykes	Near Alexandria, P & O S.S. Nyanza	18711122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Simla

G4	Gardiner, William	Dundee	18390214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G5	Gardiner, William	–	18410500	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G6	Gardiner, William	Dundee, 158 Overgate	18480907	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G7	Gardner, George	Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro	18361217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G8	Gardner, George	[London], Kew	18420530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G9	Gardner, George	[London], Kew	18420611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G10	Gardner, George	[London], Kew	18420616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G11	Gatherer, John	Shetland, Lerwick	18610525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Shetland Literary and Scientific Association
G12	Gatherer, John	Shetland, Lerwick	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Volume VI							
G13	Gätke, H.	Germany, Heligoland	18590115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G14	Gavey, George P.	Langford, near Heytesbury, Wilts	18560228	A. Thomson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G15	Geikie, Archibald	[Edinburgh], 16 Duncan Street, Newington	18610409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Geology, University of Edinburgh 1870-1881
G16	Geikie, Archibald	Kinross, Geological Survey, Kent Villa	18610717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G17	Geikie, Archibald	Bute, Kamesburgh by Rothesay	18630204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G18	Geikie, Archibald	Argyle Square, Industrial Museum	18660215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G19	Geikie, Archibald	Edinburgh, Ramsay Lodge	18720312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G20	Geikie, Archibald (Prof)	Edinburgh	18760728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wool-sorter. Taught botany at Mechanics Institute. Assistant curator at museum 1868
G21	Gibbs, John	Chelmsford, Rainsford Road	18690909	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G22	Gibbs, John	Chelmsford, Rainsford Road	18690915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G23	Gibbs, John	Chelmsford, Rainsford Road	18690929	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G24	Gibbs, John	Chelmsford, Rainsford Road	18691008	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G25	Gibbs, John	Chelmsford, Rainsford Road	18700413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

	Gibson Craig, William (Sir)	London, Treasury	18570926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE plastic folder misc notes (Balfour section)	English	Lord of the Treasury. JHB made representations for his help in funding new glasshouses
G26	Gibson, G.S. [George Stacey]	Saffron Walden	18460225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Banker. Discovered <i>Galium vaillantii</i> . Member of London Bot. Soc.
G27	Gibson, G.S. [George Stacey]	Saffron Walden	18460503	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G28	Giebel, C. Dr	Halle	18550131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
G29	Gillespie, N., Currie, J. and Cathcart, John	Leith, Bernard Street	18790103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G30	Giraud, Herbert	[Edinburgh], 10 Hart Street	18400123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wrote paper on "On the recent doctrines of vegetable embryology with a reflection of the view of Dr Schleider".
G31	Gladstone, J.H. (Dr)	London, 21 Tavistock Square	18551217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G32	Gladstone, J.H. (Dr)	Wales, Penmaenmawr	18740813	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Goldie, Alex	Australia, Silesian Downs, Victoria	18751002	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
G33	Goldie, Alex	(Australia) Hamilton, Victoria, Pope Street	18811219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G34	Goodsir, Jane Ross	[Edinburgh], South Cottage, Wardie	18671226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Sister to John Goodsir

G35	Goodsir, Jane Ross	[Edinburgh], Danube Street	18700126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh 1846-1867.
G36	Goodsir, John	–	18480807	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G37	Goodsir, John	–	18570316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G38	Goodsir, John	–	18530729	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G39	Goodsir, John	Carlsruhe, Hotel de la Croix d'or	18530927	James Syme	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G40	Goodsir, John (Prof)	Carlsruhe, Hotel de la Croix d'or	18530017	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G41	Goodsir, John	[Edinburgh], 2 Forres Street	18541207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G42	Goodsir, John	–	18570730	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G43	Goodsir, John	–	18561120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G44	Goodsir, John	[Edinburgh], The College	18580000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G45	Goodsir, John	[Edinburgh], The College	18600809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G46	Goodsir, John	[Edinburgh], The College	18611026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G47	Goodsir, John	[Edinburgh], The College	18620308	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G48	Goodsir, John (Prof)	–	18630204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G49	Goodsir, John	Edinburgh, The University	18630603	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G50	Goodsir, John	Edinburgh, Wardie	18630720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G51	Goodsir, John (Prof)	[Edinburgh], Wardie	18631123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G52	Goodsir, John (Prof)	[Edinburgh], Wardie	18630330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G53	Goodsir, John	–	18640000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G54	Goodsir, John (Prof)	[Edinburgh], Wardie	18680130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G55	Goodsir, John	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G56	Goodsir, John	[Edinburgh], Trinity	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

	Goodsir, John	–	18__0325	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English	
G57	Goodsir, Joseph Taylor [Rev]	[Edinburgh], South Cottage, Wardie	18680317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Brother of John Goodsir
G58	Goodsir, Joseph Taylor (Rev)	[Edinburgh], South Cottage, Wardie	18671120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G59	Goodsir, Joseph Taylor (Rev)	[Edinburgh], South Cottage, Wardie	18671216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G60	Goodsir, Joseph Taylor (Rev)	–	18680000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G61	Carlisle, Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of	Brighton	18670716	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Goebel, Karl Ritter von	Germa y, Rostock	18860803	–	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	Professor of Botany, University of Rostock
G62	Goeppert, Heinrich Robert	Germany Breslau	18730227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of the Botanic Garden and Prof. in the University of Breslau
G63	Goeppert, Heinrich Robert	Germany Breslau	18740312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
G64	Goeppert, Heinrich Robert	Germany Breslau	18770400	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
G65	Gordon, Charles (Sir)	Edinburgh, Highland and Agricultural Association	18440627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G66	Gordon, George [Rev]	Elgin, Manse of Birnie	18610701	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Botanist and Geologist
G67	Gordon, M.M. [Margaret Maria]	–	18680516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G68	Gordon, M.M. [Margaret Maria]	Aberdeen, Kinellar Lodge, Blackburn	18710711	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G69	Gordon, M.M. [Margaret Maria]	Huntly	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G70	Gorrie, David	Perthshire, Annat Cottage	–	George Lawson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Horticultural journalist
G71	Gorrie, William	[Edinburgh], Rait Lodge, York Road, Trinity	18690524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gardner to Messrs P. Lawson, nurserman, Edinburgh.
	Gorrie, William	Edinburgh, Rait Lodge, York Road, Trinity	18740106	James McNab	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
	Gorrie, William	Edinburgh, Rait Lodge, York Road, Trinity	18800407	Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
	Gorrie, William	Edinburgh, Rait Lodge, York Road, Trinity	18860731	Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
G72	Gould, John	London, 26 Charlotte Street, Bedford Square	18631014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Sent JHB "Birds of Great Britain" for the society
G73	Gourlie, William	Glasgow	18460417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Pupil of W.J. Hooker and J.H.B. in Glasgow. Collected British Plants, esp mosses, fossil plants. Member of London Bot. Soc.

	Gourlie, William	Glasgow, 8 South Frederick Street	18510817	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	
	Gourlie, William	Glasgow, 8 South Frederick Street	18510818	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	
	Gourlie, William	Glasgow, 8 South Frederick Street	18510820	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	
G74	Graham, Cyril	[London], 9 Cleveland Row, St James	18680000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G75	Graham, Murray	[Edinburgh], Shandwick Place	18610409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G76	Graham, Murray	[Edinburgh], Baberton House	18611019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G77	Graham, Robert	[Edinburgh], 62 Great King Street	18360304	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	First Prof. of Botany, Glasgow, 1818. Prof. of Medicine and Botany, Edinburgh 1819-1845. First President of Edin. Bot. Soc. 1836.
G78	Graham, Robert	[Edinburgh], 62 Great King Street	18360726	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G79	Graham, Robert	[Edinburgh], 62 Great King Street	18370609	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G80	Graham, Robert	[Edinburgh], 62 Great King Street	18380922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G81	Graham, Robert	—	18401117	W.H Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G82	Graham, Robert (Dr)	Edinburgh	18410813	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G83	Graham, Robert	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G84	Graham, Robert	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G85	Graham, Robert	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G86	Graham, Robert	—	—	Dr Kraus	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G87	Grant, J. A. [James Augustus]	[London], 19 Upper Grosvenor Street	18790115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G88	Grant, R.	Glasgow, The Observatory	18630511	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G89	Grant, R. (Prof)	Glasgow, The Observatory	18630608	The Council	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Grant, R.	Glasgow, The Observatory	18700729	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
G90	Grant, Lady Lucy	[Edinburgh], 13, Shandwick Place	18__1125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G91	Gray, Asa (Prof)	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University	18590530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History, Harvard University 1842-1873

G92	Gray, Asa	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University	18601228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G93	Gray, Asa (Dr)	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University	18610205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G94	Gray, Asa (Dr)	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University	18630509	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G95	Gray, Asa	Kew, Chatton House	18691013	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G96	Gray, Asa	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University, Herbarium, Botanic Garden	18770328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G97	Gray, Asa	Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University, Herbarium, Botanic Garden	18790329	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G98	Gray, Asa	Kew	18__0925	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G99	Gray, Elizabeth	[Isle of Arran], Blarebeg, Lamlash	18810904	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

G100	Gray, John	London, Finsbury Circus	18410027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Algologist and hepaticologist. Assistant, Zoology department, B.M. 1824, Keeper 1840-1875. President of the Botanical Society of London
G101	Gray, John	Cork, Post Office	18410304	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G102	Gray, John Edward	[London], British Museum	18391013	J. Brand	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G103	Gray, John Edward	[London], British Museum	18440926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G104	Gray, John Edward	[London], British Museum	18641013	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G105	Green, Conrad S	[London], Church Missionary College, Islington	18611205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Medicine and Chemistry, King's College, Aberdeen 1839. Prof. of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh 1844-1858
G106	Greenhill, Charles Kinneir (Rev)	Hawick, Roberton Manse	18700227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G107	Gregory, William	—	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G108	Gregory, William (Dr)	—	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G109	Gregory, William	—	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G110	Gregory, William	—	18550331	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G111	Gregory, William	—	18530801	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	President of the Edinburgh Bot. Soc. 1839, 1846, 1865. Part of West of Scotland Dredging community. Cryptogamist. Keen landscape artist.
G112	Gregory, William (Dr)	—	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G113	Gregory, William	—	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G114	Gregory, William (Dr)	—	18530000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G115	Gregory, William	—	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G116	Gregory, William	—	18560126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
	Gregory, William	—	18__0414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G117	Gregory, William	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G118	Greig, Thomas	Perth, Glencarse	18730120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G119	Greville Robert Kaye	Sidmouth	18280313	Dr Kraus	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G120	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18360408	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G121	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	—	18420216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G122	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh	18421007	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G123	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh	18430202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G124	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh	18440319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G125	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh	18440507	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G126	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh	18441218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G127	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh	18450111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G128	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh	18450528	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G129	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh	18450922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G130	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh	18450925	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G131	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18451119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

G132	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18461215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G133	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18460000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G134	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18470722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G135	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18471019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G136	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G137	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G138	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G139	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G140	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18481006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G141	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18480000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G142	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18480000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

G143	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18490531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh, 6 York Place, Office of the Sabbath Alliance Gargrave, Eshton Hall	18500926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English
G144	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	—	18510000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18510816	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English
G145	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18520109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G146	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh	18530825	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G147	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18540519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G148	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18540805	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G149	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18541014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G150	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], George Square	18541031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G151	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18541109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

G152	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh	18550403	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G153	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18550628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G154	Greville Robert Kaye	[Pitlochry], Bonskied House	18550723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G155	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], George Square	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G156	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G157	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18560726	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G158	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], 33 George Square	18560831	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G159	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G160	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], George Square	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G161	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], George Square	18581021	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G162	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	[Edinburgh], George Square	18581109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

G163	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], Murrayfield	18600718	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G164	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18620908	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G165	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18630107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G166	Greville Robert Kaye (Dr)	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18630202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G167	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18630210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G168	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18630220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G169	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18630316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G170	Greville Robert Kaye	Edinburgh, Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18630320	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G171	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], Murrayfield	18631210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G172	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], Murrayfield	18660208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G173	Greville Robert Kaye	—	18690000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

G174	Greville Robert Kaye	–	18__0222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G175	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18__0426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G176	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], George Square	18__1229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G177	Greville Robert Kaye	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G178	Greville Robert Kaye	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G179	Greville Robert Kaye	[Edinburgh], Murrayfield	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G180	Greville Robert Kaye	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G181	Greville Robert Kaye	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G182	Greville Eden Kaye	[Edinburgh], Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield	18660606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Brother of Robert Kaye Greville
	Grey, George	London, Whitehall	18620104	John Hutton Balfour	BSS/2/3/242	English	
	Griffin, Joseph	–	18471211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	Publisher of the first edition of the <i>Manual of Botany</i>
	Griffin, Joseph	–	18490315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	

G183	Griffiths, Amelia Warren	Torquay	18380527	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Algologist. Correspondent of Robert Kaye Greville
G184	Griffiths, Amelia Warren	Torquay	18381229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G185	Griffiths, Amelia Warren	Torquay	18400616	Robert Kaye Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G186	Griffiths, C.M.	—	—	Robert Kaye Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Sent Bryophyte specimens (enclosed)
G187	Grindon, Leopold Hartley (Dr)	Manchester, 85 Rumford Street	18541107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Founder member of the Philo-Botanical society of Bristol. Founder and President Manchester Field Naturalists Society. Lectured on botany and natural history Prof. of Botany, Gottingen. Notice of death
G188	Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolph	Gottingen	18790509	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
	Groves, Henry	London, 13 Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road	18761204	Mr Webb	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
	Groves, Henry	London, 13 Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road	18780220	Mr Webb	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	
G189	Guilfoyle, William Robert	Australia, Melbourne Botanic Gardens	18750712	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	Botanist on H.M.S. 'Challenger' 1868. Director of Melbourne Botanic Gardens 1873-1909
	Guilfoyle, William Robert	[Australia], Melbourne Botanic Gardens	18760126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

G190	Guillerez, A.F.	South Queensferry	18500728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
G191	Gulliver, George (Dr)	Kent, Edenbridge	18630926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Hungarian Prof. of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology 1861
G192	Gulliver, George (Dr)	Kent, Edenbridge	18640116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G193	Gulliver, George (Dr)	Kent, Edenbridge	18640608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G194	Gulliver, George	Canterbury	18671210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G195	Gulliver, George	Canterbury	18730226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G196	Gunning, Robert Halliday	Palmeiras, D. Pedro II Railway	18700420	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical doctor. Member of RSCE. Emigrated to Brazil in 1849. Maintained contact with Robert Christison
G197	Gunning, Robert Halliday (Dr)	Palmeiras, D. Pedro II Railway	18780708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G198	Gunning, Robert Halliday	Palmeiras, D. Pedro II Railway	18800614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
G199	Gunning, Robert Halliday	Rio de Janeiro	18760531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Gunning, Robert Halliday	Palmeiras, D. Pedro II Railway	18800108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder E-G	English	

G200	Guthnick, M.	Berne	18580823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
G201	Guthnick, M.	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
G202	Guthnick, M.	Berne	18581025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
G203	Guthnick, M.	Berne	18600529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
G204	Guthrie, David	Edinburgh, 13 Hanover Street	18491109	Isaac Anderson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G205	Guthrie, David	Edinburgh	18570207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
G206	Guthrie, David	Edinburgh, 13 Hanover Street	18510211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H1	Haddington, [George Baillie-Hamilton, 10th Earl of]	Tynninghame	18640620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H2	Haddington, [George Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, 11th Earl of]	Tynninghame, Prestonkirk	18720418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H3	Haddington, [George Baillie-	Tynnnghame, Prestonkirk	18740411	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

H4	Hamilton-Arden, 11th Earl of] Haddington, Helen Catherine, Countess of Haddington	Tynninghame, Prestonkirk	18771108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wife of 11th Earl. Thanks JHB for sending her a copy of Elements of Botany
H5	Haddington, Helen Catherine, Countess of Haddington	Tynninghame, Prestonkirk	18740415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wife of 11th Earl
H6	Haidniger, W. [Ritter von]	Vienna	18610428	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H7	Haidniger, W. [Ritter von]	Vienna	18650421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H8	Haig, W.J.	Dollarfield	18640208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H9	Halkett, E.A.	Dunfermline, Pitfirrane	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H10	Hall, John (Sir)	Cockburnspath, Dunglass	18490520	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Apologises because J.H.B. and students were denied access to the estate
H11	Hall, William E.	12 Clifton Place	18571208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Halley, Alexander Hay	London, 16 Harley Street	18720402	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	

H12	Halley, Alexander Hay	[London], 16 Harley Street	18750322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Requests plant identification from leaf
H13	Hamilton, J.B. [John Buchanan]	Callander, Leny	18471022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H14	Hamilton, James	London, 7 Lansdowne Place, Brunswick Square	18411231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Offers thanks after J.H.B. sent lecture syllabus
H15	Hamilton, Mathie	Glasgow, 36 Warwick Street	18481030	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H16	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18610204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Accompanied J.D. Hooker to Syria in 1860. Early investigator of Chinese Materia Medica. Treasurer, Linnean Society 1873-75. Pharmacologist in family firm Allen, Handbury and Barry
H17	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18620221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H18	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18630928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H19	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18641104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H20	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18660709	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H21	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18681008	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H22	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18700105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

H23	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Clapham Common	18710626	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	Director, then Chairman of family firm. Had garden at East Grinstead where he grew orchid hybrids LLD Edinburgh 1890. Had a private school in Gateshead 1840. Wrote "Lichen Flora of Eastern Borders"
	Hanbury, Daniel	London, Clapham Common	18711214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H24	Hanbury, Frederick J. [Janson]	London, Plough Court, Lombard Street	18820518	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H25	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18480526	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H26	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18480606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H27	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18490212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H28	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18490331	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H29	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18500431	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	
	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18520608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18500719	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	
H30	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18541208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H31	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18541226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

H32	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18560106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H33	Hardy, James	[Berwickshir]e, Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18550726	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H34	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18570318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H35	Hardy, James	[Berwickshire], Penmanshiel, by Cockburnspath	18601108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H36	Hardy, James	Old Cambus, by Cockburnspath	18670318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H37	Hardy, James	Bewickshire Naturalists' Club, Old Cambus	18741110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H38	Hardy, James	Bewickshire Naturalists' Club, Old Cambus	18771001	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H39	Hardy, James	Bewickshire Naturalists' Club, Old Cambus	18771010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H40	Hardy, James	Bewickshire Naturalists' Club, Old Cambus	18771020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H41	Hardy, James	Old Cambus, by Cockburnspath	18810707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H42	Hardy, James	Bewickshire Naturalists' Club, Old Cambus	18810720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

H43	Hardy, James	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Paleaontologist. Lecturer, Queen's College, Cork, 1853. Prof. of Natural History at Queen's College, Cork 1876-1878
H44	Harkness, Robert	Cork, 19 Mardyke Parade	18540211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H45	Harkness, Robert (Prof)	Cork, 19 Mardyke Parade	18540216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H46	Harkness, Robert	Cork, Queen's College	18540227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H47	Harkness, Robert	Cork, Queen's College	18541020	Professor Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H48	Harkness, Robert (Prof)	Cork, Queen's College	18541127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H49	Harkness, Robert	Cork, Queen's College	18560407	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H50	Harkness, Robert	Cork, Queen's College	18600103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H51	Harkness, Robert	Cork, Queen's College	18660131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H52	Harkness, Robert	Cork, Queen's College	18701212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H53	Harrison, R.	Hull, 36 George Street	18531224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

H54	Harvey, Alexander	Southampton, 4 Sussex Place	18560122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Materia Medica, University of Aberdeen. Practised medicine in Southampton
H55	Harvey, Alexander (Dr)	Southampton, 5 Portland Terrace	18580225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H56	Harvey, Alexander	Southampton	18590419	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H57	Harvey, Alexander (Dr)	Fife, Cupar	18600817	Dr I. A Smith	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H58	Harvey, Lady Elizabeth	Lochlomond, Tarbet	18490027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Painter. Wrote a Paper "On the Colour of Aerial Blue" correcting Balfour's introduction to his work
H59	Harvey, [Sir] George	Edinburgh, 21 Regent Terrace	18681006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H60	Harvey, Henry Beecroft	Australia, Glenelg, Queensland	18640920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H61	Harvey, William Henry (Prof)	Dublin, Trinity College	18501214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Keeper of the herbarium Trinity College Dublin, 1844. Prof. of Botany, Royal Dublin Society 1848, Trinity College 1856. Esp. interested in marine algae.
H62	Harvey, William Henry	Dublin, Trinity College	18521209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H63	Harvey, William Henry	Dublin, Trinity College	18521220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H64	Harvey, William Henry	Dublin, Trinity College	18560619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

H65	Harvey, William Henry (Prof)	Dublin, Trinity College	18610410	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H66	Harvey, William Henry (Prof)	Dublin, Trinity College	18610422	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H67	Harvey, William Henry (Prof)	Dublin, Trinity College	18631024	Dr Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H68	Harvey, William Henry	Dublin, Trinity College	18661030	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H69	Hay, Henry Maurice Drummond	Seggieden, Perth	18770921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Colonel of Black Watch Regiment 1832-1852. In command of Perthshire Militia 1852-1872. Hon. Curator of Perth Museum
H70	Hay, Henry Maurice Drummond	Dunkeld	18771019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H71	Hay, Henry Maurice Drummond	Seggieden, Perth	18781029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H72	Hay, Henry Maurice Drummond (Dr)	Seggieden, Perth	18750706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H73	Hay, William	Aberdeenshire, Tillydesk, by Ellon	18520419	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H74	Headland, Frederick William	[London], 32 Guildford Street	18541008	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H75	Hector, James	London, Arundel Hotel, Arundel Street, Haymarket	18570325	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Surgeon and Geologist on exploring expedition of Capt J. Palliser to western N. America 1857-1860. Government geologist, NZ 1861. Director BG, Wellington 1866

H76	Hector, James	London, 1 Whitehall Gardens	18570409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H77	Hector, James	Saskatchewan, Fort Edmonton	18580105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H78	Hector, James (Dr)	London, 13 Gate Street, Lincoln Inn Fields,	18601127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H79	Hector, James	London, 13 Gate Street, Lincoln Inn	18601201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H80	Hector, James	London	18601215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H81	Hector, James (Dr)	—	18600000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H82	Hector, James (Dr)	London, 13 Gate Street, Lincoln Inn Fields,	18610417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H83	Hector, James (Dr)	London, 13 Gate Street	18610808	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H84	Hector, James (Dr)	—	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H85	Hector, James	New Zealand, Geological Survey of New Zealand, Wellington	18651113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H86	Hector, James	Wellington	18660514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

H87	Hector, James	Dunedin	18680216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H88	Heddle, Robert	Kirkwall	18470717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Botanist and Ornithologist in Orkney.
	Heddle, Matthew Forster Heddle	St. Andrews, St Leonards	18730321	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	
		—	18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RSE Archive		
H89	Heer, Oswald Prof	Zurich	18710204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Zurich
H90	Henderson, George	Calcutta, Botanic Garden	18730113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Surgery, Lahore University. Director, RBG, Calcutta, 1872
H91	Henderson, George	Calcutta	18730318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Henderson, John	Exchequer Chambers	18561128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
H92	Henderson, ? William	[Edinburgh], 61 North Bridge	18541113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H93	Henfry, Arthur	Brighton, Holland Road	18480622	W. Francis	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in Botany, St. George's Hospital, London, 1847. Succeeded E. Forbes as Prof. of Botany, King's College, 1854. Member and Curator of London Bot. Soc.
H94	Hennedy, Roger	Glasgow, 17 Holmhead Street	18551120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, 1863-77
H95	Henry, Isaac Anderson	Edinburgh, Hay Lodge, Trinity	18641205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Bred new varieties of plants in his garden at Hay Lodge. President, Edinburgh Bot. Soc, 1867-1868

	Henry, Isaac Anderson	Edinburgh, Hay Lodge, Trinity	18711201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
	Henry, Isaac Anderson	Crieff, Woodend Maderty	18711205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
	Henry, Isaac Anderson	Edinburgh, Hay Lodge, Trinity	18750707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	
H96	Henry, Isaac Anderson	Edinburgh, Hay Lodge, Trinity	18760807	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H97	Henry, W.C.	Haffield, near Ledbury	18__1102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H98	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev]	Cambridge	18381219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Cambridge, 1825-1861. Vicar, Cholsey, Berks, 1832. Recommended his pupil C. Darwin as naturalist on H.M.S Beagle.
H99	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev]	Suffolk, Hitcham, Bildeston	18401114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H100	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev]	Cambridge, Downing College	18520429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H101	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev]	Suffolk, Hitcham, Hadleigh	18501104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H102	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev] (Prof)	Suffolk, Hitcham, Hadleigh	18521111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H103	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev]	Suffolk, Hitcham, Hadleigh	18540605	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

H104	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev] (Prof)	Suffolk, Hitcham, Hadleigh	18820424	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H105	Henslow, John Stevens [Rev]	Brighton	18550414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Volume VII							
H106	Henslow, John Stevens (Prof)	Hitcham, Bildeston	18600917	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H107	Hepburn, Archibald	Whittingham	18480628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H108	Hepburn, Archibald	Whittingham	18520630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H109	Hepburn, Archibald	Whittingham	18541003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H110	Hepburn, G. Stewart	Edinburgh, 2 Hope Street	18640203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H111	Heurck, Henri van	Belgium, Berchem-Anvers	18640304	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Prof. of Chemistry at Industrial High School, Antwerp. As a botanist he studied the flora surrounding Antwerp
H112	Heurck, Henri van	Belgium, Berchem-Anvers	18640620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
H113	Heurck, Henri van	Belgium, Berchem-Anvers	18640725	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
H114	Heurck, Henri van	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

H115	Hewan, Archibald, D. (Dr)	Old Kalabar, Old Town	18620405	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Missionary doctor in Calabar, S. Nigeria
H116	Hewan, Archibald, D.	Trinity	18640531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H117	Hibbs, R. (Rev)	[Edinburgh], 1 Randolph Place	18540227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H118	Higgins, Henry Hugh (Rev)	(Liverpool), Rainhill	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Geologist. Chaplain, Rainhill Asylum, Liverpool, 1853-1886. President, Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society 1959-62.
H119	Hildebrand, Fr.	Baden, Freiburg	18710225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Fribourg en Brisgau
H120	Hill, D.O. [David Octavius]	Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture	18680226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H121	Hill, Thomas S.	[Edinburgh], 17 Abercrombie Place	18550212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H122	Hincks, W.	—	—	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork 1849-1853. Toronto University 1854-1871
H123	Hislop, Hardy	Lisbon	18650209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H124	Hjaltalin, Jon, A.	Edinburgh, Advocates Library	18740429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H125	Hobkirk, Charles	Huddersfield	18781216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Bryologist. President, Huddersfield Naturalists' Society. President, Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, 1892

H126	Codrington Pressick Hobkirk, Charles Codrington Pressick	Huddersfield	18790416	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H127	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds	18520904	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H128	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521023	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H129	Hobson, R. [Richard] (Dr)	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H130	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H131	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H132	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H133	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H134	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18521116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H135	Hobson, R. [Richard] [Dr]	Leeds, 10 Park Place	18__1024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

H136	Hodgson, W.P.	Liverpool Mechanics Institution, Mount Street	18440706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H137	Hogg, John	Stockton on Tees, Norton House	18660516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	President, Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, 1857-58, 1864-65
H138	Hohenacker, R.F.	Kirchheim-unter-Teck	18660501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H139	Hohenacker, R.F.	Kirchheim-unter-Teck	18690628	John Hutton Balfour		English	
H139II	Hohenbuhel-Heufler, Ludwig von	Vienna	18670317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	Latin	
H140	Holden, Ralph	Cape Town, Parke's Hotel	18600413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H141	Holdsworth, Joseph	Edinburgh	18551215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H142	Holmes, W.H.	[Northern Ireland], Crom Castle	18621020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H143	Holmes, W.H. (Sir)	[London], 4 Southwick Place, Hyde Park	18631209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H144	Holmes, W.H.	[London], 4 Southwick Place, Hyde Park	18__1026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Holyrood Palace	Holyrood Palace	18631117	John Hutton Balfour	BSS/2/3/342	English	
H145	Home, David Milne	Eyemouth	18550704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Scottish Advocate, geologist and meteorologist. Secretary of the BAAS

Earthquakes committee 1840-45. Junior
defense counsel for William Burke

H146	Home, David Milne	Coldstream, Milnegraden	18601119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H147	Home, David Milne	[Edinburgh], New Club	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H148	Home, David Milne	Berwick on Tweed, Paxton House	18701124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H149	Home, David Milne	—	18701217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H150	Home, David Milne	Berwick on Tweed, Paxton House	18701223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H151	Home, David Milne	[Edinburgh], 10 York Place	18730003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H152	Home, David Milne	Berwick on Tweed, Paxton House	18730604	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H153	Home, David Milne	Invergarry	18751021	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H154	Home, David Milne	Edinburgh, 10 York Place	18790528	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H155	Home, David Milne	Edinburgh, 10 York Place	18790530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H156	Homfrey, Kenyon [Rev]	[Wales], Monmouth	18400613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

H157	Hooker, Frances Harriet+B215 4	Kew	18650828	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director at Royal Botanic Garden Kew 1865- 1885
H158	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Glasgow	18370731	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H159	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Berkley Sound, Falkland West, H.M.S Erebus	18421207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H160	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Kew, Westpark	18440417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H161	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	—	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H162	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18540920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H163	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Kew	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H164	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Richmond, 3 Montague Villas	18550331	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H165	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Richmond, 3 Montague Villas	18550418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H166	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Richmond, 3 Montague Villas	18550421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H167	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Richmond, 3 Montague Villas	18550525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

H168	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Richmond, 3 Montague Villas	18560720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H169	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18560802	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H170	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18561009	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H171	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18570218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H172	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18570224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H173	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew, Royal Gardens	18590114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H174	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew, Royal Gardens	18590118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H175	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Kew, Royal Gardens	18591205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H177	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18600817	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H182	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Kew	18660101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H183	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18660108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H184	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Kew	18660425	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H185	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18660621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H186	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18670727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H187	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Dunfermline, Craigflower	18680909	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H192	Hooker, Joseph Dalton (Dr)	Kew, Royal Gardens	18691101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H196	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew, Royal Gardens	18701028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H197	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew, Royal Gardens	18720621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H198	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18721111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H205	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew	18750725	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H212	Hooker, Joseph Dalton	Kew, Royal Gardens	18800928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H219	Hooker, William Jackson	Kew	18430000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H220	Hooker, William Jackson	Kew, Royal Gardens	18470914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H227	Hooker, William Jackson (Sir)	Kew, Royal Gardens	18520618	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H228	Hooker, William Jackson (Sir)	Kew	18530107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H248	Hooker, William Jackson	Glasgow	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H250	Hope, John	[Edinburgh], 31 Moray Place	18630205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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H252	Hope, John	[Edinburgh], 31 Moray Place	18651215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H253	Horsley, E.M.	Killarney	18521112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H254	Horsley, E.M.	Killarney	18521202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
H255	Horsley, E.M.	Killarney	18521214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

H256	Houtte, Louis van	Ghent	18630606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of Horticulture Garden, Ghent
H257	Hore, William Strong [Rev]?	Devonport, Stoke	18411223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Vicar, Shebbear, Devon, 1855. Discovered <i>Trifolium molinerii</i> . Sent algae to W. H. Harvey Member of London Bot. Soc.
H258	Howden, James C.	Ormiston, [Tranent]	18480830	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H259	Howie, Charles	Largo	18670128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	
	Howie, Charles	Largo	18700607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 folder H	English	
	Hunter, Alexander (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 56 Castle Street	18581109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H260	Hunter, Alexander (Dr)	Madras, Argicultural and Horticultural Society	18630813	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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H262	Hunter, Alexander	Madras	18631213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H263	Hunter, Alexander	Madras, Argicultural and Horticultural Society	18640514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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H265	Hunter, Alexander	—	—	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H266	Hunter, T.S.	Glasgow, Stobcross New Dock Works	18730521	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H267	Hurst, Henry Alexander	Gibraltar	18550727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Merchant collector.
H268	Hussey, James	Salisbury	18641021	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Botanist in Salisbury. Member of the London Bot. Soc.
H269	Hutchison, Robert S.	Calcutta	18320417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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H271	Huxley, Thomas Henry	Tenby	18541023	Professor Edward Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant surgeon Royal Navy, 1846 on H.M.S Rattlesnake 1846-50. Prof. of Natural History, Royal School of Mines 1854-1885. President Royal Society, 1883
H272	Huxley, Thomas Henry	[London], Jermyn Street	18550728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
H273	Huxley, Thomas Henry	[London], Jermyn Street	18621205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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H276	Huxley, Thomas Henry	[London], Jermyn Street	18641025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lord Glencourse. Scottish politician and judge. 1869 elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh University of Edinburgh, Faculty of History. Prof. of Civil History and Constitutional Law and History
H277	Huxley, Thomas Henry	[?Edinburgh], 4 Melville Street	18710603	? Dr Trail	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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	Inglis, John	Parliament House	18690724	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 Folder I-L	English	
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I3	Irving, G. (General)	Balmae	18671129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Regius Professor Natural History, University of Edinburgh 1804-1854.
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J2	Jaffray, Andrew	Madras, Agricultural and Horticultural Society and Gardens	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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J4	Jaffray, Andrew	Funeral announcement of A. Jaffray's wife	18530000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J5	Jameson, Robert	[Edinburgh], 21 Royal Circus	18460000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J6	Jameson, Robert	[Edinburgh], 21 Royal Circus	18470722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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J8	Jameson, Robert	—	18500000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J9	Jameson, Robert	Edinburgh, 21 Royal Circus	18510228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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J11	Jameson, Robert	? Cottage	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J12	Jameson, Robert	—	—	Principal Baird	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J13		Funeral notice of Professor Robert Jameson	18540428	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J14	Jameson, William	[India], Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens	18421011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Bengal Medical Service, 1838. Curator, Museum Asiatic Society, Bengal, 1838. Superintendent, Saharunpur Garden, 1842-1875 where he promoted cultivation of tea. Collected India and Burma
J15	Jameson, William	India, Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens	18430604	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J16	Jameson, William	—	18450000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J17	Jameson, William	[India], Himalayas, Hawnlbaugh-Kumaon	18490905	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

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J22	Jameson, William	[India], Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens, North West Province	18630404	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J23	Jameson, William	[India], Himalayas, Hawnlbaugh near Almorah, Kumaon	18630709	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J24	Jameson, William	[India], Himalayas, Hawnlbaugh near Almorah, Kumaon	18630828	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J25	Jameson, William	[India], Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens	18661122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

J26	Jameson, William	India, Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens, North West Province	18670212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J27	Jameson, William	India, Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens, North West Province	18670425	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J28	Jameson, William	India, Saharunpore, Botanic Gardens	18670512	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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J30	Jameson, William	Bath, 13 Edward Street	18690529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J31	Jameson, William	Camp Deyrah Dhoon	18740125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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Un- numbered	Jameson, William	Quito	18690317	Isaac Anderson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J33	Jemeson, Willliam	Quito	18590325	Isaac Anderson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J34	Jardin, Edelstan	Cherbourg	18630409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French

J35	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18380113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Co. edited <i>Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal</i> with J.H.B. and Thomas Anderson. Convenor of the Church of Scotland. Keen naturalist
J36	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18420323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J37	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18441024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J38	Jardine, William (Sir)	Preston Field House	18470205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J39	Jardine, William (Sir)	Portobello	18470603	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J40	Jardine, William (Sir)	Lockerbie, Jardine Hall	18470720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J41	Jardine, William (Sir)	Preston Field House	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J42	Jardine, William (Sir)	[London], St James, Conservative Club	18520619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J43	Jardine, William [Sir]	London, St James, Conservative Club	18520619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J44	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18530615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J45	McConnel, Frederic	Newby Bridge, near Milnthorpe	18530618	Sir William Jardine	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

J46	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18541010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J47	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18541127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J48	Jardine, William [Sir]	—	18540000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J49	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J50	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J51	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J52	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J53	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J54	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J55	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J56	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550416	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

J57	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J58	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J59	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J60	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J61	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J62	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550716	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J63	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550724	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J64	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550730	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J65	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J66	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18550906	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J67	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18551030	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

J68	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18551102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J69	Jardine, William [Sir]	—	18551114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J70	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18551119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J71	Jardine, William [Sir]	Isle of Wight, Ventnor	18551220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J72	Jardine, William [Sir]	Isle of Wight, Ventnor	18551221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J73	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Isle of Wight], Ventnor	18560223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J74	Jardine, William [Sir]	Isle of Wight, Ventnor	18560410	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J75	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J76	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560618	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J77	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J78	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

J79	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560821	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J80	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J81	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18560926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J82	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18561005	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J83	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18561013	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J84	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18561108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J85	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18561109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J86	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18590413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J87	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18591228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J88	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18600725	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J89	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18600730	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

J90	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18600107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J91	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18600203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J92	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18610111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J93	Jardine, William [Sir]	Lockerbie, Jardine Hall	18610307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J94	Jardine, William [Sir]	Lockerbie, Jardine Hall	18610710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J95	Jardine, William [Sir]	Lockerbie, Jardine Hall	18610921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J96	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18620722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J97	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18630610	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J98	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18631208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J99	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18631216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J100	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18640726	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

J101	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18660702	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J102	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18661102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J103	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18661108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J104	Jardine, William (Sir)	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18661109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J105	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18661214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J106	Jardine, William [Sir]	Galway, Midland Great Western Railway Hotel	18670520	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J107	Jardine, William [Sir]	Galway, St Helens, Taylors Hill	18670611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J108	Jardine, William [Sir]	Galway, St Helens	18670622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J109	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18700023	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
J110	Jardine, William [Sir]	[Lockerbie], Jardine Hall	18710523	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Jeffreys, John, Gwyn	London, 25 Devonshire Place, Portland Place	18721103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 Folder I-L	English

J111	Jenkin, Fleeming (Prof)	London, 67 Queens Gardens	18780426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Regius Prof. of Engineering at the University of Edinburgh
J112	Jerdon, Archibald	[Jedburgh], Mosburnford	18551120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Cryptogamist
J113	Jerdon, Archibald	Jedburgh, Mosburnford	18560714	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J114	Jerdon, Archibald	Jedburgh	18680630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J115	Jerdon, Archibald	Melrose, Highfield	18680728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J116	Jerdon, Archibald	Melrose	18680728	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J117	Jerdon, Archibald	Melrose	18680803	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J118	Jerdon, Archibald	Melrose, Highfield	18680415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Jerdon, Archibald	Melrose, Highfield	18691225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 Folder I-L	English	
Volume VIII							
J119	Johns, C. A. [Charles Alexander Rev]	Helston, Grammar School	18470609	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Master, Helston Grammer School, headmaster 1843-1847. Member of the London Botanical Society
J120	Johnston A. Keith	Edinburgh, 4 St Andrews Square	18490302	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

J121	Johnston A. Keith	Edinburgh, 4 St Andrews Square	18500309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Surgeon at Berwick from 1819. Flora of Berwick on Tweed 1829-1832 (illustrated by his wife)
J122	Johnston A. Keith	Edinburgh, 4 St Andrews Square	18690431	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J123	Johnston, D. W.	[Edinburgh], 16 Dewar Place	18780121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 Folder I-L	English	
	Johnston, George	—	18360723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J124	Johnston, George (Dr)	Berwick	18430000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J125	Johnston, George (Dr)	Berwick on Tweed	18441202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J126	Johnston, George (Dr)	Berwick upon Tweed	18450422	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J127	Johnston, George	Berwick on Tweed	18470628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J128	Johnston, George	Berwick	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J129	Johnston, George	Berwick upon Tweed	18480915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J130	Johnston, George	Berwick	18490000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J131	Johnston, George	Berwick on Tweed	18501007	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

	Johnston, George	Berwick on Tweed	18510830	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	
J132	Johnston, George (Dr)	Berwick upon Tweed	18510201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J133	Johnston, George (Dr)	Berwick on Tweed	18571016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J134	Johnston, George (Dr)	—	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J135	Johnston, George		18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J136	Johnston, George (Dr)	Berwick	18540330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J137	Johnston, George	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J138	Johnston, James N.	—	18460630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J139	Johnston, James Finlay Weir (Prof)	Durham	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Reader in Chemistry and Mineralogy, Durham University 1833-1855
J140	Johnston, James Finlay Weir (Prof)	Durham	18480816	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J141	Johnston, James Finlay Weir	Durham	18500914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

	Johnston, James Finlay Weir	Durham	185108??	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	
J142	Johnston, James Finlay Weir	Durham	18540493	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J143	Johnston, James Finlay Weir	Durham	18541007	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J144	Johnston, James Finlay Weir	Durham	18541011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J145	Johnstone and Hunter	Edinburgh, 104 High Street Publishing Warehouse	18551117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Publishers
J146	Jordan, J. (Rev)	? Gasten, Oxon	18530907	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J147	Jukes, J. Beck	Dublin, 37 Stephens Green	18550101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
J148	Jurányi, L.	Budapest	18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	Hungarian ?	Prof. and Director of the Botanic Garden, Budapest
K1	Karcher, Theodore	Woolwich	18630228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K2	Kaufmann, Julius	—	18760125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K3	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18420801	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer on Natural Sciences, Free Church College, Glasgow. Collected on Iona

K4	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18420000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K5	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 78 Miller Street	18430513	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K6	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18430803	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K7	Keddie, William	Glasgow	18441022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K8	Keddie, William	Edinburgh, 28 Greenside Street	18450529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K9	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18561206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K10	Keddie, William	Guardian Office	18450000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K11	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18460128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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K16	Keddie, William	Glasgow	18460919	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K17	Keddie, William	[Glasgow], Scottish Guardian Office	18461208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K18	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18461217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K19	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 15 St Mungo Street	18460000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K20	Keddie, William	Guardian Office	18460000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K21	Keddie, William	[Glasgow], Scottish Guardian Office	18470127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K22	Keddie, William	[Glasgow], Scottish Guardian Office	18470610	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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K24	Keddie, William	[Glasgow], Scottish Guardian Office	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K25	Keddie, William	[Glasgow], Scottish Guardian Office	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

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K38	Keddie, William	[Glasgow], Scottish Guardian Office	18501213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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K49	Keddie, William	Glasgow	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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K52	Keddie, William	Glasgow	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K53	Keddie, William	Glasgow, Scottish Guardian Office	18560319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K54	Keddie, William	Glasgow	18561223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K55	Keddie, William	Glasgow	18571223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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K65	Keddie, William	Isle of Cumrae, Millport	18630811	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K66	Keddie, William	Isle of Cumrae, Millport	18630909	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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K72	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 5 India Street	18670409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K73	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 5 India Street	18731215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K74	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 5 India Street	18750427	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K75	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 5 India Street	18760501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K76	Keddie, William	Glasgow, 5 India Street	18770324	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K77	Keith, James [Rev]	Manse of Forres	18700627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	School master, Knockado. Church of Scotland, Minister, Grantown-on-Spey and Fores. Mycologist
K78	Kelehen, W.	Cork, 28 Patrick Street	18470715	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K79	Kelehen, W.	Cork, 28 Patrick Street	18470727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K80	Kelland, Philip [Rev Prof]	—	18370000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Maths, University of Edinburgh, 1838-1879

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K82	Kelland, Philip [Rev Prof]	Edinburgh, 20 Clarendon Crescent	18700607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Kelland, Philip [Rev Prof]	Edinburgh, 20 Clarendon Crescent	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English	
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K86	King, David	London, 25 College Square	18680101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K87	King, George	Calcutta, Botanical Garden Howrah	18740209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Bengal Medical Service, 1865. In charge of gardens at Saharanpur, 1868. Superintendent, BG, Calcutta and Prof. of Botany, 1871. Director of Botanical Survey of India 1891-1898
K88	King, George	Calcutta, Botanical Garden	18741016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K89	King, H.	Petersfield, Chithurst	18710520	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K90	King, Kelburne (Dr)	Hull, 26 George Street	18550405	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

K91	King, William	Belmont, near Galway	18610518	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K92	Kingscote, Henry	Musselburgh, Pinkie House	18800920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K93	Kippist, Richard	London, Linnean Society	18471102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Librarian at the Linnean Society 1842-1880
K94	Kippist, Richard	London, Linnean Society	18531120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K95	Kippist, Richard	[London], Linnean Society	18551128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K96	Kippist, Richard	London, Linnean Society, Burlington House	18761230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K97	Kirk, John	Edinburgh Royal Infirmary	18540425	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Administrator, explorer and naturalist. On David Livingstone's expedition, 1856-1863.
K98	Kirk, John	River Shire, East Africa, H.M.S Pioneer	18611214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Suregon in Zanzibar, 1866.
K99	Kirk, John	Edinburgh, 45 George Square	18631105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K100	Kirk, John (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 45 George Square	18631123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K101	Kirk, John	London, Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden	18631221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

K102	Kirk, John (Dr)	–	18640208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K103	Kirk, John (Dr)	–	18641213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K104	Kirk, John (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 45 George Square	18640000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K105	Kirk, John (Dr)	Brentford, W, 15 Margaret Villas, Boston Park Road	18640000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K106	Kirk, John (Dr)	[London], 54 Albert Street, Mornington Crescent	18650326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K107	Kirk, John	[London], 54 Albert Street, Mornington Crescent	18650330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K108	Kirk, John (Dr)	[London], 54 Albert Street, Mornington Crescent	18650000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K109	Kirk, John (Dr)	–	18650000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K110	Kirk, John	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
K111	Kirk, John (Dr)	West Calder, Oil Works	18660302	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

K112	Kirk, John	West Calder, Addiewell House	18660305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K113	Kirk, John (Dr)	[London], Royal Geographical Society, 15 Whitehall Place	18730000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K114	Kirk, John (Dr)	London, 34 West Square, St Georges Road, Southwark	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K115	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry	18500530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Manager of timber merchants, Coventry 1849-1862. Went to New Zealand in 1862. Curator, NZ Institute. Lecturer in Science, Wellington College, 1874. Lecturer in biology and geology, Canterbury, 1881.
K116	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry	18531101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K117	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry, St Peters Street	18540210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K118	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry	18540717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K119	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry	18550208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K120	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry, St Peters Street	18560110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K121	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry, 63 Howard Street	18680801	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

K122	Kirk, Thomas	Coventry, 63 Howard Street	18680811	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K123	Kirk, Thomas	New Zealand, Wellington College, Wellington	18740504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K124	Kirkby, W.W.	[Canada], McKenzie River, Fort Simpson	18650620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K125	Klotzsch, Friedrich	Germany, Berlin, Royal Herbarium	18440315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K126	Knight, J.A.	Norwich	18580400	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
K127	Knight, J.A.	Norwich	18580607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Knight, William	Hailsham	18550809	Mr Borrer	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
K128	Knott, Cargill Gilston	Edinburgh University	18810602	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Scottish physicist and mathematician
	Koch, Karl	Berlin	18850203	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	German	
K129	Kummer, E.E.	Berlin	18750623	G. Thompson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L1	Laing, Miss	? Mosley	18480624	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L2	Laing, Miss	—	18480627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L3	Laing, John	Horticultural Garden	18470724	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Minister at Stevenston, Ayrshire, 1811. Minister at Saltcoats, 1843. Pioneer of marine biology working on Ayrshire coast
L4	Landsborough, David Dr [Rev]	[Saltcoats], Rockvale	18470902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L5	Landsborough, David [Rev]	Saltcoats	18500902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L6	Landsborough, David (Rev)	Saltcoats	18501108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L7	Landsborough, David (Rev Dr)	Saltcoats	18501114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L8	Landsborough, David (Rev)	Saltcoats	18501219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. and Director of Botanic Garden, Copenhagen
L9	Landsborough, David (Rev)	Kilmarnock	18800803	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
	Landsborough, David (Rev)	Kilmarnock	18810607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L10	Landsborough, David [Rev]	Saltcoats	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L11	Lange, Johannes	Copenhagen	18771231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L12	Lange, Johannes	Copenhagen	18780318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
	Lange, Johannes	Copenhagen	18781019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L13	Lange, Johannes	Copenhagen	18790301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History, New College, London, 1850. Secretary of the Ray Society, 1844. President, Microscopical Society of London, 1859
L14	Lange, M. et al.	Copenhagen	18460529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L15	Lange, M. et al.	Copenhagen	18470315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Lange, M.	—	18520312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
L16	Lange, M.	Copenhagen	18470504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L17	Lankester, Edwin Ray	London, 19 Golden Square	18430418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L18	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 19 Golden Square	18450213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L19	Lankester, Edwin Ray	London, 8 Savile Row	18460707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L20	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18660203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L21	Lankester, Edwin Ray (Dr)	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18470215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L22	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18470720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L23	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18471109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L24	Lankester, Edwin Ray (Dr)	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18480629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L25	Lankester, Edwin Ray (Dr)	Isle of Wight, Royal Heath Cottage	18490712	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L26	Lankester, Edwin Ray	–	18490000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L27	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18500302	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L28	Lankester, Edwin Ray	London, 22 Old Burlington Street	18500903	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L29	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18540306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L30	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18550110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L31	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London] 8 Savile Row	18561029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L32	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18571202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L33	Lankester, Edwin Ray	London, 8 Savile Row	18611022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

L34	Lankester, Edwin Ray	[London], 22 Old Burlington Street	18481010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L35	Lankester, Edwin Ray	London, 8 Savile Row	18550710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Lankester, Edwin Ray	London, 45 Grove End Road	18__0614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
L36	Lankester, Phebe	[London], 8 Savile Row	18610426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wife to Edwin Ray Lankester. Botanist
L37	Lanskail, W.G.	Seaton, Prestonpans	18510904	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L38	Laud, MacGregor	Brighton, 2 Clarendon Terrace	18580605	Sir William Hooker	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L39	Laud, MacGregor	London, 3 Mincing Lane	18580615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L40	Lauder, Thomas Dick	Edinburgh, Board of Manufactures, Royal Institution	18460318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L41	Laurie, G.L.	Edinburgh, 22 Queen Street	18750316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L42	Law, John Sutherland	[India], Dharwar	18530824	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Bombay Civil Service, 1826. In India until 1854
L43	Lawrie, James H.	[Edinburgh], 44 Pitt Street, Bonnington	18781227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L44	Lawson, Charles	[London], 27 Great George	18550000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	? Son of Peter Lawson who founded a nursery in Edinburgh in 1770. Raised Lawson's

		Street Westminster					Cypress from seed sent from Sacramento River in 1854
L45	Lawson, Charles	Edinburgh, 35 George Square	18650215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L46	Lawson, Charles	Edinburgh	18520707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L47	Lawson, Charles	Edinburgh, 1 George IV Bridge	18581120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L48	Lawson, George	Edinburgh, Ingilston Street	18510926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Instructor in botany at the University of Edinburgh, 1848-1858. President of Dundee Naturalists Association, 1847. Prof. of Chemistry and Nat Hist, Kingston, Ontario, 1858-63. Prof. of Chemistry and Minerology, Halifax 63-95. Founded Bot. Soc. of Canada, 1860.
L49	Lawson, George	Edinburgh, 3 St Bernard's Row	18570921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L50	Lawson, George	[Canada], Kingston	18630102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L51	Lawson, George (Prof)	[Canada], Halifax	18640107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L52	Lawson, George (Prof)	Canada, Queens College, Kingston	18630629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L53	Lawson, George (Prof)	[Canada], Kingston	18630702	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L54	Lawson, George	[Canada], Dalhousie College, Halifax	18631204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany at the University of Oxford 1868-1882. Director of the Botanic Dept, Ootacamund, 1882. Government botanist and Director of Cinchona plantations, Nilgiris, 1885
L55	Lawson, Marmaduke Alexander	London, 21 Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn	18670929	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L56	Lawson, Marmaduke Alexander	London, 23 Kilburn Square	18671221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L57	Lawson, Marmaduke Alexander	Oxford, Botanic Gardens	18691022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L58	Lawson, Marmaduke Alexander	Oxford, Botanic Gardens	18760531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 1840-1859 and Chair of Divinity 1844-1859.
L59	Lawson, Peter	Edinburgh, 1 George IV Bridge	18581112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L60	Lawson, Peter	Edinburgh, 1 George IV Bridge	18581118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L61	Laycock, Martin	—	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Leckie, James	Edinburgh, 72A George Street	18740212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
L62	Lee, John [Very Rev]	Edinburgh, College	18550727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 1840-1859 and Chair of Divinity 1844-1859.
L63	Lee, John (Very Rev Principal)	[Edinburgh], College	18550731	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L64	Lee, John (Very Rev Principal)	—	18560930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Vicar at Audley End, Essex, Richmond in Yorkshire and Creswell in Northumberland. President of the Tynside Naturalists Field Club 1873-1874
L65	Leefe, John Ewbank (Rev)	Essex, Audley End	18401203	W. H Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L66	Leefe, John Ewbank [Rev]	Morpeth, Cresswell Vicarage	18690513	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L67	Leefe, John Ewbank [Rev]	Morpeth, Cresswell Vicarage	18690604	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L68	Leefe, John Ewbank [Rev]	Morpeth, Cresswell Vicarage	18700301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Printer and Stationer. Curator of Worcester Natural History Society. Founded Worcestershire Naturalists' Club, 1847
L69	Lees, Edwin	Worcester, Green Hill Summit	18691208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Lees, Edwin	Worcester, Green Hill Summit	18720101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
L70	Lees, W. [Captain W. Nassau]	Calcutta	18630909	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L71	Lees, W. [Captain W. Nassau]	Calcutta	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L72	Leichtlin, Max	Baden, Carlsruhe	18700320	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L73	Leichtlin, Max	Carlsruhe	18700928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L74	Leichtlin, Max	Carlsruhe	18701028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Curator at St Giles, Shrewsbury, 1846-1848 when he resigned to study botany. Member of the London Botanical Society.
L75	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shrewsbury	18400606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L76	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shropshire, Luciefelde	18471122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L77	Leighton, William Allport (Rev)	Shropshire, Luciefelde	18500413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L78	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shropshire, Luciefelde	18501230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L79	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shropshire, Luciefelde	18530525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L80	Leighton, William Allport (Rev)	Shropshire, Luciefelde	18540303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L81	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shrewsbury	18551003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L82	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shrewsbury	18551005	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L83	Leighton, William Allport [Rev]	Shrewsbury	18661023	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L84	Leimbach, Gotthelf	Wattenstheid, near Bothum, Westfalen, Prussia	18751218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L85	Le Jolis, Auguste, François	Cherbourg, Societe Imperiale Des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg	18581108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Cryptogamist. Founding member of Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles et Mathématiques de Cherbourg in 1852.
L86	Le Jolis, Auguste, François	Cherbourg, Societe Imperiale Des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg	18661118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L87	Le Jolis, Auguste, François	Cherbourg, British Vice Consulate	18601125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L88	Le Jolis, Auguste, François	Cherbourg	18601102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L89	Le Jolis, Auguste, François	Cherbourg	18610219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L90	Le Jolis, Auguste, François (Dr)	Cherbourg	18620721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L91	Le Jolis, Auguste, François	Cherbourg	18630311	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L92	Lewis, James, (Rev)	Ventnor, 1 St Boniface Terrace	18640909	Mrs Coldstream	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L93	Lindburg, S.O.	Finland, Helsingfors	18721014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of B.G., Helsingfors, Finland
L94	Lindley, John	London	18331018	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant in J. Banks's library, 1819. Garden clerk, Horticultural Society of London. Assistant Secretary to the Horticultural Society. Prof. of Botany UCL 1829-1860.

L95	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18450823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L96	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18460318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L97	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18460506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L98	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18480601	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L99	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18481220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L100	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18570327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L101	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18541227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L102	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18550725	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L103	Lindley, John	[London], Horticultural	18560830	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

L104	Lindley, John	Society, 21 Regent Street London, Acton Green Turnham Green	18600421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Combined geological and botanical studies with his practise of medicine. Practised at Murray's Royal Institution for the Insane, Perth.
L105	Lindley, John (Dr)	London, Acton Green Turnham Green	18601124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L106	Lindley, John	London, Acton Green Turnham Green	18610313	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L107	Lindley, John	London, Horticultural Society, 21 Regent Street	18__0708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L108	Lindsay, John M.	Malta, Morell's Hotel, Valletta	18580000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L109	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth, Murray's Royal Asylum	18541006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L110	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Murray's Royal Asylum	18560701	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L111	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth	18560726	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L112	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth, Murrays Royal Asylum	18560922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L113	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Pitcullen House	18600821	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L114	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Pitcullen House	18601112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L115	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Murrays Royal Institution	18601121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L116	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Pitcullen House	18601206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L117	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Pitcullen House	18610305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L118	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth	18621212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L119	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth, Gilgal	18650704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L120	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth	18651115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L121	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth	18651207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L122	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth	18660223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L123	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Gilgal	18661003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
L124	Lindsay, William Lauder (Dr)	Perth, Gilgal	18670607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

L125	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth	18691023	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L126	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth	18700105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L127	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth	18701224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L128	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth	18731117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L129	Lindsay, William Lauder	Perth, Gilgal	18772012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L130	Lightfoot, Robert Twentyman (Dr)	Newcastle on Tyne	18630813	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant anatomist under Dr Knox. Medical practitioner in Newcastle on Tyne
L131	Lightfoot, Robert Twentyman	Saltburn by the Sea	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L132	Lightfoot, Robert Twentyman	Newcastle on Tyne	18811024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L133	Lightfoot, S.	—	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L134	Lister, Joseph [later 1st Baron Lister]	London, Upton House, Stratford	18570502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Studied Botany at UCL, 1847. Assistant to James Syme, surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, 1854. Worked at Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Prof. of clinical surgery in Edinburgh 1870-1877

L135	Lister, Joseph [later 1st Baron Lister]	Edinburgh, 9 Charlotte Square	18740626	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L136	Lister, Joseph [later 1st Baron Lister]	Edinburgh, 9 Charlotte Square	18740831	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L137	Lister, Joseph [later 1st Baron Lister]	Edinburgh, 9 Charlotte Square	18750406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L138	Listing, J.B. [Johann Benedict]	Gottingen	18790328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
L139	Little, R. [Dr Robert]	Singapore	18740409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L140	Little, R. [Dr Robert]	Singapore	18740413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L141	Little, R. [Dr Robert]	Singapore	18740705	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Volume IX							
L142	Lockhart, W. [William]	London, 4 Down Street	18440422	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L143	Loder, Edmund Giles	Ross-shire, Amat, Ardgay	18800814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Created a garden at Leonardslee, established a collection of conifers and rhododendrons
L144	Loder, Edmund Giles	Ross-shire, Amat, Ardgay	18800910	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L145	Lombard, H. C.	Geneva	18810000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L146	Lombard, H. C.	Geneva	18840713	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L147	Long, R. [Rev]	London, Church Missionary Society, 14 Salisbury Square	18600404	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L148	Long, R. (Rev)	London, Church Missionary Society, 14 Salisbury Square	18631028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L149	Lonsdale, Henry	Carlisle	18680404	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L150	Lonsdale, Henry	Carlisle	18680416	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L151	Lorimer, James	[Edinburgh], 21 Hill Street	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Lovell Reeve	London, The Literary Gazete, 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden	18510531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	
L152	Lowe, Edward Joseph	Beeston, Observatory	18610525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Cultivated British Ferns. On committee for BAAS visit to Nottingham
L153	Lowe, Edward Joseph	Nottingham, Highfield House, BAAS	18660817	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L154	Lowe, Edward Joseph	Nottingham, Highfield House, BAAS	18670305	Mr Redford	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L155	Lowe, John	Wester Aberfeldy	18560904	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Practised medicine in London, and King's Lynn, Norfolk
L156	Lowe, John	Lynn, King Street	18591109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L157	Lowe, John	Lynn, King Street	18600416	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L158	Lowe, John	Lynn, King Street	18601025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L159	Lowe, John	—	18610510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L160	Lowe, John (Dr)	Lynn, King Street	18610531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L161	Lowe, John	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L162	Lowe, John (Dr)	Lynn, 5 King Street	18650419	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L163	Lowe, John	Lynn, 5 King Street	18691026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Lowe, John	Lynn, 5 King Street	18710607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
L164	Lowe, John	Lynn, 5 King Street	18740903	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L165	Lowe, John	Sandringham, Kings Lynn	18__1125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

L166	Lowe, John	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L167	Lowe, W.H. [William Henry]	[Edinburgh], Murrayfield, Balgreen	18620000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Practised medicine in Edinburgh until 1875 when he moved to Wimbledon. President Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh 1873-1875. President Royal Botanical Society London. Amateur entomologist
L168	Lowne, Benjamin Thompson	London, 17 Bartletts Buildings	18641113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Collected plants in Palestine and Syria 1863-1864
L169	Lowne, Benjamin Thompson	[London], Hatton House, Hatton Garden	18651020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L170	Lowry, Joseph Wilson	London, 45 Robert Street, Hampstead Road	18560912	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Botanical Engraver.
L171	Lyall, John B.	Peebles, Free Church School	18680805	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Schoolmaste in Peebles. Local Botanist, contributed to the Flora of Peebles
L172	Lyall, John B.	Peebles	18680814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L173	Lyell, Charles (Sir)	London, 53 Harley Street	18641203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Author of <i>Principles of Geology</i>
L174	Lyell, John (Dr)	Newburgh	18560210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L175	Lynch, John (Rev)	Edinburgh, 50 George Street (c/o Mrs Sinclair)	18810000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
L176	Lyon, George Jasper	Glasgow	18460010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Merchant and manufacturer in Glasgow. Member of London and Edinburgh Botanical Society.

L177	Lyon, George Jasper	Glasgow	18471014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M1	Macaulay, James	London, The Leisure Hour, 56 Paternoster Row	18711129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M2	McCarthy, C.F.	Dublin, 83 Grafton Street	18470608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M3	McCorquodale, William	[Perth] Jeannie Bank	18660326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M4	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Brechin	18510620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Theologian and philosopher. Prof. of Logic at Queen's College, Belfast, 1850-1868. Botanised in Belfast. President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1868-1888
M5	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Brechin	18510702	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M6	McCosh, James (Rev)	Brechin	18510708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M7	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Brechin	18511017	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M8	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Brechin	18511111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M9	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Brechin	18511210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M10	McCosh, James (Dr)	Brechin	18520906	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M11	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Belfast	18530506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M12	McCosh, James (Rev Dr)	Brechin	18530504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M13	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Belfast, University Square	18540313	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M14	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Belfast, University Square	18541113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M15	McCosh, James (Rev Dr)	Belfast	18541206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M16	McCosh, James (Rev Dr)	Belfast	18550217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M17	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Belfast	18550500	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M18	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Belfast	18550623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M19	McCosh, James [Rev Dr]	Belfast, Queens College	18601118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M20	McCosh, James (Rev Dr)	Belfast	18601203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M21	McCosh, James (Dr)	Brechin	18640722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

M22	McCosh, James (Dr)	Belfast, Queens College	18600213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M23	McCosh, James (Dr)	Brechin	18680922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M24	McCosh, James (Prof)	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M25	McCulloch, Walter	North Berwick, Marine Hotel	18__1014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M26	MacDougall, P.C. [Patrick Campbell]	—	18680000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Professor of Moral Philosophy University of Edinburgh 1850-?
M27	MacDougall, P.C. [Patrick Campbell] (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 6 Clarendon Crescent	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	McFarlane, P.	Comrie, Perthshire	18570616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	McFarlane, P.	Comrie, Perthshire	18570630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M28	McIntosh, Charles	Dalkeith Park	18490111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gardner to Prince Leopold, Claremont House in Esher, Surrey. In 1838 remodelled the garden fro the Duke of Buccleuch in Dalkeith
M29	McIntosh, Charles	Dalkeith Park	18491109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M30	McIntosh, Charles	Dalkeith Park	18501108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M31	McIntosh, Charles	Dalkeith Park	18501230	C.K Swimph?	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M32	McIntosh, Charles	Dalkeith Park	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History, University of St Andrews 1882. Marine zoologist but also interested in plants
M33	McIntosh, Charles	Dalkeith	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M34	McIntosh William Carmichael (Dr)	Perth, Murray's Royal Asylum	18610906	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M35	McIntosh William Carmichael (Dr)	Perth, Murray's Royal Asylum	18611001	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M36	McIntosh William Carmichael (Dr)	Murthly	18690915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M37	McIntosh William Carmichael	Murthly	18700908	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M38	McIntosh William Carmichael	Murthly	18721231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M39	McIntosh William Carmichael (Dr)	Murthly	18761230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M40	McIntosh William Carmichael (Dr)	Murthly	18800413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M41	McIntosh William Carmichael	Murthly	18800506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

	McIntosh, W.	Murthly	18800620	Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M42	McIntosh William Carmichael (Dr)	Murthly	18800814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	MacDonald, W.	Paris	18670000	John Hutton Balfour	RSE archive	English	
M43	Mackay, J.T. [James Townsend]	Dublin, Haddington Terrace	18420118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant to Prof. of Botany at Trinity College, Dublin, 1804-1806. Curtator of the Botanic Garden at Trinity College, 1806. Member of London and Edinburgh Botanical Society
M44	Mackay, J.T. [James Townsend]	Dublin, Dawson Grove, Balls Bridge	18540308	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M45	Mackay, John S.	Grangemouth, Roseville	18810705	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	? School friend of Balfour, accomplished amateur botanist
M46	MacKenzie, George Steuart (Sir) McKenzie	Roslin, Rosebank	18460121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Mineralogist. Introduced new varieties of apples. Proposed curvilinear roofs to glasshouses
		—	18490303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc dockets and receipts	English	Printer of the first edition of the <i>Manual of Botany</i>
	McKenzie	Glasow, 48 London Street	18490403	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's misc dockets and receipts	English	
M47	Mackenzie, J. (Dr)	Inverness, Eileanach	18640607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M48	Mackenzie, J. (Dr)	Inverness, Eileanach	18640621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M49	Mackenzie, James (Rev)	Dunfermline	18521108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M50	MacKenzie, Stephen Coull (Dr)	Calcutta, Medical College Hospital	18670419	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Professor of Hygiene, Calcutta
M51	Mackie, W. (Dr)	Madagascar, Antananarivo	18780301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Chief Medical officer to the Queen and Court of Madagascar.
	Maclagan, Douglas	Edinburgh, 28 Heriot Row	18731229	Sir Robert Christison	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	1862, awarded the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health at the University of Edinburgh
M52	Maclagan, Douglas	Edinburgh, 28 Heriot Row	18810307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M53	Maclagan, Philip, Whiteside	[Canada], Amherstburg	18490410	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Practised Medicine in Canada as an army surgeon 1841-1853. Wrote " <i>Plant Collecting in W. Canada</i> "
M54	Maclagan, Philip, Whiteside	[Canada], Amherstburg	18500730	Dr Johnston	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M55	Maclagan, Philip, Whiteside	[Canada], Amherstburg	18500005	Dr Johnston	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M56	Maclagan, Philip, Whiteside (Dr)	Berwick	18520221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M57	Maclagan, R. Craig	Leith, 9 Salamander Street	18720912	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M58	Maclagan, Robert (Colonel)	[Edinburgh], 122 George Street	18650012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M59	Maclaren, G.G. [Dr]	Dehra Doon	18740219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Minister, Free Church, Glasgow, 1864-1878, Greenock, 1878-1901. Moderator of the General Assembly of Free Church, 1897
	McLaren, Duncan	Edinburgh, Newington House	18721005	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English	
M60	McLaren, W.F.	Glasgow, 56 Cambridge Street	18730529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M61	MacLeod, N. [Norman]	Glasgow	18630508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M62	MacLeod, N. [Norman]	Glasgow, Adelaide Place	18____28	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M63	MacLeod, N. [Norman]	Glasgow, Adelaide Place	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M64	MacMillan, Hugh (Rev)	Aberfeldy	18551011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M65	MacMillan, Hugh [Rev]	Edinburgh, Rankeillor Street	18530000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M66	MacMillan, Hugh [Rev]	Aberfeldy	18560617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M67	MacMillan, Hugh (Rev)	Blairgowrie, Kirkmichael, Free Manse of	18611114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M68	MacMillan, Hugh [Rev]	Arrochar, Larich Park, Glencroe	18740817	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M69	McNab, Gilbert	Jamaica, Kingston	18490221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Son of William McNab. In Shetland 1837 then to Jamaica, 1838
M70	McNab, Gilbert	Jamaica, Kingston	18500121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	McNab, Gilbert	Jamaica, Kingston	18500607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	McNab, Gilbert	Jamaica, Kingston, 61 Hanover Street	18510511	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	Son of James McNab. Lecturer in botany at the Crichton Royal, Institution, Dumfries, 1869. Prof. of Natural History, Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, 1870. Prof. of Botany, Royal College of Science for Ireland, Dublin 1872-1889. Scientific Superintendent of Glasnevin Botanic Garden, 1880
M71	McNab, William Ramsay	Dublin, Science and Art Department, Royal College of Science for Ireland, Stephen's Green	18750528	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M72	McNab, William Ramsay	Dumfries, Crichton Institute	18670129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	McNab, William Ramsay	Dumfries, Southern Counties Asylum	18691215	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	McNab, William Ramsay	Dublin, 4 Verour Parade, Clontarf,	18740216	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	McNab, William Ramsay	Dublin, 4 Verour Parade, Clontarf,	18780614	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M73	MacConachie, A.M.?	—	18491124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M74	MacOwan, Peter	Cape of Good Hope, Gill College Somerset East	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Taught chemistry at Huddersfield College, 1857. School Master Gill College, Somerset East, 1869. Director of the Botanic Garden, Cape Town, 1881-1891. India Sub committee
M75	MacQueen Kenneth	Edinburgh, 9 Royal Circus	18501108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M76	MacQueen Kenneth	Edinburgh, 9 Royal Circus	18521201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M76II	Macvicar John Gibson (Rev)	Moffat, Manse of	18591214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in Natural History at the University of St Andrews 1827. Pastor, Scottish Church Ceylon, 1839-1852. Minister in Moffat, 1853
M77	MacQueen Kenneth	—	18590000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M78	MacQueen Kenneth	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M78a	McTier, W.W.	—	18__0412	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M78c	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18591221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M79	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18600214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in Natural History at the University of St Andrews 1827. Pastor, Scottish Church Ceylon, 1839-1852. Minister in Moffat, 1853
M80	Macvicar John Gibson (Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18600218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M81	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18600620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M82	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18600811	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M83	Macvicar John Gibson (Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18600822	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M84	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18600831	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M85	Macvicar John Gibson (Rev Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18960906	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M86	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18601025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M87	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18601103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M88	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18601114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M89	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18601119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M90	Macvicar John Gibson (Rev Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18620120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M91	Macvicar John Gibson (Rev Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18640510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M92	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18641028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

M93	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18641026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M94	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18641114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18650104	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18650110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	Macvicar John Gibson [Rev]	Moffat, Manse of	18650720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M95	Macvicar John Gibson (Rev Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18661004	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M96	Macvicar John Gibson (Dr)	Moffat, Manse of	18760307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M97	Madden, Edward (Major)	[Edinburgh], 26 Regent Terrace	18530129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	President of Edinburgh Botanical Society 1853. Officer in Bengal Artillery, 1830-1849. Sent seeds to Glasnevin Botanic Garden
M98	Madden, Edward (Major)	[Edinburgh], 26 Regent Terrace	18520212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M99	Madden, Edward (Colonel)	[Edinburgh], 26 Regent Terrace	18560430	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M100	Madden, Edward [Major]	[Edinburgh], 26 Regent Terrace	18__0616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M101	Madden, Henry. R.	[London], 30 Carlton Hill, St John's Wood	18__0531	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M102	Maingay, Alexander Carroll	Ardglass	18561013	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Received his MD from Edinburgh 1858. Indian Medical Service, 1859, China 1860. In charge of jail in Malacca. Murdered in Rangoon 1869.
M103	Maitland, William	Reigate, Northcote	18650228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M104	Malan, B.	La Tour	18620321	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M105	Malan, B. (Rev)	La Tour	18630210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M106	Mallet, Louis	London, India Office	18780823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder I-L	English	
	Mealan, Charles	Edinburgh, 1 Park Street	18650120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
	Mealan, Charles	Edinburgh, 1 Park Street	18650210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
	Manson, Thomas William	Cockermouth, Gill House, Papcastle	—	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M108	Markham, Clements Robert [Sir]	[London], India Office	18631106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lived in Peru, 1852-1853 studying Inca ruins. Later employed by India Office until 1877. Planned and executed a project to plant <i>Cinchona</i> in India. Secretary, RGS 1863-1888. President 1893-1905.
M109	Markham, Clements Robert (Dr)	London, 3 Harley Street	18651212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M110	Marnock, Robert	[London], 16a Alpha Road, St Johns Wood	18520505	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Landscape gardner

M111	Marshall, David	Kinross, Loch Leven Fishing	18740418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Son of John Marshall, Lord Curriehill. John Marshall Junior was a barrister, became a judge in 1874 carrying the title Lord Curriehill.
M112	Marshall, David	Kinross, Loch Leven Fishing	18740522	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M113	Marshall, John Junior	Edinburgh, Balerno, Curriehill	18470828	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M114	Marshall, John Junior	–	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M115	Marshall, John Junior	Curriehill	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M116	Martin, Alexander (Major)	Ardrossan	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History and Director of Montpellier Botanic Garden
M117	Martin, William [Prof]	Aberdeen, Marischal College	18521127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M118	Martin, William (Prof)	London, 4 Maddox Street	18560712	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M119	Martins, Charles	Montpellier, Jardin des Plantes	18660426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M120	Martins, Charles	Montpellier, Jardin des Plantes	18660823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M121	Martins, Charles	Montpellier, Jardin des Plantes	18710214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

M122	Martius, C. [Dr C.F.P. von]	Munich	18560406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M123	Martius, C. [Dr C.F.P. von]	Munich	18560212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M124	Martius, C. [Dr C.F.P. von]	Munich	18620210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M125	Martius, Theodore (Dr)	Erlangen	18630228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M126	Mason, Nathaniel Haslope	London, 3 Red Lion Square	18570723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Collected plants in Madeira, 1855-1857
	Mason, Thomas Monck	London, Charterhouse	18791022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M127	Masse, E.	Marseille, Rue Breteuil 59	18730412	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M128	Massee, George Edward	Bulmer, near York	18680100	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Mycologist. Principal Assistant, Kew Herbarium 1893-1915. First President of British Mycological Society, 1896-1898
M129	Massee, George Edward	Bulmer, near York	18680115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M130	Masson, David (Prof)	Edinburgh, 3 Rosebery Crescent	18660120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at the University of Edinburgh
M131	Masson, David (Prof)	Edinburgh, 3 Rosebery Crescent	18661103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M132	Masson, David [Prof]	Edinburgh, 3 Rosebery Crescent	18671014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M133	Masson, David (Prof)	Edinburgh, 3 Rosebery Crescent	18671015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Masson, David [Prof]	—	18710310	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M134	Masson, David [Prof]	Edinburgh, 10 Regent Terrace	18780614	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M135	Masson, Dr	Genova	18621101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M136	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	London, 32 Rye Lane, Peckham	18591000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	MD St. Andrews 1862. Lecturer in botany, St George's Hospital, London 1855-1868
M137	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	[London], 32 Rye Lane, Peckham	18641022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M138	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	[London], 32 Rye Lane, Peckham	18650831	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M139	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	London, Gardeners Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette Office, 41 Wellington Street, Strand	18660424	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M140	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden (Dr)	London, Gardeners Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette Office, 41	18670125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M141	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	Wellington Street, Strand London, Gardeners Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette Office, 41 Wellington Street, Strand	18750708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	London, 41 Wellington Street, Strand. The Gardners' Chronical Office	18750719	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	Masters, Maxwell, Tylden	London, 41 Wellington Street, Strand. The Gardners' Chronical Office	18750819	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M142	Matheson, Adam	Jedburgh, 50 High Street	18590802	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Member of the Geological Society
M143	Matheson, Adam	Jedburgh	18611213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M144	Matheson, Adam	Jedburgh	18680210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M145	Matthew, Pat [Patrick]	Errol, Gourdiehill	18660615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M146	Maughan, Robert	London, 23 Edward's Terrace, Pentonville	18401104	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the original 21 members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

M147	Maund, Benjamin	Bromsgrove	18501220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Druggist and booksellers in Bromsgrove.
M148	Maunsell, H.	Dublin	18411221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M149	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18710904	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Tile manufacturer. Garden at Benthall Hall. Botanisted with J.D. Hooker and J. Ball in Morocco, 1871
M150	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18660721	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M151	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18731215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M152	Maw, George	Benthall Works Broseley, Shropshire	18740421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M153	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18741103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M154	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18750508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M155	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18780603	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M156	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18780914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M157	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18790104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M158	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18790123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M159	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18800428	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M160	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18800930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M161	Maw, George	Benthall Hall, near Broseley	18801004	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M162	Maxwell, H. [Helenora, Lady]	Newton Stewart, Monreith	18630414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	MP for Wigtown, 1880-1906. Had garden of rare trees and shrubs at Monreith
M163	Maxwell, H.([Helenora, Lady])	Newton Stewart, Monreith	18630824	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M164	Maxwell, James Clerk (Prof)	Aberdeen, Marischal College	18591201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Mathematical physicist. Chair of Natural Philosophy at Kings College London 1860- 1865.
	Maxwell, James Clerk	—	—	—	Cambridge University	English	
M165	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18510707	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M166	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18580722	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M167	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18581111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M168	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18581111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M169	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18581113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M170	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18581113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M171	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18611107	Cosmo Innes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M172	Maxwell, J. Hall	Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural	18611119	Cosmo Innes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

M173	Maxwell, J. Hall	Society of Scotland Edinburgh, 6 Albyn Place, Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	18611116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M174	Menitjes, J.J. (Dr)	London, 16 St George Street, Mansion House	18611231	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M175	Menitjes, J.J. (Dr)	Cape Town	18620221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M176	Melville, A.G. [Alexander Gordon]	[Ireland], Nuns Island, Galway	18530117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History at Queen's College Galway 1849-1882
M177	Menteith, James Stuart	Worcestershire, Easton Court, Tenbury	18521109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M178	Meredith, John (Dr)	Demerara, Colonial Hospital	18620222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M179	Meredith, John [Dr]	Demerara, Georgetown	18631121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M180	Mennier, Stanislas	Paris, Museum d'Histoire Naturelle. Geologie	18740000	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M181	Meyer, Ernst	Regiomonti (= Königsberg)	18291023	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	Latin	German botanists and botanical historian. Prof. of Botany University of Königsberg and Director of the Botanic Garden

M182	Meyer, Ernst	Koenigsberg	18440324	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M183	Micheli, Jean Louis	Geneva	18750400	Death Notice	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Notice of death
M184	Michell, R. [Rev Dr Richard]	Oxford, St Giles	18670630	Carrington	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M185	McMicking, Thomas	Helensburgh, Burnbrae	18760122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M186	McMicking, Thomas	[Edinburgh], Free Church Asembly Hall	18760529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M187	McMicking, Thomas	Helensburgh, Burnbrae	18800810	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M188	Miquel, F.A.G.	Utrecht	18710123	Death Notice	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Notice of death
M189	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow	18470803	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Member of the West of Scotland Dredging Community
M190	Miles, Charles Popham (Rev)	Dunoon, English Episcopal Chapel, Argyllshire	18480706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M191	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow, 13 Sandyford Place	18500919	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M192	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow	18501010	Dr Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M193	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow	18510405	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M194	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow, 14 Buckingham Terrace	18540315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M195	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow	18551011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M196	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow	18551119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M197	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	[Isle of Arran], Holy Island, Lamlash	18560623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M198	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	[Isle of Arran], Holy Island, Lamlash	18560703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M199	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	[Isle of Arran], Holy Island, Lamlash	18560719	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M200	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	[Isle of Arran], Holy Island, Lamlash	18560804	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M201	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Glasgow, 14 Buckingham Terrace	18560924	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M202	Miles, Charles Popham (Principal)	Malta, The College, St Julians	18600221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M203	Miles, Charles Popham (Rev)	Sunderland, Monkwearmouth Vicarage	18671028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

M204	Miles, Charles Popham [Rev]	Sunderland, Monkwearmouth Vicarage	18740619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Stone mason. Self-educated geologist, also interested in palaeobotany
M205	Miller, Hugh	[Edinburgh], Witness Office	18500000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M206	Miller, Hugh	Edinburgh, Witness Newspaper Office, Front of Royal Exchange	18550324	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M207	Miller, J.D.	Aberdeen	18470712	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M208	Miller, James	Edinburgh, 51 Queen Street	18560322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M209	Millingen, Alex V. [Alexander Van] (Rev)	Logie Pert near Montrose, Free Church Manse	18670621	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M210	Milne, David	[Edinburgh], 10 York Place	18460630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M211	Milne, John	Banff, King Edward	18760524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M212	Milne, John	Banff, King Edward	18760529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M213	Milne, John	Banff, King Edward	18760613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M214	Milne, John	Banff, King Edward	18760619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Writing to Balfour concerning an annual government grant of £4000 for scientific research
	Milne Home, David	Florence	18790000	John Hutton Balfour	RSE Archive		
M215	Milne, William Grant	[West Africa], Creek Town, Old Calabar	18630629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gardner at RBGE. Botanist on 'Herald' Expedition to Fiji, 1852-1856. Collected plants in West Africa 1862-1866
M216	Milne, William Grant	West Africa, Creek Town, Old Calabar	18630700	Mr McNab	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M217	Mitchell, John M.	Leith	18570415	George Wilson. Prof of Technology	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M218	Mitchell, John M.	Leith	18570421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M219	Mitchell, W.	[Edinburgh], 9 Beaumont Place	18591101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Linnean Society 1867. British palaeontologist
M220	Mitchell, William Stephen	Bournemouth, Peachley	18660929	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M221	Mitchell, William Stephen	—	18670822	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M222	Mitchell, William Stephen	Bath	18__1022	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M223	Mitford, Robert	[Yorkshire], Hunmanby Hall	18491012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M224	Mitten, William	Hurstpierpoint, [Sussex]	18690224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Chemist and druggist. Bryologist
M225	Mitten, William	Hurstpierpoint, [Sussex]	18690316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M226	Mitten, William	Hurstpierpoint, [Sussex]	18700228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M227	Moberly, Charles. E.	Rugby	18751007	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M228	Moncrieff, (Sir) H. Wellwood	Edinburgh, 43 Cuthbert's Street	18631029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Originally Muir but he changed his name to conceal his Scottish origin. Foreman at Trinity College Garden, Dublin 1829-1834. Curator at Glasnevin botanic garden 1838
M229	Moncrieff, [Sir] H. Wellwood	Edinburgh, 3 Bruntsfield Terrace	18740214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M230	Monro, A. Binning	[Edinburgh], 28 Rutland Square	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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M232	Montgomery, Robert [Sir]	[Lahore]	18630100	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M233	Moore, David	[Dublin], Glasnevin	18450112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M234	Moore, David	[Dublin], Glasnevin	18460124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M235	Moore, David	[Dublin], Glasnevin	18470601	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M236	Moore, David	[Dublin], Glasnevin	18540104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M237	Moore, David	[Dublin], Glasnevin	18560516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M238	Moore, David	Dublin, Royal Dublin Society Botanic Garden, Glasnevin	18740922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M239	Moore, David	Dublin, Royal Dublin Society Botanic Garden, Glasnevin	18741214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M240	Moore, David	Dublin, Royal Dublin Society Botanic Garden, Glasnevin	18750519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M241	Moore, David	Dublin, Royal Dublin Society Botanic Garden, Glasnevin	18760807	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M242	Moore, Oswald A.	York	18470928	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Physician in York. Botanical curator at York Museum 1840-1862
M243	Moore, Oswald A.	York	18530627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M244	Moore, Thomas	[London], Chelsea	18540624	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Linnean Society, 1851. Gardner at Regent's Park 1844-1847. Curator at Physic Garden, Chelsea, 1848. Member of London Botanical Society

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M246	Moore, Thomas	[London], Chelsea	18601206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M247	Moore, Thomas	[London], Chelsea	18601222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M248	Moore, Thomas	[London], Chelsea	18601229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M249	Moore, Thomas	[London], Chelsea	18601229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M250	Moore, Thomas	[London], Chelsea	18610208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	More, J.L.	Edinburgh, 19 Great King Street	18510913	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890s Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
M251	More, A.G. [Alexander Goodman]	Isle of Wight, Bembridge	18610510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant at the Natural History Museum in Dublin, 1867. Curator, of the museum 1881-1887
M252	More, A.G. [Alexander Goodman]	Isle of Wight, Bembridge	18610625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M253	More, A.G. [Alexander Goodman]	Isle of Wight, Bembridge	18610704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M254	More, A.G. [Alexander Goodman]	Dublin, 3 Botanic View, Glasnevin	18631226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M255	More, A.G. [Alexander Goodman]	Isle of Wight, Vectis Lodge, Bembridge	18__0228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M256	More, A.G. [Alexander Goodman]	Dublin, 3 Botanic View, Glasnevin	18__1229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M257	Morehead, C. [Dr Charles]	[Edinburgh], 34 Melville Street	18680123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M258	Morren, Edouard	Liege	18760318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Prof. of Botany at the University Leige, Belgium
M259	Morren, Edouard	Liege, Jardin Botanique	18771212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
M260	Morrison, Adam	Edinburgh, 45 York Place	18550810	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	Mudd, W. [William]	Yorkshire, Cleveland Lodge, Great Ayton, near Stokesly	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M261	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne Botanic and Zoological Garden	18590516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of the Melbourne Botanic Garden 1857-1873
M262	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne Botanic and Zoological Garden	18600119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M263	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne Botanic and Zoological Garden	18600725	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M264	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron] (Dr)		18620626	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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M266	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	–	18621124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M267	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	–	18680125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M268	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron] (Dr)	Melbourne Botanic and Zoological Garden	18630925	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M269	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	–	18640725	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M270	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne Botanic and Zoological Garden	18660921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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M277	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne Botanic and Zoological Garden	18700827	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M278	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne	18740222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M279	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne	18740325	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M280	Mueller, Ferdinand von [Baron]	Melbourne	18740418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M281	Muir, John	London, 33 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park	18650501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	NB The Indologist (not the Conservationist)
M282	Muir, John	Edinburgh, 16 Regent Terrace	18670218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M283	Muir, John (D.C.L.)	Edinburgh, 16 Regent Terrace	18631128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M284	Muir, John	Bridge of Earn, Rossie House	18680605	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

M285	Muir, W. [Sir William]	Aberdeen	18801007	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the founding 12 members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris under A. de Jussieu in Montpellier. Travelled to Algeria 1839-1859 where he collected plants
M286	Munby, Giles	London, Lawn Villas, Woodgreen	18660706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M287	Munby, Giles	London, Lawn Villas, Woodgreen	18670628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M288	Munby, Giles	Farnham, The Holt	18750201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M289	Munro, Robert (Rev)	Kilmarnock	18790322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	General. Collected plants in India in the 1840s and in Barbados 1870-1875 Awarded his MD in Edinburgh 1851. In Begal Medical Service 1853-1855. Lecturer in Botany, St Mary's Hospital, London 1856
	Murdo, Robertson	Edinburgh, Abercorn Nursery, Piershill	18740108	James McNab	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M290	Munro, William	Hampshire, Mapperton Lodge, Farnboro' Road	18680214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M291	Murchison, Charles	Sidmouth, Ivy Cottage	18490628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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M293	Murchison, Charles (Dr)	London, 79 Wimpole Street	18611003	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M294	Murchison, Charles (Dr)	London, 79 Wimpole Street	18650218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

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M296	Murchison, Charles	[London], 79 Wimpole Street	18731213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M297	Murchison, Roderick	[London], 16 Belgrave Square	18570317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M298	Murchison, Roderick	—	18570320	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M299	Murchison, Roderick	[London], 28 Jermyn Street	18611220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M300	Murchison, Roderick	[London], 28 Jermyn Street	18611226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M301	Murchison, Roderick	[London], 16 Belgrave Square	18710705	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M302	Murchison, Roderick	[London], 16 Belgrave Square	18710717	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M303	Murdoch, John Burn	Edinburgh, 20 York Place	18471214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M304	Murdoch, John Burn	Stirling, Gartincaber	18810902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M305	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18340306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical Doctor in Aberdeen

M306	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18341031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M307	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18350207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M308	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18350427	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M309	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18351031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M310	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, 9 Union Terrace	18360525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M311	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, 9 Union Terrace	18360013	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M312	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18360701	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M313	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen	18360000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M314	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen	18361106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M315	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18370025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M316	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, 9 Union Terrace	18371118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

M317	Murray, Alex	Aberdeen, Union Terrace	18360012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M318	Murray, Andrew	Edinburgh, 1 Scotland Street	18561105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M319	Murray, Andrew	Edinburgh	18561113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M320	Murray, Andrew	Edinburgh, 1 Scotland Street	18591111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M321	Murray, Andrew	Edinburgh, 1 Scotland Street	18591214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M322	Murray, Andrew	—	18600227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M323	Murray, Andrew	Edinburgh	18601206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M324	Murray, Andrew	[London], Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington	18600213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M325	Murray, Andrew	[London], 67 Bedford Gardens, Kensington	18700224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M326	Murray, Andrew	[London], 67 Bedford Gardens, Kensington	18720228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
M327	Murray, Andrew	[London], 67 Bedford Gardens, Kensington	18740125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

M328	Murray, Isabella	Hamilton, Auchincampbell	18790517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Daughter of Stewart Murray, Superintendent of Glasgow Botanic Gardens
M329	Murray, John A. [John Archibald, Lord Murray]	[Edinburgh], 11 Great Stuart Street	18470000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M330	Murray, John A. [John Archibald, Lord Murray]	Edinburgh, 11 Great Stuart Street	18541102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Murray, John A. [John Archibald, Lord Murray]	Edinburgh, 11 Great Stuart Street	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
M331	Murray, John	Selkirk, Philiphaugh	18550213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
M332	Murray, Stewart	Glasgow, Botanic Gardens	18480401	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Superintendent of Glasgow Botanic Garden until 1852
M333	Murray, Thomas (Dr)	Lasswade	18641111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N1	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	(Paris)	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Made optics for microscopes
N2	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	18530602	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N3	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	18530616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

N4	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	18531016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N5	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	18531200	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N6	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	–	18530000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N7	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	18550515	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N8	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	18550516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N9	Nachet, Alfred [Jean Alfred]	Paris, 16 rue Serpente	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
N10	Nägeli, Charles	Kilchberg, near Zurich	18400504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Prof. of Botany and Director of Munich Botanic garden
N11	Naudin, Ch.	Collioure, Jardin d'Experiences	18760126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Member of the Institute of France, Antibes
N12	Nathorst, Alfred	Edinburgh, Philip's Cockburn Hotel	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N13	Naumman, C.O.	Edinburgh, 12 Scotland Street. Imperial and Royal Austrian Consulate	18690803	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N14	Neaves, Charles	[Edinburgh], 7 Ch. [Charlotte] Square	18650000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

N15	Neaves, Charles	[Edinburgh] Ch. Sq. [Charlotte Square]	18650000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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	Neaves, Charles	Edinburgh, 7 Charlotte Square	18741226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	Neaves, Charles	Haltwhistle, Blenkinsop	18710715	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
N17	Neaves, Charles	[Edinburgh], 7 Charlotte Square	18761020	Royal Society Club	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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N20	Neill & Co.	[Edinburgh], Old Fishmarket	18600125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Netherlands progress Industrial Society	—	18700300	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
	Netherlands progress Industrial Society	—	18700300	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	English	
N21	Newman, Edward	[London], 45 Wellclose Square	18410428	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Linnean Society 1833. Printer. History of British Ferns and Allied Plants 1840 (illustrated by himself)

N22	Newman, Edward	[London], 45 Wellclose Square	18410525	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N23	Newman, Edward	[London], 45 Wellclose Square	18410615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N24	Newman, Edward	[London], 65 Ratcliff Highway	18420620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N25	Newman, Edward	London, 2 Hanover Street, Peckham	18421103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N26	Newman, Edward	London, 2 Hanover Street, Peckham	18430623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N27	Newman, Edward	Peckham	18430718	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N28	Newman, Edward	London, 9 Devonshire Street, City	18450122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N29	Newman, Edward	London, 9 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Strett	18451202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N30	Newman, Edward	London	18540828	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N31	Newton, Alfred (Prof)	Cambridge, Magdalene College	18690425	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Comparative Anatomay at Cambridge 1866-1907. Awarded Gold Medal from Linnaean Society
N32	Newton, Alfred (Prof)	Cambridge, Magdalene College	18690511	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

N33	Newton, H.A. [Hubert Anson]	Connecticut, New Haven, Yale College	18710328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Astronomer and mathematician, became an authority on comets and meteors. Foreign member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh MD Edinburgh 1857. Pupil of JHB. Bryologist
N34	Nichol, William	Edinburgh, 2 Queen Street	18550900	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N35	Nicholson, George Nicholson, George	Royal Botanic Garden Kew Royal Botanic Garden Kew	18781123 18910920	John Hutton Balfour Isaac Bayley Balfour?	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English English	
N36	Nicholson, H. Alleyne	St Andrews, West Port House	18760225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	PhD Göttingen 1862. MD Edinburgh 1869. Prof. of Natural History in Toronto, 1871, Durham 1874, St Andrews 1885, and Aberdeen 1882.
N37	Nicholson, H. Alleyne	St Andrews University	18820211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N38	Nicholson, H. Alleyne (Professor)	St Andrews	18800303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N39	Nicholson, H. Alleyne	St Andrews	18820502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N40	Nicholson, Thomas (Dr)	—	18480000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Ship's surgeon. In Antigua 1819 and 1822-1877. Sent plants and drawings to W. J. Hooker
N41	Nicol, James	Aberdeen	18601214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N42	Nolan, Thomas (Rev)	[London], 34 Brunswick Square	18660205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

N43	Norman, Alfred Merle [Rev]	—	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Royal Society 1890, Fellow of the Linnean Society 1880. Curate Co. Durham 1858, 1864-1866. Marine Biologist. Member of London Botanical Society
N44	Norman, Alfred Merle [Rev]	County Durham, Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	18601227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N45	Norman, Alfred Merle (Rev)	[County Durham], Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	18610107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N46	Norman, Alfred Merle (Rev)	County Durham, Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	18610912	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N47	Norman, A.M. [Alfred Merle] [Rev]	County Durham, Burnmoor Rectory, Fence Houses	18741014	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N48	Norman, A.M. [Alfred Merle] [Rev]	County Durham, Burnmoor Rectory, Fence Houses	18750012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Collected plants in Madeira
N49	Norman, A.M. [Alfred Merle] [Rev]	Devonshire, Salcombe	18750712	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N50	Norman Francis M.	Madeira	18660418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
N51	Northcote, Stafford, H. (Sir)	London, Treasury	18590129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE plastic folder misc notes (Balfour section)	English	Financial Secretary to the Treasury
	Nylander, William (Dr)	Paris, Villa Ste Leonie a Plaisance	18690923	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
	Nyman, Carl Frederik	Stockholm	18780323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	French	Swedish botanist. Curator at the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm

O1	Nyman, Carl Frederik	Stockholm	18780607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	French	
	Nyman, Carl Frederik	Stockholm	18780625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder M-N	French	
	Oblach, Jon. E.	Graz	18470723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
O2	Ogilvie, George (Dr)	Aberdeen, 29 Union Place	18630519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Physiology, University of Aberdeen
O3	Ogilvie, George	Aberdeen, 29 Union Place	18700301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
O4	Ogle	—	18630913	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	MA Oxon 1852. MD 1861. Lecturer in Physiology, St. George's Hospital, London
O5	Oldham, Thomas	[India], Monghyr	18540619	Professor Edward Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Geology, Trinity College, Dublin, 1845. Indian Geological Survey, 1850-76
O6	Oliver, Daniel (Dr)	Newcastle on Tyne	18501115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant in Kew Herbarium 1858. Keeper of the herbarium 1864-1890. Prof. of Botany University College London, 1861-1888. Member of London and Edin. Botanical Society
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O8	Oliver, Daniel	Newcastle on Tyne	18561118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
O9	Oliver, Daniel (Prof)	Royal Botanic Garden Kew	18640304	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

O10	Oliver, Daniel (Prof)	Royal Botanic Garden Kew	18640914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
O11	Oliver, Daniel	Richmond	18640415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
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O28	Oliver, Daniel (Prof)	Royal Botanic Garden Kew	18781009	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Oliver, Daniel	—	18781104	Mr Webb	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English
	Oliver, Daniel	—	18781102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English
	Oliver, Daniel	—	—	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English
	Oliver, Daniel	—	18811128	Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English
	Oliver, Daniel	—	18820408	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English

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	Ormerod, Eleanor, A.	Isleworth, Dunster Lodge, Spring Crobe	18800501	Andrew Taylor	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	Horticultural entomologist at the Royal Horticultural Society, 1882
O30	Ørsted, A.S. [Anders Sandøe]	Copenhagen	18620906	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, University of Copenhagen 1851-1862
	Ostberg, Petter	Upsala	18770109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
O31	Ostberg, Petter	Upsala, Fogelsongen	18771019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
O32	Ostberg, Petter	Stockholm, Carlsvik	18790220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
O33	Oudemans, C.A.J.A.	Amsterdam	18801203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany and Director of the Amsterdam Botanic Garden
O34	Owen, Richard	London, Royal College of Surgeons	18541201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Hungarian Prof. at Royal College of Surgeons 1849-1856. Superintendent of Natural History Department in British Museum
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O35	Owen, Richard	British Museum	18790319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Owen, C.M.	Ireland	18520700	Dr Macfarlane	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
	Owen, C.M.	London, 16 The Chase, Clapham Common	—	Dr Macfarlane	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	

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P2	Park, P. [Patric]	[Edinburgh], 23 York Place	18490000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P3	Parlatore, Filippo	Firenze	18660226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of the Herbarium, Florence
P4	Parlatore, Filippo	Florence	18710120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P5	Parnell, Richard (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 50 Rankeillor Street	18350602	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh 1837. Ink manufactuer. One of the founding members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh
P6	Parnell, Richard	[Edinburgh], 50 Rankeillor Street	18421020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P7	Parnell, Richard	[Edinburgh], 50 Rankeillor Street	18420024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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P11	Paterson, G.	Hamburg	18410604	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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P13	Paterson, William	Edinburgh, 57 East Crosscauseway (c/o Mrs Henderson)	18521210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P14	Patterson, Robert	Belfast, 3 College Square	18410418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prominent Belfast naturalist. Member of Belfast Natural History Society
P15	Paul, Henry	Gibraltar	18560528	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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	Peach, Charles, William	Edinburgh, 30 Haddington Place	18691206	James McNab	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	Coastguard and naturalist
	Peach, Charles, William	Edinburgh, 30 Haddington Place	18720820	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
	Peach, Charles, William	Edinburgh	18750701	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
	Peach, Charles, William	—	—	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	

	Pearson, William, Henry	Manchester, 115 Church Street	18771114	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	Yarn agent. Hepaticologist
	Pegler, Louis Wellesley Hemington	Surrey, Montague House, Ewell	18770606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	Surgeon. Presented his collection of fossil trees and ferns to the British Museum
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P18	Percy, John	Nottingham	18390928	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P19	Percy, John	Birmingham, 56 Newhall Street	18411215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gained his MD in Edinburgh in 1838. Fellow of the Royal Society in 1847. Pupil of A. de Jussieu. Collected in France and Switzerland
P20	Pereira, John [Dr]	London, 20 Artillery Place	18410903	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P21	Pereira, John [Dr]	London, Finsbury Square	18500822	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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P23	Petavel, E. (Rev)	London, 13 Hunter St, Brunswick Square	18640629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
P24	Petavel, E. (Rev)	London, 13 Hunter St, Brunswick Square	18640714	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Apothecary at Aldersgate dispensary where he became Prof. of Materia Medica of New Medical School. Prof. of Materia Medica at the Pharmaceutical Society, 1843
P25	Petavel, E. [Rev]	Bonn, Hospital?	18650000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

P26	Peters, Wm. [Rev]	Manse of Kinross	18740420	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant Curator of the Hungarian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons London, 1862- 1867. Curator of RCSE 1869-1875. Prof. of Medicine and Anatomy at the University of St. Andrews 1875-1908
P27	Peters, Wm. [Rev]	Manse of Kinross	18740421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P28	Pettigrew, James Bell	London, Royal College of Surgeons of England	18640112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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P30	Pettigrew, James Bell (Dr)	London, Royal College of Surgeons of England	18640427	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Brother to Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore. Retired from India Office in 1871
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P32	Phillips, John	Oxford, BAAS	18600510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P33	Phoebus, Philipp	Giessen	18671200	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P34	Pictet de la Rive, [?F.J.]	Geneva	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Physician and Pharmacologist. Appointed Chair of Pharmacology at University of Giessen, 1843-1865
P35	Pierce, T. (Major)	Beawr, East Indies	18641018	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

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P37	Reid, F.A. (Francis Archibald)	[Madras]	—	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P38	Planchon, Jules Emile	Montpellier	18600114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Assistant in W.J. Hooker's herbarium at Kew, 1844-1848. Prof. of Botany, Ghent. Director of the School of Pharmacy, and Prof. in the Faculty of Science, Montpellier 1881.
P39	Playfair, George	[Uttar Pradesh], Agra Medical School	18640321	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Inspector General of Hospitals
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P41	Playfair, Lyon	[London], Marlborough House	18550430	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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P44	Playfair, Lyon	[London], Cattle Palgue Commission, House of Commons/Princip al Floor Rm 10	18631026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Playfair, Lyon	Edinburgh, 14 Abercromby Place	18651108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	

P45	Playfair, Lyon	St Andrews	18680630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Author of several natural history texts
P46	Plinian Society	Edinburgh	18410210	Edin Bot Soc	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
	Plues, Margaret	[Edinburgh], Elm Cottage	18620203	Dr (Dean E.B.) Ramsay	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Plues, Margaret	[Edinburgh], 1 Blackford Road, Morningside	18640514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
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P49	Pockling, Edmund Dr	London	18590916	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Counsellor Royal of Health
P50	Pollender Dr (F.A.A.)	Wipperfurt, Prussia	18681001	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P51	Ponton, Mungo	Kew	18710809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P52	Ponton, Mungo	Clifton, 9 Arlington Villas	18751225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P53	Portlock, Joseph Ellison (Captain)	Corfu	18461223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P54	Portlock, Joseph Ellison (Captain)	–	18660720	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	English
P55	Portlock, Joseph Ellison (Colonel)	Corfu	18560702	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

P56	Post, George, E (Rev Dr)	On the Nile	18670131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P57	Post, George, E	Beirout	18681228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P58	Prendergast, [Joseph Samuel]	Bath, 21 Bathwick Hill	18740727	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P59	Primrose [The Hon Bouverie Francis]	[Edinburgh], Board of Manufactures	18630526	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
P60	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander	[London], 48 York Terrace	18610327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the 12 founding members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Gained his MD in Edinburgh in 1836. Physician at Chichester from 1840. Collected a herbarium of Sussex plants. Took the name of Prior in 1859 in accordance with a bequest. Curator of Fielding Herbarium in Oxford. Collected in South Africa, West Indies, Canada and Europe
P61	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander	[London], 48 York Terrace	18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander	Halse House, Taunton	18780513	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
P62	Pritzel, Georg August	Berlin	18691201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	German Librarian and botanical writer
Q1	Queckett, Edwin	[London], 50 Wellclose Square	18431129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Microscopist and Surgeon. Lecturer in Botany at the London Hospital in 1835. Founder member of the Royal Microscopical Society
Q2	Queckett, Edwin	[London], 50 Wellclose Square	18431211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

R1	Radlkofer, L. [L.A.T.]	Munich	18690206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	Prof. of Botany at the University of Munich
R2	Rafn, C.C	Copenhagen, Royal Society of Northern Antiquities	18580423	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R3	Rafn, C.C	Copenhagen	18590127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R4	Rafn, C.C	Copenhagen	18620429	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R5	Rafn, C.C	Copenhagen	18631006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R6	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18420222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Practised as a surgeon but settled in Penzance in 1837 as a botanist. President, of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, 1883-1884. Mainly a diatomist
R7	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18420228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R8	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18420402	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R9	Ralfs, John	Dolgelly	18420829	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R10	Ralfs, John	Dolgelly	18420800	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R11	Ralfs, John	Dolgelly	18420902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

R12	Ralfs, John	Dolgelly	18420913	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R13	Ralfs, John	Devonshire, Ilfracombe	18421010	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R14	Ralfs, John	Ilfracombe	18421015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R15	Ralfs, John	Ilfracombe	18421018	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R16	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18421119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R17	Ralfs, John	—	18421229	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R18	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18430103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R19	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18430109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R20	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18430223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R21	Ralfs, John	—	18430129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R22	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18430211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

R23	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18430504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R24	Ralfs, John	—	18430000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R25	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18440207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R26	Ralfs, John	—	18440214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R27	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18451115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R28	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18451212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R29	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18460603	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R30	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18460228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18520930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English
R31	Ralfs, John	Penzance	18570519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R32	Ralfs, John	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R33	Ramsay, Andrew	London, 6 Craigs Court, Charing Cross	18460613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

R34	Ramsay, Andrew (Prof)	Dunbar	18541228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R35	Ramsay, Andrew (Prof)	Dunbar	18541201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R36	Ramsay, Andrew	Dunbar	18541207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R37	Ramsay, Andrew	Stoke Upon Trent	18541221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R38	Ramsay, Andrew (G.C.)	Cheltenham, 28 Cambray Place	18560124	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R39	Ramsay, Dean [Edward Bannerman]	[Edinburgh], 23 Ainslie Place	18601206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R40	Ramsay, Dean [Edward Bannerman]	[Edinburgh], 23 Ainslie Place	18611018	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R41	Rankin, D.R. (Dr) [Daniel Reid]	Carluke	18531031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R42	Rankin, D.R. [Dr Daniel Reid]	Carluke	18580629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R43	Rankin, D.R. [Dr Daniel Reid]	Clydesdale	18580706	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Rankine, John Macgowan	Glasgow, 59 St Vincent Street	18700608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
R44	Ransome, George	Ipswich	18491025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Founding Secretary of Ipswich Museum

R45	Ravenscroft, Edward [James]	Haddington	18580306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Printer and Publisher in Edinburgh
R46	Ravenscroft, Edward [James]	Edinburgh	18580309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R47	Ravenscroft, Edward [James]	London, The Farmer, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street	18700902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R48	Redfern, Peter [Dr]	Aberdeen, 2 Crown Place East	18531210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology at King's College Aberdeen
R49	Redfern, Peter [Dr]	Aberdeen, 2 Crown Place East	18540131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R50	Redfern, Peter [Dr]	Aberdeen, 2 Crown Place East	18540213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R51	Redfern, Peter [Dr]	Aberdeen, 2 Crown Place East	18540223	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R52	Redfern, Peter (Dr)	Aberdeen	18550326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of the Imperial Botanic Garden, St Petersburg
R53	Regel, Edouard de	St Petersburg	18790919	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R54	Regel, Edouard de	St Petersburg	18790325	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R55	Regel, Edouard de	St Petersburg	18791220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

R56	Reichenbach, H.G.	Hamburg	18710804	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany, Hamburg
R57	Reichenbach, H.G.	Hamburg	18720617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Reichenbach, H.G.	Hamburg	18780112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
R58	Reinsch, P.F. (Professor)	[Germany], Erlangen	18760910	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R59	Reinsch, P.F.	[Germany], Erlangen	18720131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R60	Reitz, F.W.	Cape of Good Hope	18580708	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R61	Reitz, F.W.	Cape Town	18620806	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R62	Reitz, F.W.	Cape of Good Hope	18660806	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R63	Reitz, F.W.	(Cape of Good Hope)	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R64	Retzius, Anders	Stockholm	18570627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R65	Retzius, Anders	Stockholm	18570522	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R66	Rhiner, J.	Bakewell [Grammar School]	18550209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

R67	Richardson, Charles	Herefordshire, Ross	18570128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Civil Engineer
R68	Riches, Arthur	Cambridge, 28, New Square	18760101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R69	Riches, Arthur	Cambridge, 28, New Square	18760130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R70	Richter, Otto	Edinburgh, 7 India Street	18631211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R71	Riley, John	Papplewick, near Nottingham	18401116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Land Agent. Collected a fern herbarium. Member of the London Botanical Society. In Balfour's hand "Read at Public Business 10 December 1840"
R72	Roberts, David	Ruthin, N. Wales, Llanellidan Rectory	18700118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fern collector
R73	Robertson, [Hercules J.]	Culross, Balgownie House	18611030	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R74	Robertson, [Hercules J.]	[Edinburgh], 76 [Great] King Street	18620407	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R75	Robertson, James	(Aberdeen), Northfield of Scotston	18631006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Robertson, Peter S.	Edinburgh, 33 St Andrews Square	18691209	James McNab	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	Nurserymen and Seedmen
	Robertson, William Whitelaw	Earlston, Carolside	18731112	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	

R76	Robinson, William	London, The Garden Office, 37 Southampton Street, Covent Garden	18790605	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Founder and Proprietor of <i>The Garden</i>
	Robinson, James	Cheshire, Frodsham	18701118	John Sadler	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	Druggist. Curator, Owen's College Museum, Manchester 1879-1882
	Robinson, James	Cheshire, Frodsham	18701229	–	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
	Robinson, James	Cheshire, Frodsham	18811212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 7 of 9 in folder with E. Forbes Manuscript	English	
R77	Robson, William	Calcutta	18630721	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical Missionary in Calcutta
R78	Roeper, J.	Rostock	18710115	John Sadler	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
R79	Roger, Charles	Edinburgh, 3 Brandon Street	18811128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Volume XI							
R80	Rogers, Henry Darwin (Prof)	Edinburgh	18551114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	1857 appointed Regius Prof. of Natural History and Geology at Glasgow University. Appointed Keeper of Huntarian Museum
R81	Rogers, Henry Darwin	[Edinburgh], 68 George Street	18551213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R82	Rogers, Henry Darwin	[Edinburgh], 68 George Street	18560211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R83	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Edinburgh	18560902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

R84	Rogers, Henry Darwin	New York	18541020	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R85	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Boston	18561117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R86	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Boston	18561202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R87	Rogers, Henry Darwin	[Edinburgh], 68 George Street	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R88	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Boston, 58 Pickering Street	18570310	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R89	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Boston	18570507	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R90	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Glasgow, 1 College	18601116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R91	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Glasgow, 1 College	18601207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R92	Rogers, Henry Darwin	Glasgow, 1 College	18611105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R93	Rogers, Henry Darwin (Prof)	Glasgow, 1 College	18630306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
R94	Rogers, Henry Darwin (Prof)	Shawlands House near Glasgow	18630606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

R95	Rogers, Henry Darwin (Prof)	Richmond, Sudbrook Park	18630903	Messers Neill and Co	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	First Linacre Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology at University of Oxford, 1860-1881
R96	Rogers, Henry Darwin (Prof)	Surrey, Sudbrook Park, Petersham	18631128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R97	Rolleston, George (Prof)	North Shields, Cullercoats	18630000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R98	Rolleston, George (Dr)	Oxford	18671227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R99	Rolleston, George [Prof]	Oxford	18710815	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R100	Rolleston, George [Prof]	Oxford	18730110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Linnean Society 1857. President of Eastbourne Natural History Society
R101	Rollo, R. (the Hon) [Captain]	—	18410309	William Hunter Campbell	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R102	Rollo, R. the Hon Captain	Auchterarder House	18440000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R103	Roper, F.C.S. [Freeman Clarke Samuel]	[London], 3 Carlton Villas, Maida Vale	18670131	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R104	Roper, F.C.S. [Freeman Clarke Samuel]	[London], 3 Carlton Villas, Maida Vale	18670204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R105	Rostan, Edouard	Piedmont, Perero di Pinerolo	18600210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

R106	Rostan, Edouard	Piedmont, Perero di Pinerolo	18610318	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
R107	Rostan, Edouard	Piedmont, Perero di Pinerolo	18610211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
R108	Rostan, Edouard	Piedmont, Perero di Pinerolo	18630824	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
R109	Rostan, Edouard	Piedmont, Perero di Pinerolo	18770820	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
R110	Rothery, Henry Cadogan	London, 10 Stratford Place	18471104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lawyer. From 1842 was employed in ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts. Collected plants in British Guiana, Dominica and Madagascar
R111	Rothery, Henry Cadogan	[London], 10 Stratford Place	18471227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R112	Rothery, Henry Cadogan	[London], 10 Stratford Place	18480103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R113	Royle, J.F. [John Forbes]	[London], E. I. House [East India House]	18440422	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Educated in Edinburgh. Gained MD in Munich. Surgeon, East India Company, Bengal. Curator Saharunpur Garden, 1823. Prof. of Materia Medica at King's College London, 1837-1856. Secretary, Horticultural Society of London, 1851-1858
R114	Royle, J. [John] Forbes	[London], East India House	18480622	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R115	Royle, John Forbes	[London], Acton	18510021	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

R116	Royle, John Forbes	[London], East India House	18520623	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	LLD Aberdeen 1889. Schoolteacher at Brackmuirhill and Old Bridge of Don. Desmidologist. Correspondent of H.C. Watson
R117	Royle, John Forbes	[London], Acton	18521122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R118	Royle, John Forbes (Dr)	[London], East India House	18521208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R119	Royle, John Forbes (Dr)	[London], East India House	18530219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R120	Royle, John Forbes	[London], E. I. House [East India House]	18540322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R121	Royle, John Forbes	[London], Acton	18530317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R122	Roslyn	London, 45 Brook Street	18590704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE plastic folder misc notes (Balfour section)	English	
	Ross, Mrs	Pitealinie, Rosshire	18680323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	
	Roy, John	—	18650000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R123	Rudin, W.	Upsala	18711119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R124	Rudin, W. (Prof)	Upsala	18790104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Rudin, Georg Waldemar	Upsala	18770000	—	RBGE box 8 of 9 folder O-R	English	

R125	Russel, Alexander	[Edinburgh], 2 Melville Street	18670000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Linnean Society, 1862. Wire manufacturer. Diatomist. Member of London Botanical Society
R126	Russel, John	Falkirk	18771017	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R127	Russel, John	Falkirk	18771019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R128	Russel, James	Falkirk	18521111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R129	Russel, James	Falkirk	18521115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R130	Russell, John	[Edinburgh], Southbank	18560926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R131	Rutherford, W.	Jedburgh, Ancrum Craig	18490823	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R132	Rylands, Thomas G. [Glazebrook]	Warrington, Heath House	18661217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R133	Rylands, Thomas G. [Glazebrook]	Warrington, Heath House	18670104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R134	Rylands, Thomas G. [Glazebrook]	Warrington, Heath House	18670121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
R135	Rylands, Thomas G. [Glazebrook]	Warrington, Heath House	18670205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S1	Sabine, Edward (Col)	Westminster, 13 Ashley Place	18551015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	General, Royal Artillery. President of the Royal Society, 1861-1871. Collected plants on Melville Island, Australia and Greenland
S2	Sabine, Edward (Col)	[London], 13 Ashley Place	18560211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S3	Sabine, Edward (General)	London, 13 Ashley Place	18570118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S4	Sabine, Edward	[London], 13 Ashley Place	18570126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S5	Sabine, Edward	[London], 13 Ashley Place	18660108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S6	Sachs, Julius von (Professor)	Wurzburg	18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	Prof. of Botany, Wurzburg
S7	Sadler, John	Edinburgh, Scottish Arbicultural Society	18711115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant to J.H.B., 1854. Assistant Secretary, Botanical Society of Edinburgh 1858-1879. Curator, RBGE 1879.
S8	Salter, Thomas Bell	Ryde, Isle of Wight	18401103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gained MD from Edinburgh. Fellow of the Linnean Society 1837. Practised medicine at Ryde. Member of London Botanical Society
S9	Salter, Thomas Bell	Ryde, [Isle of Wight]	18490618	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S10	Salter, Thomas Bell (Dr)	Ryde, [Isle of Wight]	18520617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S11	Salter, Thomas Bell (Dr)	Ryde, [Isle of Wight]	18550312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S12	Salwey, Thomas [Rev]	Oswestry, Vicarage House	18531106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Rector of Oswestry, 1833-1872. Lichenologist. Botanised in Guernsey
S13	Samuelson, James	New Brighton, 6 Montpellier Terrace	18651004	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S14	Sanderson, J.B. [John Burdon]	London, 36 Newnham	18541116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S15	Sanderson, J.B. [John Burdon] (Dr)	[London], 9 Gloucester Place	18581027	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S16	Sandilands, Robert	[Edinburgh], 45 George Square	18680009	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S17	Sargent, Charles Sprague	Harvard University Botanic Garden	18780317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	First director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in 1873
	Saunders, W. Wilson	Reigate, Hillfield	18630805	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S18	Sawers, William	Londonderry	18531210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Algologist
S19	Sawers, William	Londonderry	18531221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S20	Sawers, William	Londonderry	18540110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S21	Scheffer, [Rudolf]	Buitenzorg	18800316	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	

S22	Schimper, W.P. [Wilhelm Phillipp]	Strasbourg, Alsace	18760911	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Vegetable Paleontology, Strasbourg
S23	Schimper, W.P. [Wilhelm Phillipp]	Strasbourg, [Alsace]	18770215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
	Schimper, Wilhelm Phillipp	Strasbourg	18780921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	French	
S24	Schnizlein, [Adalbert] Dr	Erlangen	18660224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Professor at Erlangen
S25	Schnizlein, [Adalbert]	Erlangen	18660402	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	
S26	Schomburgk, Moritz Richard [Sir]	Australia, Botanic Garden, Adelaide	18750529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Director of the Government Botanic Garden, Adelaide 1865
S27	Sclater, Philip Lutley	[London], 49 Pal Mall	18551008	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S28	Scott, J.	[Madras]	18530501	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S29	Scott, J. Hope	Strontian, Dorlin, Lochshiel	18680723	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S30	Scrymgeour, James	Dundee, 11 Reform Street	18520503	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S31	Seemann, Berthold [Carl]	London, 22 Canonbury Square	18610810	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

							coast of America, 1847-1851. Collected in Fiji, Venezuela, Nicaragua and Panama
S32	Seemann, Berthold [Carl]	London, 22 Canonbury Square	18611115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S33	Seemann, Berthold [Carl]	London, 22 Canonbury Square	18620208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S34	Seemann, Berthold [Carl]	[London], 22 Canonbury Square	18621110	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S35	Seemann, Berthold [Carl]	London, 22 Canonbury Square	18630202	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S36	Seemann, Berthold [Carl] (Dr)	London, 22 Canonbury Square	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S37	Sellar, William, Y. [Prof]	[Edinburgh], 15 Buckingham Terrace	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gained his MD from Edinburgh in 1821. President of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh in 1857
S38	Letheby, W. (Dr William)	[London], 8 King Street, Finsbury Square	18550416	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Shapter,	Exeter	18510827	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's misc dockets and receipts	English	
	Sharpey, William	London, Burlington House	18610610	John Hutton Balfour	Royal Society, London	English	Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh from 1834, secretary 1853-1871. 1836 appointed the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology at University of London held until 1871. FRS 1839.
S39	Sharpey, William	[London], Burlington House, Royal Society	18630314	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S40	Sharpey, William	[London], Burlington House, Royal Society	18630319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S41	Shaw, John (Dr)	Boston, Viatoris Villa	18660420	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Shaw, John	Cape Coloring, Colesberg	18690810	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
S42	Shaw, John	Cape Town	18700704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S43	Secretaries	Lerwick, Shetland Literary and Scientific Society	18610729	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S44	Shier, John	Edinburgh, Waterloo Hotel	18571002	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S45	Shuttleworth, R. J. [Robert James]	Bern, Jolimont	18360200	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Conchologist and botanist. In Berne, Switzerland, 1833-1866
S46	Shuttleworth, R.J. [Robert James]	Bern	18420611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S47	Sibbald, Archibald (Dr)	Cornwall	18530417	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S48	Sibbald, John [Sir]	Paris	18540112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Commissioner of Lunacy in Scotland 1878-1899. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh 1851-1905
S49	Hardy, James	—	18600000	translation of Robert Sibbald poem	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S50	Sibson, F. [Francis]	London, 40 Brook Street	18551106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S51	Sibson, Francis (Dr)	[London], 40 Brook Street	18580904	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Midwifery, Edinburgh
S52	Simpson, J.Y. [James Young] (Dr)	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Simpson, J.Y. [James Young]	–	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's misc dockets and receipts	English	
S53	Simpson, Walter (Sir)	Edinburgh, 52 Queen Street	18700630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S54	Sinclair, George	Thurso Castle	18591217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S55	Sinclair, William	Ukraine, Balaklava	18541102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S56	Sivewright, C.K.	Cargilfield	18510208	Mr C McIntosh	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S57	Sivewright, C.K.	Cargilfield	18570000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S58	Sivewright, C.K.	Cargilfield	18510000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S59	Sivewright, C.K.	Edinburgh, Experimental Gardens	18560121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S60	Sivewright, C.K.	Cargilfield	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S61	Skae, Charles H.	Ayr, Ayrshire District Asylum	18710522	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S62	Skene, William F.	Edinburgh, 20 Inverleith Row	18631207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S63	Skene, William F.	Edinburgh, 20 Inverleith Row	18640422	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S64	Skene, William F.	Edinburgh, 20 Inverleith Row	18640430	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S65	Smith, Archibald (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 2 Manor Place	18551210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S66	Smith, Archibald (Dr)	Edinburgh, 2 Manor Place	18580517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S67	Smith, Archibald	Lima	18591112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S68	Smith, Archibald (Dr)	Edinburgh, 8 Buckingham Terrace	18670207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S69	Smith, Archibald (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 8 Buckingham Terrace	18670401	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Smith and Beck	London, 6 Coleman Street	18480519	John Hutton Balfour	JHB copy of Class Book of Botany	English	Instrument manufacturers
S70	Smith, Charles	Tenerife, Sitio del Pardo, Puerto de Orotava	18751219	Dr Duckworth	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S71	Smith, Charles [Edward]	London, 35 Finsbury Circus	18690329	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S72	Smith, David?	Edinburgh	18560104	C. K Siverwright	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Smith, Fred R.	Perth, Glasgow Road, Cherrybank	18750707	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
S73	Smith, Gerard [Edwards Rev]	Ashbourne, Osmaston	18670424	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Member of the London Botanical Society. Vicar Osmaston, Derby 1854-1871
S74	Smith, James (Rev)	Dumbarton	18680503	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S75	Smith, John	Linlithgow, Ecclesmachan	18660521	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S76	Smith, John Allan (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 7 West Maitland Street	18610704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S77	Smith, John Alex	Edinburgh, Royal Society	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S78	Smith, W.	India, Benares	18540500	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S79	Smith, W.	India, Benares	18530700	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S80	Smith, William Robertson	Aberdeen, F.C. Coll [Free Church College]	18740302	J. Muir	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Old Testament Scholar. Chair in Hebrew at Aberdeen Free Church College and minister of the Free Church of Scotland
S81	Smith, William (Rev)	Lewes	18510320	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Fellow of the Linnean Society 1847. Prof. of Natural History, Queens College Cork, 1854-1857

S82	Smith, William (Rev)	Lewes	18510607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S83	Smith, William (Rev)	Lewes	18531114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S84	Smith, William (Rev)	Lewes	18531214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S85	Smith, William (Rev)	Lewes	18541006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S86	Smith, William (Rev)	Cork, Queen's College	18550615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S87	Smith, William	[London], 31 Regents Villas, St Johns Wood	18510112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S88	Smith, William (Dr)	[London], 31 Regents Villas, St Johns Wood	18520103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S89	Smith, William (Dr)	[London], 31 Regents Villas, St Johns Wood	18520207	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S90	Smith, William Anderton (Rev)	Bath, 6 Mount Beacon, Lansdown	18541006	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S91	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 1 Hillside Crescent	18541015	Prof Edward Forbes	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	1846 appointed Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Prof. of Astronomy at University of Edinburgh
S92	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 1 Hillside Crescent	18541226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S93	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	[Edinburgh], 1 Hillside Crescent	18590224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S94	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	[Edinburgh], 1 Hillside Crescent	18590310	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S95	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 1 Hillside Crescent	18601109	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S96	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Society	18630128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S97	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18630224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S98	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	[Edinburgh], 1 Hillside Crescent	18630218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S99	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18631113	Secretary of the R.S. E	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S100	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18631205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S101	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S102	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S103	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

S104	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640317	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S105	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640405	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S106	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S107	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18640902	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S108	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18640920	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S109	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	—	18640000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S110	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18660314	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S111	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18660321	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S112	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18660330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S113	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18670510	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S114	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18671129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

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S129	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18680415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S130	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18680415	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English
	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18680514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S131	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18680615	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S132	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18680616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S133	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18680618	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S134	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Dingwall	18680711	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S135	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S136	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

S137	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18681119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S138	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S139	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S140	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S141	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S142	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 1 Hillside Crescent	18681228	Prof Christison	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S143	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	18690504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S144	Smyth, Charles Piazzi	Edinburgh, Royal Society	18690000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S145	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 15 Royal Terrace	18771026	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S146	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 15 Royal Terrace	18771117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
S147	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 15 Royal Terrace	18771128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

S148	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 15 Royal Terrace	18790328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S149	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 15 Royal Terrace	18791104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S150	Smyth, Charles Piazzi (Prof)	Edinburgh, 15 Royal Terrace	18811215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Societe de Geographie, Paris (President)	Edinburgh, 5 Queen Street ???	18740000	John Hutton Balfour	RSE archive		
	Societe Nationale d'Agriculture de France	Edinburgh, 20 Inverleith Row ???	18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RSE Archive		
S151	Somerville, Andrew (Rev Dr)	Edinburgh, Offices of United Presbyterian Church, 5 Queen Street	18680220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S152	Somerville, Andrew (Dr)	Edinburgh, Offices of United Presbyterian Church, 5 Queen Street	18680404	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S153	Sorby, Henry Clifton	Sheffield, Broomfield	18551031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Made a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1875. Mineralogist. Studied marine biology
S154	Sorby, Henry Clifton	Sheffield, Broomfield	18551130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S155	Sorby, Henry Clifton	Sheffield, Broomfield	18560903	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Eldest son of C. E. Sowerby. Botanical artist and publisher
S156	Sorby, Henry Clifton	Sheffield, Broomfield	18570211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S157	Sowerby, John E.	[London], 1 Nelson Cottage Turnham Green Road	18671004	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Sowerby, William	London, Royal Botanic Society of London	18771204	H.J. Younger	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
S158	Spiers, A.G.	Culcreuch	18540619	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S159	Spiers, A.G.	Culcreuch, Fintry	18580208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S160	Spiers, A.G.	Culereuch, Fintry, Glasgow	18740616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S161	Spiers, A.G.	Culereuch, Fintry, Glasgow	18750817	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S162	Spence, G.W.	Lerwick, 2 Mount Hooly Street	18620421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S163	Sprague, Thomas B. [Thomas Bond]	Edinburgh, Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, 26 St Andrews Square	18760502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S164	Sprague, W.B. [Rev. William Buell]	[New York], Albany	18470825	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Schoolmaster at Collegiate School of York 1839-1844. Collected Pyrenees and South America
S165	Spruce, Richard	York, Coll. [Collegiate] School	18440522	Dr Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S166	Spruce, Richard	York, Welburn, near Whitwell	18450418	Dr Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S167	Spruce, Richard	York, Welburn, near Whitwell	18460724	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Ray Society for the publication of works on Natural History
S168	Stainton, H.T.	Lewisham, Mountsfield Ray Society	18690312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S169	Stainton, H.T.	Lewisham, Mountsfield Ray Society	18700201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S170	Stephen, Henry	[Edinburgh], Redbrae Cottage	18631001	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S171	Stephen, Henry	[Edinburgh], Redbrae Cottage	18640201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S172	Stephen, Henry	[Edinburgh], Redbrae Cottage	18640226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S173	Stephen, Henry	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Stevenson, David	Edinburgh, 45 Melville Street	18731118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English	

S174	Stewart, James	Edinburgh, 137 George Street	18580327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Wrote, ' <i>A Synopsis of Structural and Physiological Botany, Presenting an Outline of the Forms and Functions of Vegetable Life</i> ' and ' <i>Botanical Diagrams</i> ' (1857), both of which were long in use as school and college text-books.
S175	Stewart, W. and Co.	London, 30, New Bridge Street	18750316	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S176	Stewart, W. and Co.	London, 30, New Bridge Street	18750322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S177	Stewart, W. and Co.	London, 30, New Bridge Street	18750327	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S178	Stirling, W. Dr	Leipzig, Physiologische Anstalt	18731104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Made a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1875. Prof. of Midwifery, St Mungo's College, Glasgow 1889
S179	Stirton, James	Glasgow, 15 Newton Street	18700215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S180	Stirton, James	Glasgow, 15 Newton Street	18700604	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Stirton, James	Glasgow, 15 Newton Street	18711028	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
	Stokes, George Gabriel	Cambridge, Lensfield Cottage	18720611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English	John J. Stone and Co. East India Merchants and Agents.
S181	Stone, John J. & Co.	London, 16 George Street, Mansion House	18660227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S182	Stone, John J. & Co.	London, 16 George Street, Mansion House	18660530	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

S183	Stone, John J. & Co.	London, 16 George Street, Mansion House	18661004	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S184	Storror, John (Dr)	[London], Heath Side Hampstead	18600307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S185	Strangford, Emily [Anne, Viscountess]	—	18740000	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S186	Strickland, C.D.M. [Catherine Dorcas Molle]	Lockerbie, Jardine Hall	18661126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Daughter of Sir William Jardine. Widow of Edwin Hugh Strickland
S187	Struthers, John (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 19 Abercromby Place	18550105	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S188	Struthers, John (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 3 Park Place	18611015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S189	Struthers, John (Prof)	Aberdeen, 7 Golden Square	18631112	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S190	Suringar, W.F.R.	Leiden	18700801	Secretary of the Philosophical Society	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Botany and Director of Leyden Botanic Garden
S191	Suringar, W.F.R.	Leiden	18710827	Secretary of the Philosophical Society	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S192	Sutherland, Peter Cormack	Natal, South Africa	18540603	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Surgeon on H.M.S. 'Sophia' in search of missing ships, 'Erebus' and 'Terror'

S193	Sutherland, William	Southampton, Brunswick Square House	18650918	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Appointed Regius Chair of Clinical Surgery at Edinburgh University in 1833-1869
S194	Swan, W. (General)	Ardchapel near Helensburgh	18560709	Dr Coldstream	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S195	Swan, W.	Ardchapel near Helensburgh	18560709	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S196	Swan, W.	Ardchapel near Helensburgh	18560811	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S197	Swan, W. (Prof)	Ardchapel near Helensburgh	18610610	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S198	Swartz, O. [Olof]	Stockholm	18050930	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
	Swinton, A. Campbell	—	185708??	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890s Misc Dockets and Receipts	English	
S199	Swinton, A. Campbell	Dunse, Kimmerghame	18610807	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S200	Syme, James (Prof)	—	18560504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S201	Syme, James	Edinburgh, 84 Great King Street	18510916	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Syme, James	Edinburgh 1 Shandwick Place	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English	

S202	Syme, John Thomas Boswell	London, 3 Provost Road, Haverstock Hill	18631015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital 1854-1867 and Westminster Hospital 1855-1867. At Free Church College, Edinburgh 1868.
S203	Syme, John Thomas Boswell	London, 70 Adelaide Road, Haverstock Hill	18631102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S204	Syme, John Thomas Boswell	London, 70 Adelaide Road, Haverstock Hill	18631123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S205	Syme, John Thomas Boswell	Kirkcaldy, Balmuto House	18690323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S206	Symonds, William Samuel [Rev]	Pendock Rectory, near Ledbury	18561206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S207	Symonds, William Samuel [Rev]	—	18560000	Sir William Jardine	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Father in law of J.D. Hooker. President of the Woolhope Club 1854 and President of the Malvern Field Club 1854-1871
S208	Symonds, William Samuel [Rev]	—	18600000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S209	Symonds, William Samuel [Rev]	Pendock Rectory, Tewkesbury	18610220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
S210	Symonds, William Samuel (Rev)	—	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Tait, David	—	18740127	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
T1	Tait, Lawson	Birmingham, 7 Great Charles Street	18751002	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Appointed Prof. of Natural History at Edinburgh University in 1860
T2	Tait, Peter Guthrie [Prof]	[Edinburgh], 6 Greenhill Gardens	18630330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T3	Tait, Peter Guthrie (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 6 Greenhill Gardens	18660625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T4	Tait, Peter Guthrie (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 6 Greenhill Gardens	18670205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T5	Tait, Peter Guthrie (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 17 Drummond Place	18700530	Mr Kelland	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T6	Talbot, William Henry Fox	[Edinburgh], 17 Coates Crescent	18580710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Pioneer of photography. Collected plants in Ionian Islands
T7	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, [Chippenham]	18590804	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T8	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, Chippenham	18590923	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T9	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock [Abbey, Chippenham]	18591031	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T10	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Edinburgh, Milburn Tower, [Hermiston]	18620122	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T11	Talbot, William Henry Fox	[Edinburgh], 11 Great Stuart Street	18630409	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T12	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Edinburgh, Millburn Tower, Hermiston	18630602	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T13	Talbot, William Henry Fox	[Edinburgh], Millburn Tower, Hermiston	18630604	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T14	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, Chippenham	18660613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T15	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, [Chippenham]	18630628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T16	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, [Chippenham]	18660705	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T17	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Edinburgh, 13, Great Stuart Street	18661224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T18	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, Chippenham	18670620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T19	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, Chippenham	18671205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T20	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, Chippenham	18680425	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
un- numbered	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Lacock Abbey, Chippenham	18680629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T21	Talbot, William Henry Fox	[Edinburgh], 11 Great Stuart Street	18__0506	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T22	Talbot, William Henry Fox	Edinburgh, Millburn Tower, Hermiston	18__0517	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T23	Salwey, T. (Rev)	Isle of Wight, Somerville, Ryde	18660218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

T24	Tancred, Thomas (Sir)	Sussex, Petworth, Tillington	18551105	Sir William Jardine	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	House surgeon Alnwick Infirmary. Assistant surgeon, Royal Artillery, serving in Hong Kong, 1862-1864 where he collected plants
T25	Tandon, A Moquin	Paris, 2 rue de l'Est	18600919	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
T26	Tate, George Ralph	Northumberland, Alnwick	18611104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T27	Tauscher, Jules August	Hungary, Ercsi sur la Danube	18711225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
T28	Taylor, Herbert	Bootle, 69 Balliol Road	18811018	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Natural History at the Cork Scientific Institution in 1820. Collected mainly bryophytes and lichens in South West Ireland
T29	Taylor, Herbert (Dr)	Bootle, 69 Balliol Road	18811103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T30	Taylor, Richard	London, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street	18420620	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T31	Taylor, Richard	London, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street	18491016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T32	Taylor, Thomas Dr	Jamaica?	18471111	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T33	Teignmouth, [Lord], [Charles John Shore, 3rd Baron]	[Edinburgh], 1 Atholl Crescent	18771101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T34	Tetley, James	Asenby Lodge, [Topcliffe]	18500222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

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T35	Tetley, W.	Asenby Lodge, [Topcliffe]	18500214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T36	Tetley, W.	Asenby Lodge, [Topcliffe]	18500222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T37	Tetley, W.	Asenby Lodge, [Topcliffe]	18500305	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T38	re Teysmann	Batavia	18800630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T39	Thelusson, C. Odier	Geneva	18610924	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T40	Thielens, Armand	Belgium, Tirlemont	18690901	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T41	Thom, R.	Rothsay	18200602	Robert Kaye Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T42	Thomson, Alan	Aberdeen, Banchory House	18560212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T43	Thomson, Alan	Aberdeen, Banchory House	18560213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T44	Thomson, Alan	Aberdeen, Banchory House	18561103	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T45	Thomson, Alan	Aberdeen, Banchory House	18600111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

T46	Thomson, Allen (Dr)	Edinburgh, 26 India Street	18441216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Prof. of Anatomy in Marischal College, Aberdeen 1839-1841. Chair of Physiology, University of Edinburgh 1842-1848. Prof. of Anatomy, University of Glasgow 1848-1877
T47	Thomson, Allen (Dr)	Glasgow, College	18511125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T48	Thomson, Allen	Glasgow, College	18611019	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T49	Thomson, Allen	Glasgow, College	18660330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T50	Thomson, Allen	Aberdeen	18__0224	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T51	Thomson, Andrew (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 63 Northumberland Street	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Travelled to New Zealand in 1868. Science master at Otago High School between 1877-1903
T52	Thomson, Edward A.	[Edinburgh], 85 Great King Street	18660508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T53	Thomson, George Malcolm	New Zealand, Boys High School, Dunedin	18780116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T54	Thomson, George Malcolm	New Zealand, Otago Institute, Dunedin	18790716	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T55	Thomson, James	Belfast, Belfast Institution	18271027	Dr Brewster	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T56	Thomson, Jane Wyville (Lady)	[Linlithgow], Bonyde	18820508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T57	Thompson, Silvanus	York, Friends School	18441009	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Scoolmaster at Friends' school in York
T58	Thomson, Thomas	Kew	18641104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T59	Thomson, Thomas (Dr)	Kew	18641108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T60	Thomson, Thomas	Kew	18641126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T61	Thomson, Thomas	London, Kew	18670326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T62	Thomson, Thomas	London, Kew	18670402	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T63	Thomson, Thomas (Dr)	[London], Linnean Society, Burlington House	18670524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T64	Thomson, Thomas (Dr)	Kew	18680312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T65	Thomson, Thomas	Stirling	18701102	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T66	Thomson, Thomas	Kew	18__0405	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T67	Thomson, William (Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin)	Glasgow, 2 College	18540206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Mathematical physicist and engineer

T68	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Glasgow, 2 College	18590307	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T69	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	[Glasgow], Birkenshaw Cottage, [Thornliebank]	18590312	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T70	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Isle of Arran, Invercloy	18600504	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T71	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Glasgow, 2 College	18601206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T72	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	[Isle of Arran], Kilmichael, Brodick	18610606	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T73	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Glasgow, 2 College	18630116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T74	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Glasgow, 2 College	18640326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T75	Thomson, William (Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin)	Glasgow, College	18680225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T76	Thomson, William [Prof,	—	18731113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

T77	later 1st Baron Kelvin] Thomson, William (Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin)	—	18731125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T78	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	—	18731125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T79	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Glasgow, The University	18751015	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T80	Thomson, William [Prof, later 1st Baron Kelvin]	Glasgow, The University	18760218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T81	Thomson, William Cooper [Rev]	Old Calabar, Ikoneto	18600426	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Christian Missionary in Calabar from 1849-1865
T82	Thomson, William Cooper [Rev]	Old Calabar, Ikoneto	18600427	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T83	Thomson, William Cooper (Rev)	Glasgow, 194 Dumbarton Road	18630702	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T84	Thomson, William Cooper (Rev)	[Glasgow], 194 Dumbarton Road	18640809	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T85	Thomson, William Cooper [Rev]	Glasgow, Dowanside, Hillhead	18661120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T86	Thomson, William Cooper [Rev]	[Glasgow], 18 Lawrence Place	18720607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Lecturer in botany in Aberdeen 1850 then made Prof. of Botany in 1851. Prof. of Natural History at Queen's College Cork in 1853. Prof. of Mineralogy and Geology at Belfast in 1854. Prof. of Natural History and Botany at the Royal College of Science in Dublin 1868-1870. Prof. of Natural History at the University of Edinburgh 1870-1881.
T87	Thomson, William Cooper (Rev)	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Thomson, William Cooper (Rev)	Penicuik, 21 Argyle Place	18740421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
T88	Thomson, Charles Wyville	[Linlithgow], Bonyde	18571213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T89	Thomson, Charles Wyville	[Linlithgow], Bonyde	18520418	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T90	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Linlithgow, Bonyde	18520000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T91	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Dr)	Cork, Queen's College	18531104	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T92	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Dr)	Cork	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T93	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Belfast, Q.C. [Queen's College]	18550326	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T94	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Dr)	Belfast, Queen's College	18560119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T95	Thomson, Charles Wyville	[Belfast], Queen's College	18560424	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T96	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Belfast	18560000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T97	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Dr)	—	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T98	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Dr)	(Belfast)	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T99	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Dr)	Belfast, Strandtown	18630827	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T100	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Prof)	Belfast, Sydenham Park, Strandtown	18640000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T101	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Belfast, 6 University Terrace	18660025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T102	Thomson, Charles Wyville	H.M.S Challenger	18731215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T103	Thomson, Charles Wyville	St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, H.M.S Challenger	18740802	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T104	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Hong Kong, H.M.S Challenger	18741210	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T105	Thomson, Charles Wyville	China Sea	18750106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

T106	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Manila, H.M.S Challenger	18750111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T107	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Prof)	Punta Arenas, H.M.S. Challenger	18760117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Thomson, Charles Wyville		18770116	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English
T108	Thomson, Charles Wyville (Sir)	Linlithgow, Bonsyde	18770812	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T109	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Linlithgow, Bonsyde	18771221	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T110	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Edinburgh, 20 Palmerston Place	18__1115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Thomson, Charles Wyville		18780000	John Hutton Balfour	RSE archive	
	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Edinburgh, 20 Palmerston Place	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English
	Thomson, Charles Wyville	Edinburgh, 20 Palmerston Place	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English
	Thomson, R.W.	Edinburgh, 3 Moray Place	18680427	Lord Neaves	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English
	Thomson, Richard	Forres	18700122	Mr William Man	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English
T111	Tilly, Thomas George	—	18410000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

T112	Tinline, (John)	New Zealand, Lyndon, Amuri, Christ Church	18670500	J Thompson Lyle	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T113	Tinne, John A. [John Abraham]	(Liverpool), Briarley, Aigburth	18661011	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T114	Tinne, John A. [John Abraham]	Liverpool, Briarley, Aigburth	18621025	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
T115	Todaro, Agostino	Sicily, Palmero, Real Orto Botanico	18560226	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T116	Todaro, Agostino	Palmero, Studio Legale	18790203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T117	Todaro, Agostino	Sicily, Palmero, Real Orto Botanico	18770220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T118	Todaro, Agostino	Palmero, Studio Legale, via Maqueda	18750325	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T119	Todaro, Agostino	Sicily, Palmero, Real Orto Botanico	18770502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
T120	Todaro, Agostino	Sicily, Palmero, Real Orto Botanico	18750629	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French
	Toynbee, Joseph	London, 18 Savile Row	18530826	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE collection of 26 letters (Balfour section)	English
T121	Torrie, T. Jameson	—	18__0420	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

T122	Townley, John	Lancaster	18490726	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T123	Townley, John	Durham, North Road	18490319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T124	Townley, John	Wisconsin, Moundville, Marquette County	18660301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T125	Trabaud, P.	[France], Marseille	18530730	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
T126	Trail, Robert	Aberlady	18640607	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T127	Trail, Robert	Aberlady	18640613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T128	Traill, Thomas Stewart	Gloucester Place	18560312	Professor Goodsir	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
	Treutler, W.J.	Kew	18691216	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T129	Trevelyan, Walter Calverley [Sir]	[London], Athenaeum, Pall Mall	18451119	Robert Kaye Grevill	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Antiquarian and naturalist. President of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club in 1853
T130	Trevelyan, Walter Calverley [Sir]	Nettlecombe, Taunton	18471214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T131	Trevelyan, Walter Calverley [Sir]	Berwick, Spittal	18560627	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T132	Trevelyan, Walter Calverley [Sir]	Wallington	18620126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T133	Trevelyan, Walter Calverley (Sir)	Edinburgh, Kinellan	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T134	Treviranus, Ludolph Christian [Prof]	Bonn	18401128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Professor of Botany at the University of Bonn 1820-1864
T135	Trimen, Henry	[London], British Museum	18691106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant at the Botany Department at the British Museum 1869-1879. Director at Peradeniya Botanic Garden (Sri Lanka) between 1879-1896.
T136	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	Stockton on Tees, Greatham Vicarage	18690710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Made Cannon of Durham in 1873. President of the Tyneside Naturalists' Club 1859-1860
T137	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	Church Missionary Society	18680306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T138	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	Stockton on Tees, Greatham Vicarage,	18680330	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T139	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	Stockton on Tees, Greatham Vicarage,	18680915	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T140	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	Durham, College	18740905	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T141	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	West Hartlepool, Greatham Vicarage	18740302	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T142	Tristram, H.B. [Rev]	Oxford	18820519	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Trotter, Coutts	Bournemouth, The Firs	18__0522	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
	Trotter, Coutts	Brighton, Holland House, Holland Road	18__0629	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder S-V	English	
T143	Tuckerman, Edward	Massachusetts, Cambridge	18480722	Dr Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T144	Turnbull, Robert	Hackness, near Scarborough	—	The Botanical Society of Edinburgh	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Land agent for J. and B. Johnston
T145	Turnbull, Robert	Hackness, near Scarborough	18660000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T146	Turner, W. (Prof)	[Edinburgh, Museum]	18670000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T147	Tweeddale [George Hay, 8th Marquess of]	[Haddington], Yester	18561213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Established and laid out the Botanic Gardens in Ooty in Tamil Nadu, India in 1848
T148	Tweeddale [George Hay, 8th Marquess of]	[Haddington], Yester	18570703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T149	Tweeddale [George Hay, 8th Marquess of]	[Haddington], Yester	18660704	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T150	Tweeddale [George Hay,	[Haddington], Yester	18660030	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

T151	8th Marquess of] Tweeddale [George Hay, 8th Marquess of]	Haddington, Yester	18731115	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the 12 founding members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Gained his MD from Edinburgh in 1836. Physician at Chichester from 1840. Collected a herbarium of Sussex plants Secretary of Academie Royale des Sciences Amsterdam
T152	Tweeddale [Arthur Hay, 9th Marquess of]	Haddington, Yester	18780227	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T153	Tweedie, W.K. (Rev)	Edinburgh	18620108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
T154	Tyacke, Nicholas	Westgate, Chichester	18550703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
V1	Vrolik, W.	Amsterdam, Academie Royale	18601029	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	Medical Doctor in India
V2	Vrolik, W.	Amsterdam, Academie Royale	18610524	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
V3	Valentine, Colin (Dr)	Beaur	18621122	William Coldstream	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical Doctor in India
V4	Valentine, Colin	Beaur	18641017	Major Pierce	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
V5	Valentine, Colin	Simla, Rothney Cottage	18690616	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

V6	Valentine, Colin	Jeypore Governemnt Medical Hall	18691217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
V7	Vilmorin, Henry	Paris	18670624	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
V8	Vilmorin, Henry	Paris	18690503	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
V9	Visiani, [Roberto de]	London	18620711	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	French	
W1	Waddell, Thomas	Cumbernauld	18510000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W2	Waddell, Thomas	Cumbernauld	18510218	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Walberg, P.F.	Stockholm	18560801	RSE President	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	French	Academie Royale Des Sciences de Stockholm
W3	Walcott, R. Bowie (Dr)	London, 17 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill	18630414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W4	Walcott, R. Bowie	[London], 8 Park Street, Westminster	18630502	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W5	Walcott, R. Bowie	[London], 17 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill	18630508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W6	Walker, Arthur A.	Wimbledon Common, Beech Lodge	18790918	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W7	Walker, Alex [Colonel]	Strathdon, Castle Neue, Aberdeenshire	18610628	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W8	Walker, Peter	Philadelphia, 6 George Street	18470406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W9	Walker, Peter	Philadelphia, 428 Market Street	18480120	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W10	Walker, Peter	Philadelphia, 428 Market Street	18480508	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W11	Wallace, P.W. (Dr)	Gibraltar, H.M.S Medusa	18550724	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical doctor
W12	Wallich, George Charles	[London], 17 Campden Hill Road	18600119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	One of the 12 founding members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Gained his MD from Edinburgh in 1836. Indian Medical Service 1836-1858
W13	Wallich, George Charles (Dr)	[London], 17 Campden Hill Road	18631012	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W14	Wallich, George Charles	Herne Bay, Terrace House, St Georges Terrace	18751127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W15	Wallich, Nathaniel	Lowestoft, 4 Marine Terrace	18500816	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	In East India Company Service from 1814. Assistant to W. Roxburgh at Calcutta Botanic Garden in 1809. Acting superintendent of the garden 1814-1816 and superintendent between 1817-1846. Collected plants in Nepal 1820- 1821.
	Walton, William	Bombay	18710731	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Ward, J.O.	Eastbourne, 24 Hyde Gardens	18740117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	

W16	Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw	[London], The Ferns, C. Rise [Clapham Rise]	18680425	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Inventor of Wardian Case for transporting plants
W17	Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw	[London], The Ferns, [Clapham Rise]	18661213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W18	Watson, Arthur	Malta, S.S. Agamemnon	18740922	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W19	Watson, Gavin	[USA], Philadelphia	18470527	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Sent plants to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh from Philadelphia
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Ditton Marsh	18350924	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	Studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. Botanist on H.M.S 'Styx' in survey of the Azores in 1842. Member of London Botanical Society
W20	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18360331	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W21	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	—	18360626	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18380311	W.H. Campbell	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18400102	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18401226	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
W22	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	—	18410225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W23	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18410611	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18410830	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
W24	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18410900	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18410909	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
W25	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18420225	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W26	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18440625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W27	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18440810	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W28	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18441211	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W29	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18441230	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W30	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	—	18430309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18451210	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English

W31	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18460113	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W32	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18460228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W33	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18460814	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W34	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18461126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W35	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18460818	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18520412	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE 1890's Misc Dockets and Receipts	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18470108	W.W Evans	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18470110	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18470427	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
W36	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18470517	Mr William Brand	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, South West London	18640527	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

W37	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18641213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W38	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18710208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W39	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18710217	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W40	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18730228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W41	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18730306	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W42	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18730309	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W43	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18730311	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18730000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
W44	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18790222	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W45	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18420129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W46	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	—	18410301	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

W47	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18__0303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Part of the Bombay Medical Service from 1850. Reporter on Economic Products of India and Keeper of the Museum, India Office, London, 1858-1879
W48	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, [Surrey]	18__0313	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W49	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	Thames Ditton, Surrey	18440000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W50	Watson, Hewett Cottrell	—	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W51	Watson, John Forbes	[London], Lonsdale Villas, [Bayswater]	18680312	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W52	Watson, John Forbes (Dr)	London, India Museum, Whitehall Yard	18630407	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W53	Watson, John Forbes	[London], Paris Universal Exhibition, Indian Department	18670925	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W54	Watson, John Forbes	[London], Paris Universal Exhibition, Indian Department	18670608	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W55	Watson, John Forbes	[London], Paris Universal Exhibition, Indian Department	18670610	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W56	Watson, N. Boog (Rev)	[Edinburgh], 35 Royal Terrace	18630127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W57	Watson, N. Boog (Rev)	[Edinburgh], 35 Royal Terrace	18670129	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant Surgeon in Royal Artillery, in Crimean War. Lecturer and teacher at Edinburgh Medical school. Surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary
W58	Watson, Patrick Heron	Edinburgh, 16 Charlotte Square	18790219	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W59	Watt, David A.P.	Canada, Montreal	18650921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W60	Watt, David A.P.	[Canada], Montreal	18651201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W61	Watt, David A.P.	[Canada], Montreal	18651208	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W62	Watt, David A.P.	[Canada], Montreal	18660921	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Watt, David A.P.	Canada, Montreal	18700218	Mr McNab	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Watt, David A.P.	Canada, Montreal	18700325	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Watt, David A.P.	Canada, Montreal	18701121	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
W63	Webb, R.H.	—	18580703	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W64	Webster, G.M.	Balbeggie by Perth, Bandonan	18751101	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Webster, J.B.	Ireland, Verner's Bridge	18690421	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Webster, J.B.	Ireland, Verner's Bridge	18720106	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	

W65	Weddell, Hugh Algernon	[France], Poitiers	18710126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Pupil of A. de Jussieu. Aide-naturaliste, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, 1850-1857
W66	Weddell, Hugh Algernon	[France], Poitiers	18710214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W67	Welwood, H.M.	Bath, Pulteney Street	18700514	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Wenneer, B.M.A.	Edinburgh, Streatham House, Canaan Lane	18770206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	Member of the Wernerian Natural History Society between 1808 and 1858
W68	Wernian Society - Patrick Neill	Edinburgh	18460328	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W69	Westcott, Fred	Birmingham, Moseley	18641228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W70	Wheatstone, C. (Prof)	[London], 19 Park Crescent, Portland Place,	18670930	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Worked in the zoological department of the British Museum between 1835-1863. Member of the London Botanical Society
W71	White, Adam	Hampstead, Haverstock Grove	18380613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	White, Adam	London, 2 Brunswick Row, Queen Square	18500729	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
W72	White, Adam	[London], British Musuem	18580610	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W73	White, Adam	Shetland, Mossbank by Lerwick	18620529	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W74	White, F. Buchanan	Rannoch, Perthshire	18750625	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	President of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science between 1867-1872 and 1884-1892
W75	White, F. Buchanan	Perth, Annat Lodge	18771024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W76	White, F. Buchanan (Dr)	Perth, Annat Lodge	18771024	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W77	White, William	[Ukraine], Sevastopol, Camp before	18541117	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Gardner and botanist
W78	Whittaker, Joseph	Derby, Ferriby Brook, Mosley	18780812	Secretary of the BSE	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Whyte, James (Rev)	Aberdeenshire, Manse of Methlich	18770702	Mr McNab	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Whyte, James (Rev)	Strathpeffer, Stafford House	18770709	Mr McNab	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	Tobacco manufacturer and diatomist
W79	Wigham, Robert	Norwich, Northumberland Street, Heigham	18521004	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W80	Wigham, Robert	Norwich	18521206	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W81	Wight, Robert	Coimatore [Cotton Station]	18460906	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Assistant-surgeon in the East India Company in 1819 stationed at Madras. Superintendent of Madras Botanic Garden, 1826-1828. In charge of Coimbatore Cotton Station, 1842-1850
W82	Wight, Robert (Dr)	[Reading], Grazeley Lodge	18540111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W83	Wight, Robert (Dr)	[Reading], Grazeley Lodge	18630528	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W84	Wight, Robert	Weymouth, 3 Augusta Place	18680917	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W85	Wight, Robert	Reading, Grazeley Lodge	18711127	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W86	Wight, Robert	[Reading], Grazeley Lodge	18781130	Dr Cleghorn	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W87	Wilks, G.A.	[London], 61 Grosvenor Street	18371204	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Medical doctor
W88	Wilks, G.A.	Torquay, Woodburn	18671114	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W89	Wilks, G.A.	Torquay, Woodburn	18680203	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W90	Williamson, Alex, W.	London, University College	18701210	J.P Gassiot	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W91	Williamson, Alexander	[China], Chefoo	18681215	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Stationed in China for the London Missionary Society between 1855-1858. Agent in China for National Bible Society of Scotland, 1863-1890. Collected plants in N. China
W92	Williamson, E.	Buxton, Earl Sterndale, Derbyshire	18__1228	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W93	Williamson, James	[Canada], Kingston	18631130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W94	Williamson, William Crawford [Prof]	Manchester	18511121	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Curator at the museum of Manchester Natural History Society. Professor of Natural History at Owen's College in Manchester in 1851. Retired in 1892 when he held only the Chair of Botany, (the Chair of Natural History having been divided)
W95	Williamson, William Crawford [Prof]	Manchester, Fallowfield	18690605	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W96	Williamson, William Crawford [Prof]	Manchester, Fallowfield	18690612	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W97	Williamson, William Crawford [Prof]	[Manchester], Fallowfield	18720516	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W98	Willkomm, Maurice	[Estonia], Dorpat	18710016	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	German	Prof. of Botany and director of Dorpat Botanic Garden
W99	Wilson, A. [Alexander] Stephen	Aberdeen, North Kinmundy, Summerhill	18730107	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Civil engineer
W100	Wilson, A. [Alexander] Stephen	Aberdeen, North Kinmundy, Summerhill	18730111	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W101	Wilson, A. [Alexander] Stephen	Aberdeen, North Kinmundy, Summerhill	18730118	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Wilson, Alexander Stephen	Aberdeen, North Kinmundy, Summerhill	18730906	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	

	Wilson, Alexander Stephen	Aberdeen, North Kinmundy, Summerhill	18740228	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
	Wilson, Alexander Stephen	Aberdeen, North Kinmundy, Summerhill	18740615	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English
W102	Wilson, Charles (Dr)	Edinburgh, 43 Moray Place	18560724	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W103	Wilson, Daniel [Sir]	[Canada], Toronto	18700910	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W104	Wilson, George	[Edinburgh], 24 Society	18510617	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W105	Wilson, George	[Edinburgh], 24 Brown Square	18520130	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W106	Wilson, George (Dr)	Edinburgh, 24 Brown Square	18520212	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W107	Wilson, George (Dr)	[Edinburgh], Elm Cottage, Whitehouse Loan	18540209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W108	Wilson, George	Edinburgh, Elm Cottage, Whitehouse Loan	18550521	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W109	Wilson, George	–	18550630	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W110	Wilson, George	Bridge of Allan, Middleton's Lodgings	18560414	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

W111	Wilson, George	Edinburgh, Industrial Museum of Scotland	18561128	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Member of the Wernerian Society and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
W112	Wilson, George (Prof)	–	18570926	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W113	Wilson, J.	Fenwickland, [Ayrshire]	18__0710	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W114	Wilson, J. A. [Miss]	[Edinburgh], Elm Cottage	18600125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W115	Wilson, J. A. (Miss)	[Edinburgh], Elm Cottage	18600126	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W116	Wilson, J. A. (Miss)	[Edinburgh], Elm Cottage	18600319	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W117	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Royal Society	18540501	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W118	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Woodville	18540518	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W119	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Woodville	18541220	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W120	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Royal Society	18541209	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W121	Wilson, James	[Edinburgh], Woodville	18550205	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W122	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Woodville	18550315	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W123	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Woodville	18550320	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W124	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Woodville	18550322	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W125	Wilson, James	Ambleside, Lesketh How	18550406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W126	Wilson, James	Ambleside, Lesketh How	18550413	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W127	Wilson, James	Edinburgh, Woodville	18560213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W128	Wilson, James	[Edinburgh], Woodville	18560213	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W129	Wilson, James	[Edinburgh], Woodville	18560214	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W130	Wilson, James	–	–	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W131	Wilson, John	[London], Mus. P. Geology [Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street]	18521201	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Museum of Geology, London
W132	Wilson, John (Prof)	[London], Mus. P. Geology [Museum of	18550125	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

		Practical Geology, Jermyn Street]					
W133	Wilson, John (Prof)	–	18570119	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W134	Wilson, John (Prof)	[Edinburgh], 9 Howe Street	18621108	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W135	Wilson, M.	Ayton, Edington Mains	18550613	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W136	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18441122	Robert Kaye Greville	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Described mosses for J.D. Hooker's Flora Antarctica. Contributed to J. Sowerbys and J.E. Smith <i>English Botany</i>
W137	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450206	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W138	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450218	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W139	Wilson, William	–	18450222	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W140	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450225	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W141	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450306	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W142	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450312	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W143	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450320	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

W144	Wilson, William	—	18450300	W. Wilson	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W145	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450402	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W146	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450404	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W147	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450408	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W148	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450411	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W149	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18560414	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W150	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450418	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W151	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450419	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W152	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450425	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W153	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450430	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W154	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450506	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

W155	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450508	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W156	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450515	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W157	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450516	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W158	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450521	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W159	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450526	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W160	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450616	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W161	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450728	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W162	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450801	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W163	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450807	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W164	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450808	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W165	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450809	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

W166	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450816	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W167	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18450820	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W168	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18460602	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W169	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18460610	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W170	Wilson, William	Warrington, Oxford Mount	18460712	Dr Arnott	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W171	Wilson, William	Paddington, near Warrington	18640407	–	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W172	Wilson, William	Paddington, near Warrington	18680303	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W173	Wood, A. (Dr)	[Edinburgh], 9 Darnaway Street	18610000	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W174	Wood, K.	Wigton, Vicarage, Westward	18691002	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W175	Woodward, Henry	London, 142 St Paul's Road, Camden Square	18720123	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English
W176	Wright, Daniel (Dr)	Katmandoo	18660712	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English

W177	Wright, Edward Perceval	Dublin, 5, Trinity College	18630914	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Opthalmic surgeon. Lecturer in zoology at Trinity College, Dublin, 1858-1868 became Prof. of Botany between 1869-1904 and Keeper of Herbarium 1870-1910
	Wright, John	Oswestry, Haltson	18710803	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Wright, John	Oswestry, Haltson	18__0302	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Wright, John	Brighton, 64 Begury Square	—	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Wright, John	Oswestry, Haltson	18__0629	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Wright, John	Marine ?	18__0330	John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
	Wright, John			John Sadler	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	
W178	Wright, R. Ramsay	[Canada], Toronto, Univeristy College	18751028	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Under-Secretary for Ireland. Member of London Botanical Society
W179	Wright, William	Birkenhead, 16 Lord Street	—	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W180	Wylde, Henry (Dr)	London, 152 Westbourne Terrace	18650825	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W181	Wynne, John Arthur (Right Hon)	[Ireland], Hazlewood, Sligo	18531023	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
W182	Wynne, John	—	18__1031	—	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	Secretaries of Yorkshire Museum
Y1	Travis, J.H. and Phillips, J.	[York], Yorkshire Museum	18530600	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	

Y2	Young, Henry	Edinburgh, 29 Castle Terrace	18710406	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	Geological Survey of GB
	Young John	London, 28 Jermyn Street	18660323	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
Y3	Young John	London, 28 Jermyn Street	18660609	John Hutton Balfour	RBGE bound correspondence volumes	English	
	Yule, Colonel (Henry)	—	—	—	RBGE box 9 of 9 folder W-Z	English	

Appendix 8: Papers Read by J.H. Balfour to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and Ones Communicated on Behalf of Others.

Title of Article	Date on Which Read
Account of a Botanical Excursion to Skye and the Outer Hebrides During the Month of August 1841. Balfour and Babington	11.11.1841
A Catalogue of the Plants Gathered in Islands of North Uist, Harris and Lewis During a Botanical Excursion in the Month of August 1841. Balfour and Babington	11.11.1841
On the Growth of Various Kinds of Moulds of Syrup. Balfour	08.01.1841
Sketch of the Life of the Late Professor Edward Forbes. Balfour	14.12.1854
Notice of a Botanical Trip to Moffat in August 1856. Balfour	12.03.1857
Remarks on Boucherie's Method of Preserving Timber. Balfour	12.03.1857
Does Magnetism Influence Vegetation? H.F. Baxter. Communicated by Balfour	09.04.1857
On <i>Lycium mediterraneum</i> . Dr Thomas Anderson. Communicated by Balfour	09.04.1857
Analogy Between the Serial Arrangements of the Leaves of Plants and Crystalline Forms. William Mitchell. Communicated by Balfour	14.06.1857
Notice of Localities For Some of the Rarer Plants Collected During the Recent Excursions of the Botanical Class Around Edinburgh. Balfour.	09.07.1857
Short Account of a Botanical Trip in the Island of Arran with Pupils 1857. Balfour	12.11.1857
Remarks on the Fungus. Rev. J.M. Berkeley. Communicated by Balfour	12.11.1857
Notice of the Discovery of a New Station in Britain for <i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> . Rev. W. Herdman. Communicated by Balfour	12.11.1857
Notice of the Occurrence of <i>Asplenium viride</i> on a Wall Near Arno's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex. V. Edward Walker. Communicated by Balfour	12.11.1857
Notice of Galls Found by Mr Beveridge on the Leaves of the Beech. James Hardy. Communicated by Balfour	10.12.1857

On the Correspondence Between the Serial Internodes of Plants and Serial Crystalline Forms. William Mitchell. Communicated by Balfour	10.12.1857
Notes of a Botanical Trip, With Pupils, to Coldstream and Norham in July 1857. Balfour	11.02.1858
Remarks on a Species of <i>Loranthus</i> ; and Measurements of Tree Ferns in Australia. Thomas Cann. Communicated by Balfour.	11.02.1858
Recent Botanical Intelligence: Gutta Percha of Surinam Vegetation Around Volcanic Craters in the Island of Java On the Lotus or Sacred Bean of India Structure of the Ovary of Boraginaceae Communicated by Balfour	11.03.1858
Description of <i>Narthex Asafoetida</i> , Falconer, at Present in Flower in the Royal Botanic Garden. Balfour	08.04.1858
Recent Botanical Intelligence: Braun on Parthenogenesis M. Auguste Trecul on the Circulation of Plants Communicated by Balfour	08.04.1858
Short Biographical Sketch of Professor Gregory. Balfour Notes on the Action of the Soil on Vegetation. Late Professor Gregory. Communicated by Balfour	13.05.1858
Notes in Regard to the Production of Forked Varieties of Ferns from Spores. Illustrated by Plants and Specimens. Balfour	10.06.1858
Botanical Notices: Qualities of <i>Hieracium virosum</i> Boethius; Notice of <i>Solatrurn amentiale</i> , and its Effects on the Troops of the King of Norway. Communicated by Balfour	10.06.1858
Notes on <i>Muscari latifolium</i> by Dr Kirk. Maxwell T. Masters. Communicated by Balfour	10.06.1858
Biographical Sketch of the Late Robert Brown. Balfour	08.07.1858
Notice of the Palm House in the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh. Balfour	08.07.1858
Additional Localities for Plants in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Balfour	08.07.1858

Notice of the Cones of <i>Cupressus Lambertiana</i> From a Plant Grown at the Kilns near Falkirk. Communicated by Balfour	09.12.1858
Account of a Botanical Excursion to Switzerland, With Pupils in August 1858. Balfour.	09.12.1858
Extracts from Dr. Lawson's Account of His Voyage to America. Communicated by Balfour.	12.01.1859
Letter from Thomas Anderson, Calcutta. Communicated by Balfour	10.02.1859
Report on the Conservation of Forests in India. Dr. Cleghorn. Communicated by Balfour	10.02.1859
Extracts from Correspondence Between Dr Skene and Linnaeus and John Ellis, About the Year 1765. Mr Thomas of Banchory. Communicated by Balfour	14.04.1859
Notice of <i>Ferula (Narthex) Asafoetida</i> (the Asafoetida plant) at Present in Flower in the Botanic Garden. Balfour	14.04.1859
Botanical Intelligence: Biographical Sketch of Baron von Humboldt, One of the Foreign Honorary Members of the Society. Abstract of Remarks Made by Charles Marti of Montpellier, on the Vitality of Seeds, Particularly When Subjected to the Action of Seawater. Communicated by Balfour.	12.05.1859
Biography of Dr William Nichol. Balfour	09.06.1859
Statistics of Botanical Class in the University of Edinburgh From 1777 till 1859 Inclusive. Balfour	14.07.1859
Biographical Notice of the late Dr Gilbert McNab of Jamaica. Balfour	09.02.1860
Notice of Ferns from Old Calabar, Sent By Rev. W.C. Thomson to William Oliphant Esq. Communicated by Balfour	09.02.1860
On the Palms of the Feejee (sic) Islands. William Milne. Communicated by Balfour	09.02.1860
Contributions to Microscopical Analysis. No. 2 <i>Celastrus scandens</i> , Linn. With Remarks on the Colouring Matters of Plants. George Lawson. Communicated by Balfour	08.03.1860
Account of a Trip to Clova, With Pupils in August 1859. Balfour	10.05.1860
On the Synonymy of <i>Ectocarpus brachiatus</i> . Dr Auguste Le Jolis, Communicated by Balfour	10.01.1861

Remarks on the Theory of the Metamorphosis of Plants. Maxwell T. Masters. Communicated by Balfour	10.01.1861
Observations on Temperature In Connection with Vegetation Having Special Reference to the Frost of December 1860. Balfour	14.02.1861
Observations on Some Hitherto Undescribed Plants from New Zealand. Dr Ferdinand Mueller. Communicated by Balfour	09.05.1861
Account of a Botanical Trip to Ben Ledi, With Pupils, in July 1860. Balfour	09.05.1861
Letter from Dr Kirk of the Zambesi Expedition Dated 2d December 1860. Communicated by Balfour	09.05.1861
Biographical Sketch of the Late Professor Henslow. Balfour	13.06.1861
Notice of Localities in Scotland for Some Rare Plants. Balfour	11.07.1861
Extracts from Letters Written During a Voyage to Alexandria. Dr Hugh Cleghorn. Communicated by Balfour	14.11.1861
Notes of a Trip to the North of Italy and Chemanoui,(sic) in August and September 1861. Balfour	12.12.1861
Description of a New Species of <i>Clerodendron</i> From Old Calabar, Which Flowered in 1861 in The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. Balfour	09.01.1862
Notice of the Diseased Condition of Beeches at Tynninghame the Seat of the Earl of Haddington. Balfour	09.01.1862
Excerpt from Letter from Mr William Shires, Chemist and Gold Assayer, Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia, Relative to the Late Expedition to the Gulf off Carpentaria, with a Notice of the Nardoo Plant (<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>). Communicated by Balfour	13.02.1862
Letter from Dr John Kirk (of the Livingstone Expedition) Dated H.M.S Pioneer River Shire East Africa 14 th December 1861. Communicated by Balfour	10.07.1862
Notice of Plants Collected in the Neighbourhood of Sillouth Near Carlisle. Balfour.	13.11.1862
Remarks on the Cultivation of Cotton, Tea and Fibrous Plants in India. William Jameson. Communicated by Balfour	13.11.1862

Letter from Dr Thomas Anderson, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden Calcutta, on the Introduction of Cinchona Plants into India. Communicated by Balfour	13.11.1862
Extracts from Indian Letters from Dr Cleghorn. Communicated by Balfour	12.02.1863
Notice of <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> (Fragrant Screw pine) Now Flowering in the Palm House of The Royal Botanic Garden. Balfour	12.03.1863
Notice of the Tallow Tree of China (<i>Stillingia sebifera</i>) Lately Introduced into the Punjab. William Jameson Esq. Communicated by Balfour	12.03.1863
List of Plants Found Near Rumbling Bridge. Mr F.B.W. White and Balfour	11.06.1863
Description of the Fruit and Seed of <i>Clerodendron Thomsonae</i> . Balfour	09.07.1863
Notice of a Botanical Excursion to Keilder and Deadwater Fell, Northumberland on 4 th July 1863. Balfour	09.07.1863
Notice of the Occurrence of <i>Sagina nivalis</i> (Lindholm) on Ben Lawers. Balfour	10.12.1863
Letter from Robert Brown Esq, Botanist to the British Columbia Association. Communicated by Balfour	14.01.1864
Abstract of a Paper on the Constitution of Gymnospermous Flowers. A.W. Eichler. Communicated by Balfour	10.03.1864
List of Fossil Plants Found in the Tertiary Strata of the South-East of France. Gaston De Saporta. Communicated by Balfour	10.03.1864
On Fossil Plants. Balfour	24.03.1864
Notice of Botanical Excursions in Autumn 1863. Balfour	12.05.1864
Recent Botanical Intelligence. Communicated by Balfour	09.06.1864
Notice of New Station for <i>Corallorrhiza innata</i> , Near Edinburgh. Communicated by Balfour.	09.06.1864
Letter from William Bell Saharunpore, date 17 th March 1864. Communicated by Balfour	09.06.1864
Notice of Botanical Excursion in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Balfour	14.07.1864
Accounts of Excursions to the Mountains at the Head of Loch Lomond to Ben Lawers, and the Sow of Athole in August and September 1864. Balfour.	12.01.1865

Notice of a Species of <i>Dilivaria (Acanthus)</i> Sent Fom Old Calabar by Mr A. Hewan, Medical Missionary, Which had Flowered in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. Balfour.	12.01.1865
Extracts from Botanical Correspondence. Communicated by Balfour	12.01.1865
Observations on the Genus <i>Moringa</i> . N.A. Dalzell. Communicated by Balfour	14.12.1865
Notice of the Plantations of Chinchona at Darjeeling. Dr Thomas Anderson. Communicated by Balfour	08.03.1866
On the Movement of Sap in the Shell Bark Hickory. John Townley Esq. Communicated by Balfour	12.04.1866
Account of a Botanical Trip to Clova With Pupils in August 1856. Balfour.	10.05.1866
On the Effects Produced on the Operator by the Poisoning of Plants in a Herbarium. Captain F.M Norman. Communicated by Balfour	10.05.1866
On the Occurrence of <i>Allium paradoxum</i> , Don, in the Woods Near Edinburgh. Balfour	10.05.1866
Obituary Notice of Dr Greville. Balfour	14.06.1866
Description of the <i>Hieracium collinum</i> , of Fries, a New British plant. Balfour.	12.11.1868
Extracts from Botanical Correspondence. Balfour.	12.11.1868
Reports on Botanical Excursions in July and August 1868. Balfour	10.12.1868
On the Preparation of Fungi. Mr James English. Communicated by Balfour	10.12.1868
Notes of an Excursion to Clova in April 1869. Balfour	13.05.1869
Obituary Notice of William Brand Esq. Balfour	11.11.1869
Notice of <i>Hieracium stoloniflorum</i> Waldst, and Kit. <i>H. glomeratum</i> Fr. And <i>H. proealtum</i> , Vill, as Occurring in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Balfour.	09.12.1869
Notice of Botanical Excursions During the Summer of 1869. Balfour.	13.01.1870
Account of Botanical Excursions in the Island of Arran During August and September 1869. Balfour	10.02.1870
Notes on the Ipecacuanha plant. Dr Gunning Rio Janeiro. Communicated by Balfour	09.06.1870

Obituary Notice for Thomas Anderson. Balfour	10.11.1870
Botanical Excursions in July and August 1870 With Pupils. Balfour	08.12.1870
On the Variation, at Different Seasons, of a Hieracium, Considered to be <i>H. stoloniflorum</i> , Waldst. and Kit, as Described in Fries' "Symbolae as Historiam Hieracium: Upsala 1848. Balfour.	08.12.1870
Report on the Cultivation of Cinchona at Rungbee, Darjeeling. C.B Clarke. Communicated by Balfour	09.02.1871
Remarks on the Plants Which Furnish Different Kinds of Ipecacuan, and on the Cultivation of <i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> (Rich) in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh for Transmission to India. Balfour	11.05.1871
Notes of Botanical Excursions Made with Pupils in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Balfour.	12.07.1871
Obituary Notice of James Boyd Davies. Balfour	11.01.1872
Notes of a Botanical Excursion to the Breadalbane Mountains in July 1871. Balfour.	13.06.1872
Notes on the Cultivation of Cinchona and Rhea in India. William Jameson Esq. Communicated by Balfour	12.03.1873
Notice of Botanical Excursions made in 1872 and 1873 (No.II). Balfour	12.06.1873
Notice of Botanical Excursions in 1873. Balfour	08.01.1874
Notes on a Botanico-Geological trip to Clova, Forfarshire in April 1874. Balfour, Geikie and Mr Boyd.	14.05.1874
Remarks on the Fossils Exhibited by Mr Peach at the May Meeting and Which Seem to Belong to the Genus <i>Staphylopteris</i> of Lesquereux. Balfour	11.06.1874
Notes of an Excursion Made by the Scottish Botanical Alpine Club to the Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire Mountains in August 1874. Balfour	12.11.1874
Notice of the Plant Which Yields the Drug Called Boldo. Balfour	12.11.1874
Notes of an Excursion to Connemara in September 1874. Balfour	10.06.1875

On the Hungarian Oak (<i>Quercus conferta</i> of Kitaibel) as Cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. Dr Maxwell T. Masters. Communicated by Balfour	13.01.1876
Notice of Botanical Excursions Made to Different Parts of Scotland in 1875. Balfour.	10.02.1876
Notice of Plants in Dr Shapter's Garden at Cobham Near Exeter. Balfour	09.11.1876
Notes of a Continental Tour in August and September 1877. Balfour	08.11.1876
Remarks on Some Species of Rhuem Cultivated in the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Gardens. Balfour	07.11.1878
Obituary Notice of Sir Robert Christison, Bart	09.02.1882
Obituary Notice of Sir C. Wyville Thomson	13.04.1882
Obituary Notice of Charles Robert Darwin	11.05.1882

Appendix 9: University of Edinburgh Students Who Went on to Become members of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Student Name	Year as a Student of JHB	Period of membership of BSE
G.E. Allshorn	1845-46	1854-57
John Anderson	1848	1854-57
William Balfour Baikie	1845-46	1854-57
Luiz A de Camara	1847	1854-57
David Christison	1848	1854-57
John Cleland	1852	1854-57
Alexander Cowan	1852	1854-57
John Duncanson	1845-46	1854-57
William Douglas	1847	1854-57
Nicol Alexander Dalzell	1851	1854-57
Patrick Neill Fraser	1852	1854-57
Cecil Fernando	1855	1854-57
Frederick W.A. de Fabeck	1856	1854-57
James Simpson Grant	1845-46	1854-57
James Gilchrist	1847	1854-57
Henry Hewetson	1847	1854-57
Charles Jenner	1851	1854-57
Octavius Jepson	1854	1854-57
William Johnston	1856	1854-57
Charles Lawson	1849	1854-57
Edward Lane	1852	1854-57
George S. Lawson	1854	1854-57
David P. MacLagan	1847	1854-57
Charles Murchison	1848	1854-57
Thomas Marshall	1848	1854-57
Alexander C. Maingay	1856	1854-57
William Nicol	1850	1854-57
Eleazar Sherwood	1850	1854-57
John Sibbald	1850	1854-57
Thomas G. Stewart	1854	1854-57

**Appendix 10: Foreign Members of the Botanical society of Edinburgh
For the Year 1886**

Name of Foreign Member	Nationality and Occupation
John Erhard Areschoug	Swedish, Professor Emeritus of Botany, Uppsala
F.W.C. Areschoug	Swedish, Professor of Botany University of Lund
Paul Ascherson	German, Royal Herbarium, Berlin
Axel Blytt	Norwegian, Keeper of the Herbarium, Christiana
Georg Carl Wilhelm Bohnenseig	Dutch, Botanist
Henry Nicolas Bolander	German, Botanist to Geographical Survey, California
J. E. Bommer	Belgian, Professor of Botany, Brussels
Jean-Baptiste Edouard Bornet	French, Botanist, Botanical Society of France
Sir Dietrich Brandis	German, Ex Inspector-General of Forests Calcutta
Joaquin Monterio Camingoa	Brazilian, Professor of Botany and Zoology, Rio Janeiro
Robert Caspary	German, Professor of Botany and Director of BG Königsberg
Anne Casimir Pyrame De Candolle	Swiss, Botanists and Taxonomist
Baron De Castello de Paiva	Portuguese, Director of the Botanic Garden, Portugal
Thomas Frederick Cheeseman	New Zealander, Botanist, Curator of Auckland Museum
Dominique Clos	French, Professor of Botany, Toulouse
Francois Crepin	Belgian, Director of Royal Botanic Garden, Brussels
Hon. G.A. Cunninghame	British, Army Officer in Mauritius
William Broughton Davies	West African, Surgeon Major Freetown Sierra Leone
Willem Frederik van Eeden	Dutch, Director of the Colonial Museum, Haarlem
Adolf Engler	German, Professor of Botany, Kiel
Franz Xavier Fieber	German, Entomologist and Botanist, Prague
August Garcke	German, Royal Herbarium, Berlin
Carl Moritz Gottsche	German, Physician and Botanist, Altona
Giovanni Carlo Grech-Delicata	Maltese, Professor Natural History and Botany, Malta
Gottlieb Haberlandt	Austrian, Plant Physiologist and Anatomist, Technical Academy, Graz

Theodore de Heldreich	German, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Athens
Hermann Hoffman	German, Professor of Botany Director of Botanic Garden, Giessen
John Horne	British, Director of Royal Botanic Garden, Mauritius
Edward Janczewski	Polish, Professor of Botany, Cracow
Auguste Francois le Jolis	French, botanist
Lajos Juranyi	Hungarian, Professor and Director of Botanic Garden, Budapest
Albert Kellogg	American, Physician, Botanist, Plant Collector, California
Anton Kerner von Marilaun	Austrian, Professor of Botany, Vienna
George King	British, Superintendent Botanic Garden, Calcutta
Frederick Traugott Kutzing	German, Professor of Natural History, Nordhausen
Christian Luerksen	German, Professor of Botany, Forest Academy, Eberswalde
Ernest La Lecheur	Guernsey
Max Leichtlin	German, Horticulturalist, Baden Baden
Hattori Leitgeb	German, Professor of Botany, Gratz
Daniel Jerome Macgowan	American, Ningpo, China
Giuseppe Meneghini	Italian, Professor of Geology, University of Pisa
Pierre-Marie-Alexis Millardet	French, Professor of Botany to Faculty of Science Bordeaux
William Murray	British, Botanist, San Francisco
Charles Victor Naudin	French, Member of the Institute of France, Antibes
Charles Frinder Nyman	Conservator of the Herbarium, Stockholm
Corneille Antoine Jean Abram Oudemans	Dutch, Professor of Botany and Director of Botanic Garden, Amsterdam
Wilhem Pfeffer	German, Professor of Botany, Tubingen
Rodolfo Amando Philippi	German-Chilean, Professor of Botany University of Santiago, Chile
S. Louis Pisani	Malta
Jules Emile Planchon	French, Department of Botanical Science, Montpellier University
Ludwig Radlkofer	German, Professor of Botany, University of Munich
Edouard de Regel	Russian, Director of Imperial Botanic Garden St. Petersburg
Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach	German, Professor of Botany and Director of Botanic Garden, Hamburg

Joas Barboza Rodrigues	Brazilian, Director of the Botanic Garden, Rio Janeiro
Edouard Rostan	Italian, Physician and Botanist, Perrero
Charles Sprague Sargent	American, Professor of Arboriculture and Superintendent Harvard Botanic Garden
Robert Schomburgk	German, Director of Government Botanic Garden, Adelaide
Luis Sodiro	Ecuadorian, Professor of Botany University of Quito, Ecuador
Willem Frederik Reinier Suringar	Dutch, Prof of Botany and Director of Botanic Garden Leyden
Nicola Terracciano	Italian, Director of Royal Gardens Caserta, near Naples
Agostino Todaro	Lawyer and botanist Palermo, Sicily
Melchior Treub	Dutch botanist, Director of Botanic Garden Buitenzorg, Java
Maurice Willkomm	Bohemia, Professor of Botany and Director of Botanic Garden, Prague
George Winter	German, Mycologist, Leipzig
Charles Moore	Australian, Director of Botanic Garden, Sydney
Sextus Otto Lindberg	Finnish, Director of Botanic Garden, Helingsford Finland

Appendix 11: Universities and Societies With Whom the Botanical Society of Edinburgh Exchanged Transactions 1886.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport (Iowa U.S.)

Academy of Natural Sciences, Lisbon

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

Academy of Science, New York

Advocate's Library, Edinburgh

American Museum of Natural History, New York

Asiatic Society, Calcutta

Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, Belfast

Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Belfast

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Berwick

Boston (U.S.) Society of Natural History, Boston

Botanical Institute of Rome, Milan

Botanical Society of Belgium, Brussels

Botanical Society of France, Paris

Botanical Society, Copenhagen

Botanical Society, Lyons

British Museum, London

California Academy of Science, San Francisco

Cambridge Mass. U.S. University Library, Harvard

Cambridge University Library, Cambridge

Canadian Institute, Toronto

Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh

Epping Forrest Naturalists' Field Club, Buckhurst Hill, Essex

Government Library, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Hertfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club, Watford

Institution, and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, Plymouth

Kaiserlich Leopold, Carol. Deutschen der Naturforscher, Halle

La Société Botanique, Luxembourg
Linnaean Society of France, Paris
Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London
Literary and Philosophical Society, Liverpool
Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester,
Lyceum of Natural History, New York
Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston (U.S.)
Montreal Horticultural Society, Montreal
Musée Teyler, Haarlem
National Museum, Rio de Janeiro
Natural History and Geological Survey, Canada
Natural History Society (Andersons' College), Glasgow
Natural History Society, Bonn
Natural History Society, Bremen
Natural History Society, Brunswick
Natural History Society, Cherbourg
Natural History Society, Giessen
Naturalists' Club and Scientific Association, Leeds
Naturalists' Society, Bristol
New Zealand Institute, Wellington, New Zealand
Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, Norwich
Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiana, Florence,
Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Perth
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Bloomsbury Square, London
Philosophical Society, Glasgow
Physical Medical Society, Erlangen
Physico-Economical Society, Königsberg
Quekett Microscopical Club, University College, South Kensington, London
Royal Academy of Science, Amsterdam

Royal Academy of Science, Munich
Royal Academy of Sciences Belgium, Brussels
Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm
Royal Dublin Society, Dublin,
Royal Horticultural Society, London
Royal Institution of Holland, Amsterdam
Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh
Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh
Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh,
Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Edinburgh
Royal Society of Edinburgh, Edinburgh,
Royal Society of New South Wales, Sydney
Royal Society of Queensland, Brisbane
Royal Society, Melbourne, Australia
Scottish Arboricultural Society, Edinburgh
Society for the Advancement of Industry, Haarlem
Society of Natural History, Cincinnati
Society of Swiss Naturalists, Berne
The Botanical Gazette, Indianapolis (U.S.)
The Botanical Society, Berlin
The Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, Wellington Street, Strand, London
Torrey Botanical Club, New York
Trinity College Library, Dublin
Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, Newcastle
University Bodleian Library, Oxford
University Library, Christiania,
University Library, Lund
University of Library, Strassburg
Upsala, Society of Sciences

Washington, Smithsonian Museum

Washington, the Library of the U.S. Geological Survey of Territories

Westphalia, Natural History Society

Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, Leeds

Appendix 12: Locations and Dates of J. H. Balfour's Public Lectures

Date	Institution	Location	Number of lectures or duration of lecture series	Lecture Title	Ticket price
1844 0904	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	1 (7 in total)	Introductory	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1844 0907	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	2	Organography, or the Structure of the Parts of which plants are composed; and Physiology, or the functions which they perform	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1844 0911	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	3	Parts Connected with the Production of the Seed	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1844 0914	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	4	Functions of Floral Envelope; Fruit or Pistil; Seed or Ovule; Germination	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1844 0918	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	5	Food of Plants; Motion and Course of Fluid in Plants; Mode of Analyzing Soils; Products or Secretions of Plants; Irritability of Plants; Colours and Odours; Diseases	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1844 0921	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	6	Systematic Botany, or the Classification of Plants	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1844 0925	Liverpool Mechanics' Institution	Union News Room, Liverpool	7	Botanical Geography; Fossil Botany	1 shilling per lecture to non members.
1848 0525	Lectures for Ladies	RBGE, Edinburgh	1 (12 in total)	Introduction to the study of Natural History	Fee not detailed on handbill

1848		RBGE,		Elementary Organs: cellular tissues and Compound	
0530	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	2	Organs: parts connected with the nourishment of plants	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0601	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	3	Stems or Ascending Axis	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0606	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	4	Appendages of the Ascending Axis	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,		Parts connected with the productoin of seed;	
0608	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	5	inflorescence; appendages of the floral axis; flower or floral envelopes	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,		Functions of the floral envelope: fruit or pistil: seed	
0613	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	6	or ovule; cotyledons or seed lobes	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0615	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	7	Germination; Food of Plants	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,		Motion and Course of Fluids in Plants; Products or Secretions of Plants; Irritability of Plants; Colours and Odours of Plants; Diseases of Plants	
0620	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	8		Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0622	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	9	Systematic Botany, or the Classification of Plants	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0627	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	10	Natural System of Jussieu and DeCandolle	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0629	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	11	Botanical Geography	Fee not detailed on handbill
1848		RBGE,			
0704	Lectures for Ladies	Edinburgh	12	Fossil Botany	Fee not detailed on handbill
1854	Linlithgow Mechanics' Institute	Town Hall, Linlithgow	1	Botanical Geography and Fossil Botany	Front seats 4d; Back seat 2d
0301					
1854	Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	Kingston-Square, Hull	1 (6 in total)	Introductory remarks on the Study of Natural Science	Members free; non members one shilling
0320				Functions of Plants; Cellular and Vascular Plants;	
1854	Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	Kingston-Square, Hull	2	Chemistry of Vegetation; Soil and their constituents; Rotations of Crops and Manuring	Members free; non members one shilling
0322					

1854 0324	Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	Kingston- Square, Hull	3	Functions of the root; Formation of Wood; Functions of Leaves; Elimination of Oxygen by Leaves; Growth of Plants in Wardian cases	Members free; non members one shilling
1854 0327	Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	Kingston- Square, Hull	4	Functions of the flower and its appendages; Heat produced by flowers; Floral Clock; Colours of Flowers; Production of Hybrids	Members free; non members one shilling
1854 0329	Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	Kingston- Square, Hull	5	Formation of the Fruit; Changes in the Pistil; Effects of Grafting; Various Kinds of Seeds; Spores of Flowerless Plants; Germination of seeds and spores	Members free; non members one shilling
1854 0330	Louth Mechanics' Institution	Mansion- House, Louth	1	Botany	Front seat 1s; Members free, non members 6d
1854 0331	Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	Kingston- Square, Hull	6	Movements in the cells and vessels of plants; Movements in Leaves; Sleep of Plants; Luminosity of Plants; Decay of Plants;	Members free; non members one shilling
1854 0524	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	Class Room RBGE, Edinburgh	May - July (beginning)	Detail on individual lecture titles not given on handbill	Course £1. 1s
1854 1211	The Glasgow Young Men's Christian Association	Glasgow City Hall, Glasgow	Detail not recorded	The Biography of a Plant, from the Springing of the Seed to the Ripening of Fruit	Non-members 4d
1855 0106	The Saturday Half-Holiday Association and The Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society	Infirmery Street Church, Edinburgh	1	The Story of Plant Life, with Illustrations	1d
1855 0306	Popular Lectures on Botany	RBGE, Edinburgh	March-May		Lady's Ticket £1. 1s; Gentleman's Ticket £2. 2s
1855 0327	Popular Lectures on Botany	RBGE class room, Edinburgh	March to mid May	Popular lectures on botany	Lady's ticket £1. 1s; Gentlemen's ticket £2. 2s

1856 0212	Organisation name not recorded	Ratho Parish School-Room, Edinburgh	Detail not recorded	On Practical and Useful Subjects	Reserved seats 1s; other seats 6d; Single lecture reserved seats 3d; other seats 2d
1856 1223	Organisation name not recorded	Holyrood Territorial Free Church, Edinburgh	1 (part of a course; only one by JHB)	Botany	Course 6d; single lecture 3d each
1857 0324	Popular Lectures on Botany	RBGE, Edinburgh	March - May	Lecture title not recorded	2 guineas each
1859 0130	Paisley Artizans' Institution	Evangelical Union Chapel, New Street, Paisley	Detail not recorded	General Sketch of Plant Life	5s; ladies 2s 6d; single lecture 1s
1859 1124	Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee Railway Institute	Music Hall, Burntisland	1 (part of a course; only one by JHB)	The Biography of a Plant (Illustrated by Drawings)	Apprentice tickets half price; single lectures sixpence; course front seats 3s, 3d back seats 1s, 3d
1860 0310	Newcastle Farmers' Club	Club Room, Newcastle	Detail not recorded	The Nutrition and Food of Plants	Members free; Non-members 2s, 6d
1860 0328	Young Men's Christian Institute	Upper Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh	Detail not recorded	Detail not recorded	Detail not recorded
1860 0522	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	RBGE, Edinburgh	May to June	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	Course £1, 1s

1860 1228	Organisation name not recorded	Holyrood Territorial Free Church	Detail not recorded	A Meeting for Prayer and Short Addresses	Detail not recorded
1861 0501	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	RBGE, Edinburgh	May to June	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	Course £1, 1s
1863 0402	Dalkeith Auxillary of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society	Free Church, Dalkeith	Detail not recorded	Detail not recorded	Fee detail not recorded
1870 0125	New Greyfriar's Parish Working-Man's Club	93 Grassmarket, Edinburgh	Detail not recorded	The Story of a Seed, Illustrated by Botanical Models and Diagrams	Free
No date recor ded	Penicuik Horticultural Society	Parish Schoolroom, Penicuik	Detail not recorded	Detail not recorded	Front seat 1s; Back seats 6d
No date recor ded	Organisation name not recorded	North Leith Free Church, Edinburgh	Detail not recorded	Sketch of the Life of a Plant, from the Springing of the Seed to the Ripening of Fruit	Fee detail not recorded
No date recor ded	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	RBGE, Edinburgh	March - ?	Lectures on Botany for Ladies	One Guinea

